"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day; unsettled, colder to-morrow; light southern winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,602. * * * NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1911.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. TWO CENTS.

## FLY SUNDAY DESPITE PROTEST OF BISHOP

**Contests with Admission Fee a Clear Violation of Law, Bishop Burgess Wrote to Sheriff.**

**THE PROGRAMME MODIFIED**

**Request Otherwise Ignored — Strong Movement On Now to Stop Next Sunday's Meeting.**

It came out last night after the close of yesterday's aviation meeting at Nassau Boulevard, L. I., that the meeting, which was attended by upward of 12,000 persons, was held despite a formal request made by Bishop Burgess and other ecclesiastical dignitaries to the Sheriff of Nassau County to prohibit it as a flagrant violation, for profit, of the Sunday law.

At first it was thought by Bishop Burgess and his fellow-protestants against the Sunday gathering, that their demand would be effective. Sheriff Charles F. De Mott visited the aviation grounds and spent some time in conference with Timothy L. Woodruff, the meet's principal promoter. As the day advanced, however, the aviators were seen hovering overhead, and the meeting was held as planned with slight modifications.

It was urged on behalf of the Sheriff and of the officials that they had the precedent before them of Sunday flights at Belmont Park last year, and at Sheepshead Bay and Brighton Beach, as well as tournaments held in other cities. Many of the churchgoing people of Long Island argued, however, that aviation had now become thoroughly a sport as much as a scientific experiment, and was quite as much a violation of the Sunday law as horse racing, baseball, or prizefighting. The movement which had as its purpose the stopping of yesterday's meet will now be reorganized on a larger scale to prevent if possible the holding of a meet scheduled for next Sunday.

While no serious effort was made to interfere with yesterday's meeting, there was enough of a question raised about its legality to cause a material change of programme and to exact a promise from Mr. Woodruff that no prize money would be awarded for the day's flights, and that the proposed race between an aeroplane driven by Sopwith and an automobile driven by Louis Disbrow would be abandoned. The race was to have been held on a Nassau County highway that the automobile would have thoroughly smooth going. In its place at the aviation meet a "quick starting" contest was substituted.

What happened in the hangars after Mr. Woodruff announced that none of the prize money advertised would be awarded was evidently not very serious. All of the flyers went out and competed as keenly as if the large sums offered were still to go to the winners.

Bishop Burgess's letter, sent out early yesterday, to the Sheriff was as follows:

The See House, Garden City, L. I.
Sept. 23, 1911.

To the Sheriff of Nassau County:

Sir: I have been informed that it is the intention of the Nassau Aviation Corporation to hold exhibitions of aviation at their grounds at Nassau Boulevard on Sunday, Sept. 24, and that the grounds will be open to the public for an admission fee. Such action of the aviation corporation will be, in my opinion, a plain instance of violation of the Sunday law of this State.

Representing as I do the Cathedral Corporation, which is one of the largest property owners in Garden City, whose property and whose schools will be damaged if such open violation of the Sunday law is permitted, I hereby call your attention to this proposed action of the aviation corporation and request you to insist on the proper observance of the law. I am,

Very truly yours,
FREDERICK BURGESS,
Bishop of Long Island.

What Sheriff De Mott did upon receipt of this letter and one of similar import from the Rev. Canon Chase of Brooklyn was to appeal to Mr. Woodruff for an understanding. Mr. Woodruff said it would never do to stop the meet entirely. The Sheriff could do anything he liked with him, Mr. Woodruff, after the meet was over if he would only allow it to be carried out as advertised.

The compromise calling for an amended programme was accepted by Sheriff De Mott, but when the chorus of cheers from the aviation field was wafted into Garden City and there came to the town jail a group of men who had been working three-card monte games among the throngs in fields outside the official inclosure, the protestants were not as easily appeased.

The violation of the Sunday spirit of Long Island was taken up in many of the churches last night, and when it became known that the Sheriff had not stopped the meet as demanded by Bishop Burgess it was decided at once to take more definite action.

In nearly every congregation in Nassau County, and in many Queens County congregations, committees were named to solicit signatures to a petition. This petition will be circulated as widely as possible and will be presented to the District Attorney of Nassau County in time for him to act before the meet scheduled for next Sunday. The petition will recite that the Sunday law is ample to cover the case and that the petitioners are materially damaged by the failure to observe the law. It will also call attention to the failure of the Sheriff to act after a demand that he do so had been made.

For next Sunday the promoters of the meeting have arranged the gala day of their series. It is advertised as the "Grand Prize" day, and more than 15,000 spectators are expected, this estimate being based upon the total of yesterday's attendance. The first event scheduled is a handicap speed contest for prizes of $600, $300, and $100. The second event is a steering and banking contest, which calls for the rarest of airmanship, while the third event is a "Grand Prix de Aviatrices," a speed contest, in which it is expected that Matilde Moisant, Harriet Quimby, and Mlle. Helen Dutrieu will participate. As the climax of the day a handicap cross-country flight is offered for all types of aeroplanes.

Those opposing the holding of the meet hope to have a large number of organizations listed with them before completing their petitions to the District Attorney.

Bishop Burgess last night expressed indignation that the authorities had not acted to stop the flights, quoting the section of the statutes which stated that no Sunday sports are to be held where an admission fee is charged.

"If the Sheriff fails to do his duty in case a meet is held next Sunday," said the Bishop, "I think I have enough influence with the Governor to see that the law against Sunday sports is upheld."

It was complained that the throbbing of aeroplane motors could be plainly heard by the congregation in the Cathedral of the Incarnation at Garden City yesterday when machines flew over the building and over the see house, the seat of the Long Island Episcopal diocese, which is situated near by.

**Forty-eight in Court for Speeding.**

Four motor cycle policemen—Hugo Wensche, John Mesle, Leonard Preston, and Gilbert Meehan—arraigned forty-eight prisoners yesterday before Magistrate Connelly in Jamaica on charges of speeding while on the way to and from the aviation meet at the Nassau Boulevard field. Among those stopped was Leon S. Abrams of 357 West Forty-fifth Street, Manhattan, who told the court that he was taking seven army officers, among

Continued on Page 2.

## HURT SAVING A CHILD.

**Policeman Tosses Her from Auto's Path and Is Hit.**

Traffic Policeman Martin O'Connell of the Prospect Park Police Station, Brooklyn, was perhaps mortally injured last evening when he sprang in front of an automobile to toss to the roadside in safety a four-year-old girl who, in chasing a rubber ball, had run into the path of the fast-moving car.

O'Connell was on duty at the Plaza entrance to Prospect Park, one of the busiest traffic posts in Brooklyn. He was busy all afternoon regulating the procession of automobiles which passed in and out of the park.

The little girl was playing in the southern end of the circle, bounding a ball up and down on the asphalt. Suddenly the ball took a bad bound, and rolled out into the middle of the circle. The child, regardless of her danger from the many automobiles, pursued the ball. Her back was turned to the park, and she did not see a big touring car owned and operated by Ernest A. Davis, a leather merchant of 1,524 Forty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, was almost upon her.

O'Connell saw the child's danger, and at a bound was beside her. He tossed her to a pedestrian, but before he could spring to safety himself, one of the forward wheels of the machine passed over him. He was picked up in a semi-conscious condition by Bicycle Policeman John Fagan. Mr. Davis had applied his brakes in an attempt to avoid striking the policeman, but had failed.

The injured man was placed in the automobile and was driven with all speed to the Prospect Park Police Station, where he was attended by Dr. Ackerman of the Seney Hospital. Dr. Ackerman found that O'Connell had three broken ribs, a broken collarbone, and other internal injuries, and abrasions of the head. He said the policeman could not live. O'Connell was later removed to the hospital.

The child after being rescued ran off badly frightened before her name could be learned. The accident was witnessed by more than 2,000 persons.

## GIRL SEIZED; ESCORT BEATEN

**Irene Westley, 17 Years Old, Carried Off by Ruffians Early To-day.**

The police of the old West Twentieth Street Station are searching for seventeen-year-old Irene Westley of 410 West Thirty-second Street, who was seized and abducted in front of 401 West Sixteenth Street early to-day by unknown men, after her escort, James Kerns, 18 years old, of that address, had been beaten into insensibility. Shortly after Kerns was taken to New York Hospital in a critical condition, suffering from a fracture of the skull, the police sent out a general alarm for the missing girl.

Patrolman Delehanty of the old West Twentieth Street Station found Kearns lying on the steps of the house in which he lives, bleeding profusely and unconscious. The policeman called Dr. Ross from the New York Hospital, and the young man was removed to that institution, where he was questioned by detectives attached to the old Twentieth Street Station, after consciousness had been restored. Kerns told the officers that he was on his way to his home, where a supper had been prepared by his mother in honor of Miss Westley, and had reached the stoop of the apartment house when he was set upon by three men, who seized the girl. He tried to drive them off, but one of them drew a beer bottle from his pocket and struck him on the head, felling him. Although stunned he leaped to his feet and ran after them, while they were dragging the girl away. Again he was set upon, he declared, and knocked down.

## GIRL ARRESTED AT DANCE.

**Accused of Robbing Her Employers of $1,000 Worth of Furs and Jewelry.**

Her fondness for dancing led to the arrest, last night, of a pretty young Hungarian girl, who said she was Ellen Josephs, 22 years old. She was locked up in the West 100th Street Station, charged with grand larceny on the complaint of Alexander S. Stanley of 214 Cathedral Parkway, a member of an advertising agency. The young woman said she lived with Mrs. Lowinger at 320 East 121st Street, and detectives went to that address to see if they could find any trace of the jewelry and furs which Stanley accusses the young woman of having taken.

For her part the young woman denies she had even seen Stanley before her arrest, notwithstanding that both Stanley and his wife identified her as a servant who was in their employ from Monday last to Thursday under the name of Anna Stein. The value of the stolen property is said to be $1,000.

The young woman was arrested at Terrace Garden, in Fifty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue, where a ball was in progress. A detective wormed his way through the throng of dancers to the young woman, whom he touched on the shoulder. She continued dancing with her partner until, according to the police, she saw Stanley behind the detective. Then, they said, she tried to flee, was stopped and arrested.

During the few days that Anna Stein was in the employ of the Stanleys she told them of her fondness for dancing. On the Thursday afternoon when the Stanleys returned home, after a few hours' absence, they found that she had gone, and with her had disappeared two dress-suit cases, marked with Stanley's initials, "A. S."; four diamond rings, some gowns, linens, and furs. The police think the young woman chose the name of Anna Stein so as to have the same initials as her employer, and they believe that she had prearranged the robbery.

The prisoner's dancing partner, who said he was Peter Schwartz, a real estate broker, of 220 West Eighty-fourth Street, accompanied her to the station. He said he had known her for some time and had never known her to do anything wrong.

## BOMB SHAKES A TENEMENT.

**Exploded in Hall Near Office of Setaro & Co., Steamship Agents.**

While Frank A. Setaro, senior member of the steamship agency of Frank A. Setaro & Co., was sitting in his office in a four-story tenement house at 324 East Eleventh Street last night talking with his friend, Gardano Sotta, some one placed a bomb in the hall outside the door. When Sotta opened the door the bomb exploded and hurled him and an ash can back into the office.

The explosion wrecked the staircase to the second floor of the tenement, blew a large hole in the floor, threw over the partition between the office and the hall, and smashed all the glass on the first two floors of the building.

Setaro, who has been in business twenty-five years and came from the northern part of Italy, denied that he had received any blackmailing letters. Sotta was slightly hurt, but refused medical attendance.

**Latest Shipping News.**

By Wireless—SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., incoming from Bremen, was reported 920 miles east of Sandy Hook at 9:35 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, late to-day.

Arrived—SS Cristobal, Cristobal, Sept. 17; SS Madeirense, Port Antonio, Sept. 19.

Looking for old rare pamphlets? See Book Exchange in The New York Times Review of Books every Sunday.—Adv.

## WALL STREET WANTS STATEMENT ON STEEL

**Thinks Wickersham, Here To-day, Should Definitely Announce Government's Attitude.**

**OPPOSED TO DISSOLUTION**

**In Financial Circles It Is Argued That Steel Corporation Should Fight Suit if One Is Started.**

When Attorney General Wickersham arrives in New York this morning he will find the financial district expectant and disposed to be insistent on a definite announcement by him of the attitude of the Federal Administration toward the United States Steel Corporation. The course of the market for the last week or so, with continued reports that the corporation is to be attacked under the Sherman anti-trust law, that it is to dissolve voluntarily, that it is to resist to the bitter end any action brought by the Government, all point to the necessity, in the minds of bankers and Directors of large corporations generally, for a clarification of the atmosphere.

The Directors of the Steel Corporation feel themselves in a position where they can say nothing until such a definite stand has been taken by the Attorney General. On the other hand, they also feel, it is said, that the stockholders are entitled to some statement from them as to the attitude that will be taken in case suit is brought. In this sense they are between the devil and the deep sea, and only the Attorney General can relieve them from their double embarrassment.

The best information seems to be that the managers of the Steel Corporation have no official information that it is to be prosecuted, and that they have not decided among themselves what their course will be if suit is brought. This is regarded in Wall Street as the true explanation of the prevailing uncertainty, not to say mystery, about the whole affair.

At the same time it is believed that the corporation Directors are more than half convinced that it is the present intention of the Government to institute suit. What it was that crystallized this idea a couple of weeks ago, when Steel began to slump in the market, is still a matter of speculation. One surmise that has been made is that George W. Perkins, in his conferences with Attorney General Wickersham in relation to the voluntary dissolution of the International Harvester Company, received the impression, or possibly more than an impression, that the Steel Corporation is to be attacked.

So far as the question whether the Steel Corporation should fight or should voluntarily dissolve, if attacked, is concerned, it is believed that there has not yet been any definite agreement among the Directors. Banking interests generally, it is said, are in favor of the corporation contesting such a suit. This is so largely because of the fact that the Steel Corporation has always been regarded among financiers as not only a "good" trust, but as the "best" trust. It was organized at a later date than most of the other big industrial combinations, and after the determined assault on trusts had begun. Every effort was made by it to keep within the provisions of the Sherman law. It was also the first to make full public reports of its business, in marked contrast with some of the older combinations. For these reasons, the bankers argue, the Steel Trust is in the best position to withstand legal attack, and it should make the fight for the good of all, always assuming that the attack is to come.

If the attack is to come, the expectation is that it will be based not so much on the operations of the corporation in the manufacture or marketing of steel, but in connection with its great holdings of ore lands and its ownership of railroads in the Northwest over which are shipped not only its own ore but that of its rivals. Several witnesses testified before the Stanley Congressional Investigating Committee, notably Charles M. Schwab, that the rates charged on these Steel Corporation railroads are excessive and Chairman Stanley made the further point that it made no difference what rates were paid by the corporation for transporting its ore over its own roads, as it was simply paying money from one pocket into another, but that it did make a big difference to its competitors in the steel business. The rates themselves, according to testimony adduced, were much higher than those in the great Southern ore field, the Birmingham district.

The monopoly of ore lands alleged by Chairman Stanley grew out of the famous deal by which the Steel Corporation absorbed the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, with the acquiescence of President Roosevelt. Testimony before the Stanley Committee was to the effect that pretty much all the ore lands available for development by present methods were out of the market and that when the Steel Corporation took over the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company's lands it became a virtual monopoly in this field. This testimony was given principally by mining engineers. Mr. Schwab, on the other hand, who was accused by nobody of being a defender of the corporation of which he was the first President, when asked if the company did not possess a practical monopoly of ore lands, said:

"Oh, no; I don't think that at all."

Mr. Schwab brought to the attention of the committee for the first time the Moose Mountain deposits in Canada, of which the late John W. Gates expected great things, and he also cited the deposits in Cuba, already being utilized by the Bethlehem Steel Company and others; other deposits in Lower California, which would, in all likelihood, be made available by the opening of the Panama Canal, and Swedish ores, of which he had recently purchased a large tonnage.

Mr. Wickersham, who has been sojourning for some time in the White Mountains, is to be here to-day for the purpose of participating in another of the series of conferences that are being held under the auspices of the Judges of the United States Circuit Court, in the effort to reach an agreement between the court, the Department of Justice, and the attorneys for the American Tobacco Company for its dissolution, as required by the recent decree of the Supreme Court. He has given no intimation as to whether he intends to make a definite statement as to the Government's intentions in relation to the Steel Corporation on the occasion of his return, but Wall Street rather expects he will. Reports that he would immediately confer with the managers of the Steel Corporation are said to be without foundation, and it is declared that no arrangements for such a conference, at any rate, have yet been initiated.

## WICKERSHAM HERE TO-DAY.

**Takes a Final Ride Over Mountain Trails Before Leaving Bretton Woods.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Sept. 24.—Attorney General George Woodward Wickersham, accompanied by Franklin W. M. Cutcheon, a New York corporation lawyer, took a long horseback ride this morning through the woods over several miles of trails on the Bretton Woods estate. After luncheon he went driving with Mrs. Wickersham, returning shortly before the dinner hour. He says he has no further statement to add to the one which was given to the press last night.

The Attorney General has been greatly benefited by his stay at Bretton Woods. When asked what he thought of Bretton Woods as a possible Summer capital he replied:

"It would be a fine idea, and I shall certainly try to interest the President in coming here."

Mr. Wickersham left to-night on the New York express, and will spend several days in New York before going on to Washington.

**GEORGE ADE'S NEXT FABLE.**

It will be "The 1911 Fable of the Undecided Bachelors and the Parting of the Ways." Nobody has ever read a George Ade fable without hungering for another. This is one of his best, and will appear in

**NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.**

## MEASURING ENERGY OF THE HUMAN BODY

**Scientists Come from Afar to Study Experiments by Harvard Professors.**

**SEEK SECRET OF THE SOUL**

**Also Hope to Discover Cures for Diseases Now Regarded as Always Fatal.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 24.—A number of young men and women, stenographers, bookkeepers, and laborers, through willingness to lend their persons for experiment by the Carnegie scientists, have made possible some interesting investigations by Prof. Francis Gano Benedict, Dr. Thone M. Carpenter, and others at the Carnegie Laboratory on Vila Street, near the Harvard Medical School buildings. The investigations have partly solved many long hidden secrets of the human body. They virtually aim at the greatest of all secrets—that of the union of man's soul and body, and, incidentally, the discovery of the means whereby certain diseases now declared incurable may no longer be necessarily fatal.

The influence of the mind upon the body is also being studied by means of instruments so sensitive as to record a change in the subject's interest from one matter to another. This line of observation is expected to demonstrate to a scientific nicety the value of mental healing.

For their subjects the Carnegie scientists have found it necessary to go outside the laboratory to doctors and hospitals for sick people and to business houses, schools, and elsewhere for normal, healthy people.

Mrs. Florence Goodwin of Winthrop, a court stenographer at the Suffolk County Court House, is one who has helped the Carnegie investigators in one of the most interesting experiments.

Mrs. Goodwin spent several hours sealed in a boxlike calorimeter, having refrained from eating anything for about twenty hours before entering the machine. There was just room enough inside for her to sit comfortably without moving. Across the arms of the chair was a shelf with a book and typewriter and several sheets of paper. Running from the calorimeter and connecting with various instruments were numerous wires and pipes.

After arriving at the laboratory Mrs. Goodwin was weighed and a sort of stethoscope arrangement was put on. She then entered the calorimeter, and it was closed and sealed, so that no air could penetrate inside except that which was measured and sent in through pipes.

The method of finding the energy used by men or women under observation is by measuring the heat consumption of the body, first when it is at rest and then in action. In Mrs. Goodwin's case, for instance, the energy she used in typewriting for two hours in terms of heat would have boiled about twenty gallons of ice water.

Dr. Falta of Vienna made an unostentatious trip to America for the express purpose of observing the work being done at the local Carnegie Laboratory. Universities in Berlin, Copenhagen, and elsewhere have also sent representatives to see what is being done by Prof. Benedict and his assistants.

Among other things tables are being prepared at the laboratory showing just how much energy is caused by eating steak, eggs, fruit, and so on.

## ATTACK BISHOP'S FUNERAL.

**Antagonists of Independent Polish Church Cause Riot in Buffalo.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Fifteen thousand people turned out this afternoon to witness the funeral of the late Bishop Stephen Kaminski, head of the Independent Polish Catholic Church, which he established here twenty years ago. While the pall-bearers were gravely marching down the steps of the Holy Rosary Church, Fillmore Avenue and Sobieski Street, a rush was made by the thousands that lined the steps and street to get at the casket.

Police Chief Michael Regan took personal charge of the squad of fifty policemen detailed to preserve order, and with drawn clubs the officers protected the coffin and bearers, and the funeral procession in the course of time was started for the cemetery, but the demonstration, with threats, continued, and the policemen, mostly mounted, escorted the cortège to the cemetery.

Guarding the hearse were also four companies of the Bishop Kaminski Society, each armed with a rifle.

The Independent Polish Catholic Church has been in trouble here for the last ten years. Dissensions split the congregation and many scenes close to riot have been enacted in the church and near its portals.

The funeral procession was impressive. A brass band supplied the music. The hearse was white and was drawn by four white horses. Two hundred parochial school children followed the casket and 3,000 people marched to the grave.

## TROOPS FOR CAR STRIKERS.

**Blease Orders Them to Quell Spartanburg Riots and Operate Cars.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Sept. 24.—The rioting which has marked the strike of the street car conductors and motormen has caused Gov. Cole Blease to order three companies of State troops to proceed here and aid in the operation of the trolley cars. The strike has been in progress here for several days, and the running of the cars has been prevented by the strikers.

Mayor Lee admits that the Spartanburg police are unwilling to furnish protection to the trolley company. The strikers resent the order for troops, and it is predicted that there will be trouble if the soldiers attempt to operate the cars.

Every day since the strike there has been violence, and yesterday half a dozen non-union men were dragged from the cars and beaten.

Public sentiment seems to be with the strikers.

## 13 DEAD, 8 INJURED AS TRAIN HITS WAGON

**Wedding Anniversary Guests Run Down at Neenah, Wis., Railroad Crossing.**

**BILLBOARD HID THE VIEW**

**Baby Thrown from Mother's Lap Lands Unhurt in Arms of Woman Knocked Unconscious.**

NEENAH, Wis., Sept. 24.—Thirteen persons are dead, three others are dying, and five are seriously hurt as the result of a fast train on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad to-day crashing into a hay wagon on which a party of thirty-one merrymakers were returning from a celebration.

A big billboard alongside the railway tracks obscured the view from the locomotive as well as from the wagon. Dust and fog were contributory causes to the tragedy. Nobody on the train suffered except from a severe jar.

The collision occurred at 3:40 A. M., at the Commercial Street crossing here. Train No. 121, northbound, whirled through the wagon load of persons, who were returning from the Peter Hanson farm, where they had gone to attend the celebration of a wedding anniversary.

All but two, who were Chicago men, were residents of Menasha.

The dead are John Drill, Chicago; James Cheslock, Gustav Finn, Mabel Finn, John Hart, Steven Lisek, Dominick Omniechinski, Mabel Renz, John Schedick, Joseph Schedick, Joseph Sienyo, Frank Sisgardt, and Isabelle Suchowski.

The injured are Philip Mott of Chicago, Benjamin Dumbrowski, Antone Kurmoski, Myron Olson, Anna Sodalski, John Suchodolski, Amanda Syring, and Herman Syring.

Armless, legless, and headless bodies covered the right of way as the train, nine coaches in length, was brought to a stop 800 feet from the scene of the crash. Several of the bodies were so badly mutilated that identification was possible only by fragments of clothing. Six bodies were discovered on the engine pilot, and two other bodies were hurled through a flagman's shanty with such force as to overturn the structure. One of these was Miss Finn, who was projected through one of the side walls of the house and was breathing when removed. She died a few hours later. Another of the victims was thrown high over a barn fifty feet from the tracks.

Among the occupants of the hayrack who escaped were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Brizinski and child of 2 years. They were seated in the front half of the rack, the mother holding the child in her lap. About half way back in the wagon sat Mary Schwartzbauer. The latter was hurled about fifty feet and knocked unconscious. When found by rescuers the Brinzinski child was in her arms, having escaped unscathed. The parents of the child were only slightly injured.

Peter Hanson, driver and owner of the horses attached to the wagon, managed to hang to the reins, and was the only person aboard who was not temporarily stunned by the collision. He says he did not observe the onrushing train until his team had reached the track. He whipped up the horses, but managed to get the wagon only half way across.

The train is said to have been nearly a half hour behind schedule and was running approximately sixty miles an hour.

Practically every person on the wagon was an employe of the Menasha Woodenware Company, and all were invited to the Hanson farm to attend the wedding anniversary of one of their fellow-employes. Mr. Hanson had conveyed them to his farm in the early evening and was taking them back home.

On the outgoing trip were forty persons, but the wagon was uncomfortably crowded, and on the return trip an additional wagon was obtained. Eight of the party occupied the second vehicle, which followed about a mile behind.

During the last eight years nearly a score of persons have lost their lives at the same place.

## RAN INTO 18-HOUR FLIER.

**Crash with Freight Killed Fireman and Injured Five Others.**

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 24.—When Train 28 on the Pennsylvania Railroad, known as the Eighteen-Hour Flyer between Chicago and New York, was in collision thirty minutes after leaving this city early this morning, one trainman was killed, four others were injured, and one passenger, H. D. Faulkner of Harrison Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., also was hurt.

The train had left this city at 12:50 o'clock, and after passing the Pitcairn freight yards, where there are cross-over tracks entering the yards, the train was held up by the towerman near Larimer, twenty miles east of here. While the train was at a standstill a train of fifty empty freight cars was let in on the same track and crashed into the flyer head on. It is thought that the towerman, anxious at the delay to the flyer, in his hurry threw the wrong levers of the interlocking switch system.

Seven freight cars were derailed, blocking the four tracks for several hours. None of the passenger cars left the track. The flyer was provided with a new locomotive and proceded east three hours late. It was after 6 o'clock before all tracks were cleared and six other trains that had been delayed were able to proceed.

S. E. Campbell, fireman on the flyer, was caught between the tender and the cab of his engine and crushed so that he died before he could be moved. L. C. Henry, engineer of the flyer, and H. R. Shew, freight engineer, received contusions of the head, legs, and body, but were able to go home, while C. S. Longanecker and Fred Newhouse, freight brakemen, were brought here to a hospital, the former with broken legs and the latter with contusions of the head and face.

Faulkner proceeded to his home on the train.

## IS MISS SEARS ENGAGED?

**Newport Not Convinced by Her Family's Denial of Vanderbilt Match.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, Sept. 24.—Those who read that Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Sears deny that their daughter, Miss Eleonora Sears, is engaged to Harold Vanderbilt with the positive statement, "There is no engagement; they are merely friends," are mystified.

When, for instance, William A. Larned said, "May I congratulate you?" Mr. Vanderbilt replied, according to reliable authority, "Very many thanks." The same thing took place when "Jack" Rutherford congratulated him. "Thanks very much," said Mr. Vanderbilt.

This seeming acceptance of the engagement suits much better with the theories of Newport, which has been following with interest the affair of these two young people and expecting from day to day the announcement of a coming marriage between the wealthy and athletic young woman from Boston and the scion of the rich New York family.

Miss Sears has laughingly denied the existence of an engagement, but her denials have not, it seems, convinced those who heard them.

## AVOIDS JIM CROW CAR.

**B. T. Washington in Texas Charters a Special Pullman as Alternative.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

DENISON, Texas, Sept. 24.—The "Jim Crow" law, compelling negroes to travel in separate compartments on trains, confronted Booker T. Washington when he sought to make arrangements for a trip from Austin, Texas, to Temple on Sept. 30.

The railway officials informed him that he must ride either in a negro compartment or charter a special car. Mr. Washington decided that he wanted a sleeper, and ordered a special Pullman. A porter will be the only other occupant of the car.

## CORNELL AS A MODEL.

**New Australian Institution to be Patterned After University.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 24.—A new university is to be founded at Perth, Western Australia, modeled after Cornell, according to Cecil Andrews, who represents the commission charged with carrying out the project.

Mr. Andrews has spent a week at Cornell making a study of the eight colleges and the various methods of administration and teaching in vogue, and has held long conferences with President Schurman and Director Bailey of the New York State College of Agriculture.

## PREDICTS BIG EARTHQUAKE.

**Will Occur Fifty-eight Hours from Saturday Sunset, Mrs. Kinney Says.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—Dr. Eunice D. Kinney predicted to-day that an earthquake of unusual violence will occur within fifty-eight hours from sunset last evening.

Some years ago Mrs. Kinney began forecasting earthquakes, which were ridiculed by humorous writers, but many regard her as a true prophet. She has been a lifelong observer of natural phenomena, and, she says, discovered years ago that a few hours—sometimes a day or two—before an earthquake the elements show unmistakable signs of its coming, which she learned to read, and give warning. On Thursday and Saturday Mrs. Kinney read in sky and atmospheric changes the warning of impending disaster, but she is unable to fix the location where the earthquake she predicts will be most severely felt.

## WOMEN TO BOYCOTT SUGAR.

**Townsend Housewives Use Saccharine and Appeal to Congress.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 24.—Townsend housewives, it is reported, are so incensed over the increase in the price of sugar that they have combined to boycott the product of the trust. Saccharine and other substitutes will be used. The women declare that though this is the season for preserving fruit, they will wage the boycott vigorously.

A petition addressed to Congress is being prepared, urging that sugar be put on the free list. The petition will be circulated throughout Delaware, and will be largely signed.

## PICTURE SHOW ABLAZE.

**A Thousand in the Audience, but They Stayed Till the Fire Was Out.**

Daniel Makarenkos, proprietor of the Dixie Moving Picture Theatre, at 210 West 116th Street, discovered a small fire on the stage behind the drop curtain last night while there were 1,000 persons in the house. He called the city fireman on duty to the stage and let him try a hand extinguisher.

He then called Patrolmen Rosenberg, Thompson, and Blake of the West 125th Street Station to aid his ushers in preserving order, and sent a call for a fire company.

The audience first learned of the fire when the firemen came down the centre aisle with a line of hose. Makarenkos was on the stage and made a reassuring speech. The ushers and police kept the audience from manifesting any signs of panic, and after the firemen had wetted down the stage thoroughly the show proceeded.

## STORERS LEAVE BOSTON.

**Return to Cincinnati Home, Which They Left After Roosevelt Row.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 24.—After more than three years' residence in Boston, Mrs. Bellamy Storer, wife of the former United States Ambassador at Vienna, who was ousted by President Roosevelt and herself the recipient of the "Dear Maria" letters from Col. Roosevelt, has given up her apartment in this city and, with her husband, returned to her old home in Cincinnati.

This marks the end of a self-imposed exile of over five years, which have elapsed since the Roosevelt-Storer controversy. Mrs. Storer feels that she can now return to her home city without embarrassing her relatives and friends there.

Congressman Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati, husband of Alice Roosevelt, is a favorite nephew of Mrs. Storer.

## GUNS DAMAGE SHIP.

**Corsair's Passengers Alarmed by Target Practice at Fort Monroe.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 24.—Men jumped in terror and women screamed in fright this morning aboard the Norfolk, York River and Tidewater Company steamer Corsair when, with the detonation of the big guns of Fort Monroe, the sound of shattering glass was heard. It was with the greatest difficulty that Capt. John Pugh, in command of the steamer, could allay the fears of the passengers.

The Corsair was rounding Old Point Comfort, en route to Norfolk, and was running close in past the ramparts of Fort Monroe. Abreast of the fort, and not more than 500 yards away, the morning practice on the big thirteen-inch guns began. The concussion was severe, and was responsible for the breaking of the glass in the cabin windows of the Corsair.

Solid shells were being used by the gunners, and the targets were in the middle ground of the bay, probably five miles away. The Corsair was almost in line with the targets, but the range of the guns carried the shells high above the vessel.

Most of the passengers were at the breakfast table or reading by the early morning light near the windows of the cabin. With the detonation of the guns, taking all by surprise, came the noise of breaking glass. Several windows were shattered. Everybody in the cabin thought the steamer had been struck.

At her execution, the martyred Queen Marie Antoinette, bound up her hair with a velvet fillet, which gives title to Canon Sheehan's new novel of the thrilling French Revolution. "A really admirable and unusual romance," says Chicago Record-Herald. Read "THE QUEEN'S FILLET" to-night. Telephone Bookstore, or any other bookstore.—Adv.

## WAR AT HAND OVER TRIPOLI

**Italy Calls Out 112,000 Reservists and Actual Invasion of Turkish Province Is Reported.**

**NO YIELDING, SAY TURKS**

**They Are Said to Have Seized Italian Liner—Others Hastily Leaving Turkish Ports.**

**ITALY MOVING IN FORCE**

**Plans to Send Fleet and 60,000 Men to Face Turkish Garrison of 30,000 in Tripoli.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The quarrel between Italy and Turkey over Tripoli has developed with surprising suddenness. The Italian Government has called the Reservists of 1908 back to the colors, and warships and troops are ready to sail for Tripoli.

Circumstantial reports were current yesterday in Berlin, Paris, Rome, and Constantinople to the effect that Italian troops had already landed in Tripoli, and that the Italian colony in Tripoli had appealed to Rome for protection. Italian merchant ships are leaving Turkish ports without waiting for complete cargoes, and on Saturday morning an Italian liner was stopped in the Dardanelles on the way to Constantinople by an Italian Consular official and turned back toward Italy without waiting even to land the mails.

A telegram from Port Said reports the capture by the Turks of the Italian liner Reina Margherita off Mersina on the mainland, north of Cyprus. No confirmation of this report, however, has been received.

The ostensible cause of the trouble between the two powers is the treatment of Italian subjects and Italian trade in Tripoli, which is a Turkish province.

Lying on the south coast of the Mediterranean in North Africa, Tripoli has an area of 400,000 square miles and a population of about 1,000,000. The Italian grievances against Turkey, according to The Daily Mail, are the boycott of Italian goods in Asia Minor and Tripoli, and the danger to Italian subjects in Tripoli, which has been increased by the recent return of the anti-Italian Leader Guzman, who was exiled from Tripoli some time ago for a campaign in Tripoli, and alleged attempts by Turkey to give trade there to non-Italian firms, though Italy claims preferential rights in that region.

It was stated several weeks ago that Italy, immediately upon the settlement of the Franco-German dispute, would proceed to obtain "compensation" in Tripoli for the French occupation of Morocco. France, Germany, Austria, and Russia are all said to have consented to the Italian occupation of Tripoli, while some years ago Great Britain recognized the special position of Italy in that region.

The Turkish Government on its part has for some time been dispatching arms and munitions of war to Tripoli, and has now ordered the Chief of Staff of the Salonica Army Corps to proceed thither. The tone of the Turkish press is very hostile to Italy, and a determined resistance is threatened if the Italians attempt to seize the coveted territory. The Turkish garrison in Tripoli is stated by The Paris Temps to be about 30,000 strong, and according to the same authority Italy is about to dispatch 50,000 troops thither. The Italian fleet includes 8 modern battleships, 9 armored cruisers, and a large number of smaller craft. The effective force of the Turkish fleet consists of 2 old battleships, bought from Germany last year, and 10 destroyers.

The British cruiser Medea sailed to the East from Malta to-day with sealed orders.

**SAYS TURKS WILL FIGHT.**

**Ottoman Representative in Paris Declares They Will Not Yield Tripoli.**

PARIS, Sept. 24.—A dispatch to The Temps from Rome gives unconfirmed rumors that Italian forces have landed at three points on the coast of Tripoli.

In a published interview the Turkish Chargé de Affaires at Paris declares that he has no knowledge that negotiations have been opened by Italy on the subject of Tripoli. He said he did not see how such negotiations would be possible. Tripoli could neither be taken from Turkey by force nor bought. He instanced the case of the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, formerly included in the Turkish Empire, but recently annexed by Austria, the loss of which was a great blow to Turkey, but asserted that there was nothing in common in the two cases. Tripoli's population was Mohammedan, and Tripoli was a vital part of the Ottoman Empire.

"If Italy has any desire to take Tripoli from us," said the Chargé d'Affaires, "we will defend ourselves, and our defense will be desperate. The whole population will rise up as one man. If Italy lands troops in Tripoli she will find it something more than a military promenade. We will immediately expel all Italian subjects and denounce the treaties.

"If Italy attempts to land troops elsewhere we are in a position to repulse them. I repeat, and I am speaking officially, in the first place, no transaction is possible concerning the open or disguised cession of Tripoli; secondly, if it comes to fighting, we will fight desperately."

Italy's initiative in Tripoli has awak-

ened intense interest here, as introducing a new and very important factor in the African question, by reopening the Mediterranean problem on another point. There seems now no doubt that Europe is on the eve of a complete resettlement of the African situation.

It is held that the territorial modifications, which form the essence of the Franco-German agreement, will logically lead to other changes, in which other powers besides France and Germany can share with profit and without danger to their dignity. For example, France's policy during the last decade has been the consolidation of her forces and interests in Northern and Western Africa. The Central African territories, having their logical outlet in the Valley of the Nile, have a greater value for the masters of the Nile than for the masters of the Chad, the French military territory. It is pointed out that the obvious thing would be for France to exchange her Central African territories for tracts around the Great Chad Lake, which would thus become entirely French.

Recent advices from Rome say that the entire Italian naval force is ready in case of emergency for a conflict with Turkey if the Ottoman Government refuses to give its consent to an Italian protectorate over Tripoli. A few days ago Premier Giolitti, after a conference with the Ministers of War and Marine, declared that if the Turkish Government were not ready to recognize Italian influence over Tripoli in some form of protectorate, the only recourse must be the military occupation of that Turkish province.

The Italian plan, as outlined in the dispatches, embraced a bombardment of Tripoli, and simultaneously a military expedition of 20,000 soldiers to block the Turkish Coast along the Adriatic Sea and to operate in Macedonia, Syria, and Arabia.

The Italian squadron's rendezvous is at Taranto. Her orders are to be ready to start at a moment's notice. Reports had it that Taranto had already been proclaimed in a state of siege.

## ITALY MOVING SWIFTLY.

### Ready with Fleet and 60,000 Men for Invasion, but Hopes for Peace.

ROME, Sept. 24.—The Italian Government is moving rapidly and with determination in the matter of an Italian protectorate over Tripoli. Its plans are no longer concealed and its attitude is favored by all classes except the advanced section of the Socialists, who threaten to call a general strike in the event of hostilities.

Although not attaching much importance to this threat the Government, which is acting with the greatest prudence in every way, has decided to call to the colors 112,000 reservists, so as to be prepared for all emergencies both at home and abroad.

According to the information in official circles to-night the Government still hopes to effect an amicable arrangement with Turkey whereby Italy will secure a lease of Tripoli under the sovereignty of Turkey, paying therefor an annual rental. If Turkey definitely refuses to meet this proposal Italy will proceed with military measures.

The Government is prepared to meet any aggressive measures on the part of Turkey, such as attacks upon the lives and property of Italian subjects in Turkey, in which case it is understood a naval demonstration will be made before Smyrna immediately.

The material difficulties of these operations have received full consideration. The memory of the calamitous Abyssinian campaign has been called up by the Government, which realizes that the failure of the proposed expedition would be a grave disaster. Accordingly most careful precautions have been taken. The Turkish forces in Tripoli are estimated at a minimum of 30,000 men. To cope with these Italy will send her whole fleet and an expeditionary force of 60,000 men.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 24.—Rumors that the Italian troops have disembarked at various points in Tripoli cause some alarm here. The Italian liner Romania, bound for Constantinople, on arrival in the Dardanelles early Saturday morning was boarded by the Italian Vice Consul, who ordered the Captain to land his passengers within half an hour. The Romania sailed for Italy without landing the mails.

It is reported that several Italian merchant steamers have similarly taken their departure from Turkish ports without disembarking their cargoes on receipt of instructions from the Italian Consulates.

The Porte has instructed the Turkish Ambassador at Rome to ask the Italian Government for an explanation of the movements of Italian steamers.

## TURKEY'S ARMY THE LARGER.

### 1,000,000 More Men Than Italy, but Latter's Navy Is Supreme.

In the event of war between Italy and Turkey the Turkish Government could put into the field probably 1,000,000 more men than Italy, but any advantage that might accrue to the latter nation as a result of this numerical supremacy on land would be more than offset by the tremendous advantage that Italy would have on the sea. Italy has a fine navy, against which the Turks could send only a few obsolete battleships and semi-armored cruisers, none of which is to be compared to the big Italian battleships of the San Giorgio, Pisa, Vittorio Emanuele, and Benedetto Brin classes.

The latest available data on the military establishments of the world gives to Italy a standing army of 225,000 men in active service, and 300,000 in reserve. In addition to this armed force Italy has available for duty, but not organized, an additional 1,200,000 men. It would take several months to whip the unorganized force into shape.

At the head of the Italian Army is Lieut. Gen. Pollio. The army is organized into twelve corps, namely, the Corps of Turin, Alessandria, Milan, Genoa, Verona, Bologna, Ancona, Florence, Rome, Naples, Bari, and Palermo, each corps commanded by a Lieutenant General. Each corps is subdivided into two divisions, each commanded by a Lieutenant General.

The same authority on which the Italian military strength is figured puts the standing army of Turkey at 375,000 men with 350,000 in reserve and 2,000,000 men who are of arm bearing age but unorganized. The Turks are great fighters, but the impression prevails that their equipment in no way compares with that of the Italian armies. Little is known of the men who would assume command of the Turkish armies in the event of war.

In the naval establishments of the two countries all of the advantage is on the side of Italy. Italy has ready for duty two battleships of the San Giorgio type which displace about 10,000 tons, (about the same size as the United States battleship Oregon,) two of the Pisa class of 10,118 tons, four of the Vittorio Emanuele class of about 13,000 tons, (same as the United States battleship Idaho,) two of the Benedetto Brin type of 13,500 tons, and four of the Garibaldi type of armored cruisers of 7,400 tons. In addition to these ships she has building, and some are nearly ready for service, three dreadnoughts of 21,500 tons, and one of 19,000 tons.

The Duke of Genoa is the Admiral of the Italian Navy, his principal subordinates being Vice Admiral Bettolo and Rear Admirals the Duke of the Abruzzi and Grenet.

Against this fleet Turkey would have to trust her fortunes at sea to the twenty-year old battleships Hairredin Barabarosse and Torgud Reis of 10,000 tons, the thirty-five-year old 10,000 ton Messuditch, and the little 2,806-ton ironclad Feth-I-Bulend, which was laid down nearly forty years ago. Turkey also has some cruisers, the Mahidieh (formerly the Abdul Hamid,) the Medjidieh, the Peik-I-Shevket, and the Berki-Satvet, all of which are new. The Mahidieh, the largest of the lot, displaces less than 4,000 tons. There are still some, other ships in the Turkish Navy, but these are the most powerful. It is said that the Turkish Government is going to build three Dreadnoughts, but the construction of these has not yet begun.

## TRIPOLI LONG ITALY'S AIM.

### Her Special Rights There Already Recognized by Powers.

The dispute between Turkey and Italy over Tripoli has arisen out of Italy's old desire to have possession of that part of the northern coast of Africa, a desire dictated by political rather than commercial reasons. Of the old Roman colonies Egypt, Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco have passed out of the hands of the modern Government of the Italian peninsula, and of the five powers on the Mediterranean, Great Britain, France, Spain, Italy, and Austria, only the last two are without a base for their fleets on the south shore.

Although the country has formed a part of the Turkish Empire since the middle of the sixteenth century, until 1835 the authority of the Sultan had long been purely nominal. Then, after an extended period, during which the country was a stronghold of pirates, an expedition was dispatched from Constantinople and the State was made a vilayet of the Ottoman Empire.

Formerly Tripoli was of high commercial importance as the gate to the interior, but since the Sudan has been chiefly approached by way of the Atlantic, Tripoli has dwindled in this respect, and her commercial value to-day rests chiefly on the fertile coast lands.

Italy and Turkey had a dispute in April, 1908, over the refusal of Turkey to permit Italian Post Offices in Turkey's territory. At the same time considerable irritation was felt in Italy over the murder of an Italian missionary in Tripoli and the persecution by the Ottoman authorities of natives who had sold land to Italians. Government circles in Rome had felt for years that Turkey had been taking advantage of the international situation to act in a high-handed manner toward Italians and to show little respect for Italian rights.

Italy prepared at that time to send a large fleet to Turkish waters, whereupon Turkey immediately withdrew all objections to the Post Offices and practically acknowledged the other Italian claims with regard to the right of the Italians freely to purchase property on Turkish territory, and with regard also to coast navigation.

While Turkey yielded on the question of the Post Offices, the main reason of diffidence, distrust, and antagonism remained, as the Sultan was determined to do all in his power not to yield Tripoli, with Europe's consent, as a field for Italian expansion. In virtue of the accord concluded by the Marquis Visconti-Venosta with France, and afterward acknowledged by all the powers, Italy, while renouncing her interest in Morocco, was left free to exercise her influence in Tripoli, and thus she is in a position to take advantage of any pretext to occupy it under the form of a "protectorate" such as France exercises in Tunis and England in Egypt.

Tripoli is Turkey's last possession in Africa, and the vilayet is garrisoned by 30,000 Turkish troops, but the proposed occupation by Italy, rumored in former years, has been approached warily less from a fear of Turkey's resistance than a fear of how the other powers might take it.

In the present instance it is said that Italy has already obtained the consent of France, Germany, Russia, and Austria to the move which she is making. England also in the past has recognized the special rights of the peninsular kingdom in the province. Not many days ago Premier Giolitti, after a conference with the Ministers of War and Marine, declared that if the Turkish Government were not ready to recognize Italian influence over Tripoli in some form of protectorate, the only recourse must be the military occupation of that Turkish province.

It has been understood that such action would be delayed until France and Germany had reached a practical agreement upon Morocco, and general opinion has credited the existence of a tacit or specific arrangement among the continental powers to leave Italy a free hand in the affair, once that crisis was over.

## CONGO NEGOTIATIONS NEXT.

### Morocco Matter Regarded as Adjusted Except for Possible Trouble with Spain.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—While the Franco-German agreement on Morocco cannot be definitely regarded as an accomplished fact until it is known how Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, receives the newly revised French text, no doubt is entertained that the first part of the negotiations will be quickly ended by a complete understanding without further pourparlers or an exchange of notes.

The second part of the negotiations, which concern Congo, will be begun very shortly. In the course of the negotiations France and Germany will take all necessary steps to obtain the adhesion of the powers to the arrangements for the new situation in Morocco resulting from the agreement. This task is not likely to present special difficulties, except in the case of Spain. The coolness which exists between France and Spain over the Moroccan policies somewhat complicates affairs, but French opinion declines to admit that two Latin sisters will remain embroiled, and believes that the good sense of Spain will soon lead her to realize that her interests will be best served by facilitating the mission of France in Morocco.

A mass meeting of Socialists and Laborites to protest against a war with Germany brought out 15,000 persons today. Large forces of police and municipal guards were stationed at the place of meeting, but the proceedings were orderly and the authorities were not required to interfere.

### Kokovsoff Gazetted as Premier.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 24.—The appointment of V. N. Kokovsoff as Premier has been gazetted. He retains the Ministry of Finance. M. Kokovsoff has been acting Premier since the assassination of M. Stolypin at Kieff.

### Peddler, Hit by Sinclair's Auto, Dies.

Edgar Martina of 154 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, reputed to be a wealthy peddler, who was hit Saturday night in West Twenty-fourth Street by an automobile in which rode Upton Sinclair, died last night in New York Hospital. Martina was internally injured and his back broken. The automobile belonged to Edgar Selwyn, the playwright, and Sinclair was returning from Selwyn's home when the accident occurred.

# FIND MURDERED MAN LYING IN THE STREET

### Knife Slash in the Neck Felled Him Less Than 100 Feet from Police Station.

### THINK HE WAS AN ENGINEER

### Watchman Says He Was Known as "Red" and Was Employed on a Coney Island Boat.

With a slash an inch and a half long in his neck, John McQuinlan, about 30 years old, was found murdered last night fifty feet from the fence on the south side of Pier 1, North River. The body was found by a ten-year-old boy, who notified the harbor police. According to Dr. Russell of Hudson Street Hospital, the man had been dead only a few minutes. The body was removed to the station of Harbor Precinct A and the Coroner notified.

The murdered man was identified shortly after midnight by Edward Doyle, a deckhand, living at 35 Washington Street. Doyle told the police he worked with McQuinlan on the Iron Steamboat Company excursion boat Sirius. McQuinlan, he said, is known along the river front as "Red" McQuinlan. Doyle did not know where McQuinlan lived, but believed he came from London, England, and has a brother living in New London, Conn.

There were a number of wagons about the pier at the time the murder was committed, and the police are of the opinion that the man was killed on one of the wagons.

The police believe the man, after being stabbed, ran several feet and then fell, dying almost instantly.

The murder was committed less than 100 feet from the station house of Harbor Precinct A. Twenty-five feet from the point where the body was discovered the police found a dilapidated suitcase, containing a pair of arm protectors, used by seamen in tropical countries, and two collars, apparently of foreign make. A few minutes after the body was discovered the police of Harbor A communicated with the Old Slip, Oak Street, and Greenwich Street stations.

James McClavey, a truckman, living at 13 Mott Street, who said he was employed by H. Warner & Sons of 124 Warren Street, told the detectives that he saw McQuinlan standing at the end of the fence talking with two men a few minutes before he heard of the murder.

## BROWN NEEDS $600,000 MORE

### University Appeals to 5,000 Rhode Islanders to Raise It by Next June.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 24.—Brown University is sending out an appeal tonight to 5,000 Rhode Islanders for help in raising a new million-dollar endowment fund, which must be in hand before June 30, 1912. Circulars explaining the purpose of the proposed fund and giving the financial condition of the university have been mailed and will be received to-morrow. They explain that $400,000 of the sum needed has already been subscribed, but if the university is to get the benefit of this the balance of the million must be raised within the specified time.

The purpose of the fund is fourfold—to increase faculty salaries, to provide teachers' pensions, to maintain the John Hay Library, and to support the woman's college. A statement of conditions for the year ended April 5, 1911, shows that the university's expenses exceeded its receipts by more than $25,000 last year.

## CONSERVATIONISTS MEET.

### 3,500 Delegates Expected at Kansas City Congress To-day.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 24.—Some 400 delegates arrived here to-day for the third annual Conservation Congress, which opens to-morrow in Convention Hall. Thomas R. Shipp, Executive Secretary of the congress, expects the total number of delegates will be 3,500. Every State will be represented.

Among the arrivals is United States Forester Henry S. Graves, who is on his way to Washington on a tour of inspection of public lands in the Dakotas, Utah, and New Mexico.

President Taft will speak at to-morrow night's session.

## MAINE BLOWN UP OUTSIDE.

### Position of Double Bottom of Wreck Said to Show Exterior Explosion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Sept. 24.—The recent cutting away of the wreckage piled up, cone-shaped, over the sunken bow of the Maine reveals a heretofore partially concealed and doubtfully identifiable double bottom of the vessel some feet above its natural position.

This double bottom broke off some forty feet aft of the present position and became heaved up to where it is now at right angles to its natural horizontal position, plainly showing that a huge mine must have exploded under the ship about midway between the stem and the beginning of midships. The superstructure from the point of the explosion, which seemingly tore the ship apart between the decks and the bottom, folded over the forward part, while all aft of the explosion was blown up, the explosion carrying the immensely heavy conning tower far aft and to starboard, where it now rests on the main deck beside the extreme after end of midships.

The position of the superstructure and double bottom, folded forward, the latter identified in its present perpendicular position by the stanchions which rose from it to support the orlop or lowest deck, which stanchions are now horizontal, pointing stemward, proves unquestionably that an exterior explosion had taken place. Members of the Maine Board are silent while the newspapers here seemingly have discovered nothing.

## VANIMAN'S TRIAL TRIP SOON.

### His Big Dirigible Equipped with New Devices for Transatlantic Trip.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 24.—Thousands of persons journeyed to-day to the shed at the upper end of Atlantic City in which Melvin Vaniman's dirigible balloon is housed, and witnessed the process of filling it with hydrogen gas. The work was begun early last week, and to-day 300,000 of the 400,000 cubic feet of gas required had been pumped into the great cigar-shaped silk and rubber bag.

It is Mr. Vaniman's desire to make a trial flight within ten days. After that, if all goes well, he will be ready to start on his long journey. He has busied himself for months with improvements with which to overcome the difficulties encountered in the flight of last October.

The Akron is larger, stronger, and more powerful than the monster air craft in which Messrs. Wellman and Vaniman attempted a transatlantic flight under the auspices of THE NEW YORK TIMES. It is equipped with new safeguards against the elements. The all-important device is the "what is it?" an unnamed attachment that is to take the place of the equilibrator, the tail of the America, which finally caused disaster and ruin to that craft. This problem the commander of the Akron believes he has solved, but he is keeping the details of the invention secret.

Four specially constructed engines, developing a total of 317 horse power, are to be placed in the steel understructure of the balloon. These are expected to develop a speed of at least thirty-six miles an hour without the assistance of favorable air currents. This mechanism fits on top of the 1,540-gallon gasoline tank, the bottom of the "car."

Vaniman expects to take advantage of every aid that nature can supply during his flight. By special arrangement with the Marconi syndicate he has caused a weather bureau to be established at Cape Race, about 900 miles up the coast from this city. Study of the Government charts on storm records during the last few years has convinced him that prevailing disturbances about the middle of October will be a great help, provided proper care is taken. It is then that he hopes to start.

## BRITISH AIRSHIP WRECKED.

### First of Admiralty's Air Fleet Breaks in Two as It Is Launched.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The British Admiralty's first airship broke in the centre while being launched at Barrow to-day. The accident was due to the collapse of the gas bag.

The airship was wrecked, but no one was injured.

# AUTO PLUNGES OVER BANK; THREE HURT

### Descending Steep Grade at Sharp Curve Near Brynckerhoff When It Falls Twenty Feet.

### FOUR PERSONS IN THE CAR

### Machine of Fred King of Williamsport Turns Turtle on the Bank of a Creek Near the Water.

*Special to The New York Times.*

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Four persons who occupied a large automobile narrowly escaped being killed this afternoon when it dashed over a twenty-foot embankment at Brynckerhoff, two miles from here.

The car was owned and occupied by Fred King of Williamsport, Penn. With him were Mrs. King, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Goodrich, also of Williamsport, and the chauffeur. The party was descending a steep grade, which has a sharp curve just as the highway crosses a bridge over the Fishkill Creek. The chauffeur was driving at rapid speed, and, not knowing the road, did not realize the danger of the curve. Before he could stop his car it had plunged over the embankment and turned turtle on the bank of the creek and within a couple of feet of the water.

Mr. King was seriously injured internally. Mrs. King was slightly hurt. Mrs. Goodrich has a dislocated shoulder.

The car was badly damaged.

## KILLED BY GASOLINE FUMES.

### One Man Dies on Fishing Boat and Another Likely to Succumb.

While the 45-foot auxiliary sloop Sibyl was drifting on the Atlantic Highlands fishing banks late yesterday afternoon William Fisher of 88 Dean Street, Brooklyn, rushed from the cabin and startled twenty fellow-fishermen with the cry:

"Two men are dying in the cabin from gasoline fumes! Help me get them up on deck."

Capt. Thomas Snedeker and several of the fishermen hurried below and brought William R. O'Connell of 150 West 101st Street, Manhattan, and William Hopkins of 225 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn, to the deck. There was no doctor on board and Capt. Snedeker started his engine, threw over his steering wheel, and started for New York. As he passed the various craft on the fishing bank all were hailed and inquiries made for a doctor. None could be found, and, after clearing the banks, the Sibyl made all possible speed for Morrison's dock, Sheepshead Bay, which it had left early in the morning.

On its arrival Dr. Greenwald and Dr. Wolfson of the Coney Island Hospital were summoned. They pronounced O'Connell dead. Hopkins was taken to the hospital, still unconscious, and was not revived by emergency measures there. He will probably die. The two men had gone into the cabin to sleep after poor luck in fishing. They were overcome with fumes from a leaky gasoline tank.

## STREET CAR UPSETS, 26 HURT

### Churchgoers Hurled Together When Motorman Takes Switch at Speed.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 24.—Twenty-six persons were injured, four probably fatally, in this city early to-night when an inbound Tuckie Street car, crowded with churchgoers, overran a switch at Woodward Avenue and Hill Streets and turned over.

The cause of the accident is not known, although eye-witnesses allege that the motorman did not slow up for the turn.

### Torrington Typhoid Cases Now 210.

TORRINGTON, Conn., Sept. 24.—Ten new cases of typhoid have been reported up to to-night, bringing the total number of patients here up to 210. The death list stands at five. A temporary hospital in the Trinity Church parish house was opened to-day.


# International Aviation Meet

(Sanctioned by the Aero Club of America.)

2 P. M. Sat. & Sun. and 2:30 P. M. other days.

## To-day and Daily to Oct. 1st

On the grounds of the Aero Club of New York,

NASSAU BOULEVARD, LONG ISLAND

Special train service starting 1 P. M. and running frequently from Penn. Station and Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, to Nassau Boulevard Station. Round trip 75c.

## SEPT. 25, WOMEN'S DAY

Mlle. Dutrieu, Miss Moisant and Miss Quimby will compete.

Handicap, speed and heat races.
All competitors flying at the same time.

Claude Grahame-White, Harry N. Atwood, Earle L. Ovington, T. O. M. Sopwith, Geo. W. Beatty and 30 other world famous aviators.

General Admission.....50c — Good Seats.....$1.00
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## CONVICT DEAD IN A TREE.

### Newton, Jail Breaker, Pinioned by the Neck When His Foot Slipped.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 24.—After eluding armed men and bloodhounds for more than a week, Harry Newton, who framed the plot which resulted in the escape of five prisoners from the Jefferson County Jail, was found to-day in a vine-covered tree on the water's edge at Chaumont, twenty miles from here. The crotch of the tree had pinioned the man's neck, and death had been as certain as the gallows.

Frank Allen, the only prisoner who was captured, was taken this afternoon from his cell, whisked across country, and identified Newton.

It is thought that Newton sought the tree after wading through the water. From its branches one can see a mile in every direction. The vines are thick, making concealment easy. The position of the body and an adjacent limb showed that Newton had peered through the crotch, when his foot slipped and left him hanging by his neck in the wedge. His struggles pinioned him tighter.

Newton spent several years in the Massachusetts State Prison and in other institutions. He was arrested here on the opening day of the State Masonic convention in June while robbing a hotel. While in jail he manufactured the tools that eventually liberated him.

## COMES SEEKING MRS. DUMONT

### New Orleans Lumberman Is Willing to Take His Wife Back.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 24.—Edgar R. Dumont, Treasurer and manager of the Standard Export Lumber Company, Ltd., left this city to-day on an evening train for New York to aid Mrs. Yvonne Dumont, his beautiful wife, who was arrested there recently with George H. Barrett, the portrait painter. At his apartments it was stated that he had gone to New York, hoping to bring his wife once more to New Orleans.

An elaborate suite in the Jackson Apartments has been kept for her for two years, but it has remained unoccupied. The Dumonts have one child, a daughter.

## SAYS TRACK STRIKE IS OVER.

### Lackawanna Superintendent Sees No Use in Appeal to Outsiders.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 24.—T. E. Clarke, General Superintendent of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Road, to-night issued a statement relative to the striking trackmen. Mr. Clarke says:

"Only one-third of the men on the system in Pennsylvania quit work. In New York State the so-called strike is a thing of the past, all places being filled. In New Jersey there was no cessation of work at all. Not a man in that State belongs to the union, and therefore none quit.

"Finally, all this talk about appealing to outside influences is as needless as it is useless."

Mr. Clarke was asked if the last sentence of his statement meant that there would be no conference between Lewis M. Bryant, Labor Commissioner of New Jersey, and President Truesdale in New York to-morrow morning, as has been reported. He said that he knew nothing of such a conference other than what he had read in the newspapers.

The President of one section men's union said that the conference had been arranged, and that it would take place at 3 o'clock in President Truesdale's office. In addition to the New Jersey Labor Commissioner, it is said that P. J. Downey and M. J. Regan of the New York State Commission will attend the conference.

### Long Apart, Sister and Brother Meet.

*Special to The New York Times.*

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 24.—Miss Myrtle Wood and C. W. Wood, sister and brother, met at Deer Park, Ala., to-day, after a separation of over twenty years. They were left orphans at Shelby, Ill., and Myrtle was adopted by a family named Kauffman in Kansas City, Mo., and became a trained nurse. While in Detroit, Mich., she learned that her brother was in Deer Park, where she at once came and found him.

### Left a Note Telling of Suicide.

PORT CLINTON, Ohio, Sept. 24.—A note left in a milk pan instructing the milkman to notify the authorities that the writer was dead was the way Mrs. Sarah K. Burg told the public she had committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid here to-day. She was despondent.


# "The Quick or The Dead"

created the biggest sensation ever caused by a novel appearing in magazine form. To this day there is an incredible demand for the story. Its author, Amelie Rives, now the Princess Troubetzkoy, has written a new novel which bids fair to overtop the reputation of its famous predecessor. It is called "Hidden House," and appears in the October Lippincott's.

Don't miss the October number of Lippincott's (on all news stands) with Amelie Rives' new story.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE
PHILADELPHIA


# FLY SUNDAY DESPITE PROTEST OF BISHOP

Continued from Page 1.

them Col. Stryker of Gen. Grant's staff, to the meet when held up. All the prisoners, except Abrams, were fined $10 each.

## CARD SHARPS IN THE CROWD.

### Make Good Haul from Spectators Outside the Aviation Grounds.

Followers of the aerial circuit who are of the type of men for whom the police and detectives search on circus days and arrest on sight, were in evidence yesterday near the Nassau Boulevard flying grounds. Four card sharps operated in the crowd of those who preferred to see the flying from the nearby fields instead of within the inclosure provided by the management. They took by a three-card monte game $140 from one man, $60 from another, and $40 and a diamond ring, said to be worth $200, from a third.

Then a fight started and Under Sheriff Pager interfered. He learned what the trouble was, and, summoning Deputy Sheriff Weiss to his aid, he placed under arrest Frank Martin, James Gallagher, Clifford Mack, and Charles Martin. On Gallagher they found $10, and some small change on the others. They were surprised that they could not find the banknotes said to have passed in the playing before the start of the fight.

When arraigned before Justice of the Peace Burgess in Westbury Village the men were held for further examination to-day.

## FENCE WRECKS RODGERS.

### Airman on Pacific Flight Wrecks Machine on Barbed Wire.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 24.—A doble line of barbed wire fence along a country lane temporarily halted to-day Calbraith P. Rodgers, who is trying to fly from New York to the Pacific Coast. The accident occurred at Red House, twenty-five miles east of here, and 422 miles from the airman's starting point, this afternoon. Rodgers had covered eighty-nine miles during the day, and was starting on a short jump of twenty-five miles to Jamestown, where he expected to spend the night when he encountered the fences that made a wreck of his biplane.

Both weather conditions and engine troubles handicapped to-day's flights. There was a stiff breeze blowing when he left Hornell at 10:26 A. M., and just before coming to earth at the Olean Fair Grounds at midday, one of the auxiliary planes was blown off. The damage was not serious, and the aviator again took the air at 1:45 P. M., with Jamestown as his objective.

East of Red House the trouble with the spark plug which bothered Rodgers yesterday, again developed, and he decided to alight. After tuning up the aviator took his seat for a fresh start. The uneven surface of the ground and a peculiar slant of the wind which seemed to bear down on the planes of his machine, prevented his clearing a double line of barbed wire fence which bounded the field on the west side. The biplane tore through the first line of wire and became enmeshed in the broken strands of the second fence. The biplane was a wreck. Both propeller blades were shattered and one wing was torn to ribbons. Rodgers escaped without a scratch.

It is unlikely that repairs can be made in time for a flight to-morrow.

## FOWLER'S FLIGHT CUT SHORT.

### Aviator's Engine Stops Before He Crosses Sierras—Will Try Again.

COLFAX, Cal., Sept. 24.—Engine trouble to-day terminated Aviator Robert G. Fowler's second attempt to soar above the 7,000-foot pass of the Sierras in his attempted transcontinental flight to win the $50,000 Hearst prize, which began Sept. 10.

After a burst of phenomenal speed he alighted in a meadow in Emigrant Gap, forty miles from here, gliding from an altitude of 7,500 feet. At that height his engine quit work. This altitude, if maintained, should get him safely over the pass in the third attempt, which he expects to make to-morrow morning.

Starting from Colfax at sunrise he circled aloft for nearly twenty minutes, rising 3,000 feet above the ground and swinging due east, was lost to sight in four minutes. His first 24 miles were made in 21 minutes. Then at Blue Canyon he circled seventeen minutes for higher altitude, starting east with a fine margin.

As he soared 2,000 feet above Emigrant Gap his engine stopped absolutely and he came to the ground. He returned to Colfax on an engine, collected his mechanicians and went back to the biplane, with which they tinkered all day.

## AVIATOR TO TEACH MILITIA.

### Lieut. Foulois Assigned to Arouse Interest Among Guardsmen.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—For the purpose of arousing interest in aviation among the National Guardsmen of the country Lieut. B. D. Foulois, an aviator in the Government service, has been ordered to report for duty to-morrow in connection with the militia. Lieut. Foulois was the first army officer to fly, going up in the old Wright biplane when it was first accepted by the Government.

Lieut. Foulois will go to College Park occasionally and make practice flights. After becoming well acquainted with the work of the militia he will get in closer touch with the officers. The National Guard in a number of States have organized aviation squads, and Lieut. Foulois will be kept busy sending information on flying to these men and keeping them posted on the work of the aviators.


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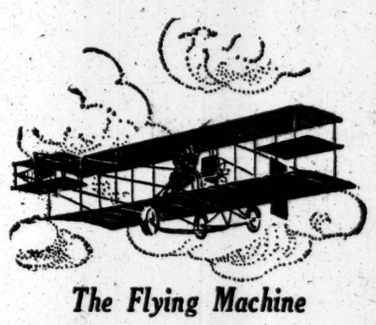

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# TAFT IN KANSAS DEFENDS COLLEGES

### Resents Crane's Attack on Students' Morals and Says He Was Gay Himself.

### INSURGENTS WELCOME HIM

### Gov. Stubbs and Bristow Vie with Regulars in Warmth of Reception —State Delegation Promised Him.

BALDWIN STATION, Kan., Sept. 24.—President Taft came to the defense of the morals of university students to-day in a speech at the State University at Lawrence, thus resenting publicly the allegations as to drunkenness and dissipation made recently by R. T. Crane of Chicago.

"I do not know," said the President, "whether you have observed the attack made upon young men at Harvard by some gentleman who felt it necessary to send a detective into that community to find out how wicked the boys were.

"I have not any particular sympathy with that kind of investigation. Wickedness that has to be unearthed with a spade ordinarily ought to be kept under the clod that the spade raises. I know something about those universities. I know its sister university, Yale.

"The truth is, universities don't differ much. I know what Yale was in my day, and I know it might have been better. I contributed something to the detectives' knowledge in those days, possibly, but to-day there is a higher standard of morality. Dissipation and drinking are frowned upon by the public opinion of the college. That is what shows what a college is—the public opinion of the young men and young women who are in it.

"And I resent scandalmaking and muckraking with reference to the standard of our universities when they are doing such good work and are putting out men into the community with higher morals every year."

When President Taft entered Kansas to-day the warring Republican factions buried the hatchet and walked side by side to pay honor to him. Gov. Stubbs, who is generally conceded to belong to the Insurgent faction, greeted Mr. Taft warmly. Republican State Chairman Dolley, who holds office in the State under Gov. Stubbs, and Republican National Committeeman Mulvane united in telling Mr. Taft that the Kansas delegation to the next Republican National Convention would be solidly for him, and United States Senators Curtis and Bristow, the one a Regular, the other a leader of the Progressives, rode side by side in the tonneau of the same automobile, and sat on the same platform to pay honor to the Chief Executive.

The predictions of Mr. Mulvane and Mr. Dolley, who are close to political conditions in a State supposedly insurgent, followed close on the declaration of Gov. Hadley of Missouri to President Taft that the State would instruct its delegates for him, and the promise of the Illinois Republican leaders to send a solid delegation to the convention pledged to Mr. Taft.

Senator Curtis and Congressman Campbell of the Regulars met the President's train at Kansas City early in the morning, while Gov. Stubbs and Senator Bristow showed up later, the former at Lawrence, Kan., and the junior Senator at Baldwin Station, where the President spent the day.

Gov. Stubbs got his first real chance to say something about the President at Lawrence, when he introduced him to the students.

"I want to present the President of the greatest Nation in the world," said the Governor, "I hope Kansas, without regard to church or party or faction, will give President Taft the most loyal reception that any President of the United States has ever had."

Senator Bristow was on the station platform when the Taft special pulled in. He climbed the steps to the private car, walked in, and said:

"Hello, Mr. President, I'm mighty glad to see you. You have come to the greatest town on the globe."

Mr. Mulvane and State Chairman Dolley talked freely to reporters.

"Kansas," said the National Committeeman, "will send a solid Taft delegation to the Republican National Convention in 1912," and Mr. Dolley later indorsed the prediction to members of the Taft party.

After addressing the students of the State University and reviewing the Indian students at Haskell Institute, near Lawrence, the President came here.

This morning the President attended the inauguration ceremonies for Dr. W. N. Mason as President of Baker University, held in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and to-night listened to a song service in the same church.

In the afternoon the President spoke on peace and arbitration in Baker Institute gymnasium. The gymnasium was crowded, and his hearers took off their coats, made fans of programmes, and sat for an hour and a half watching and listening to the President. Mr. Taft himself wore cap and gown, but discarded them when he rose to speak. He tried to fan himself into some comfort with a programme, but failed, and a sympathetic spectator offered him a palmleaf fan, which he gratefully accepted.

Leaving Baldwin late to-night, the President will reach Coffeyville, Kan., early to-morrow. At Kansas City to-morrow night he speaks to the National Conservation Congress. On Tuesday he will attend the semi-centennial celebration of the admission of Kansas to the Union at the State Fair at Hutchinson.

Senator Curtis and Congressman Campbell will accompany him practically all the way through Kansas. Gov. Stubbs may join the party again, and Senator Bristow expects to see the President once more on Tuesday at the State Fair.

## JOHNSON CRITICISES TAFT.

### California Governor Aroused by President's Opposition to the Recall.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 24.—In an address to an audience of 4,000 persons in the Long Beach Auditorium last night Gov. Johnson criticised President Taft by inference for his opposition to the recall.

"When the time comes," the Governor shouted, doubling up his fist and striking out toward an imaginary foe, "that any man feels he has the power to say to a State that it shall not govern itself, then it is time for the power of that man to be halted; it is the people's right and duty to call a halt."

The Governor declared that all this "noise that has come out of Washington" has been but the echoing of a mistaken fight against the principle, the effect, and the intention of the recall—whether of the judiciary or any of the commonest of public officers.

"The words of any man," continued the Governor, "be he National Executive, State Executive, or whatever he may be are entitled to so much consideration and weight as your reason will permit you to endow them with. And if, after we have listened to them and considered them, we find that they do not measure up, we are entitled to reject them just the same as though they were the words of any other citizen of our country."

## CHAMP CLARK LAUDS TAFT.

### Tells Kansas Gathering President Has More Power Than King George.

HUTCHINS, Kan., Sept. 24.—Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, in a speech at the Kansas semi-centennial celebration to-day, declared his warm personal friendship for President Taft and spoke in the highest terms of the Executive's Administration.

He said Mr. Taft had more power than the King of England, and that the latter would have to seek a new job if he vetoed bills as fast as Mr. Taft did.

Speaker Clark left later for Kansas City.

## MARRIED FIFTY-FOUR YEARS.

### Aged Couple, Who Still Go to the Theatre, Celebrate the Anniversary.

*Special to The New York Times.*

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Mr. and Mrs. George C. Andrews celebrated to-day the fifty-fourth anniversary of their wedding. Mrs. Andrews is 73 years old and Mr. Andrews is 93, yet they think nothing of going out nights to the theatre. They go early and get front seats, and while returning they carry a lantern to aid them over the dark spots. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews are always together, whether on a shopping trip to New York or a trolley ride across the country.

Mrs. Andrews is a direct descendant of Gov. Clinton of New York, he having been her great-grandfather. Her son, George C. Andrews, was formerly District Attorney of Westchester County. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews had eight children, five of whom are living. Mr. Andrews was for years a partner in a dry goods store in Fourteenth Street, New York, but has been retired from business fifty years. Mrs. Andrews was born in New York City and Mr. Andrews in Franklin, Delaware County. They live in the old Andrews homestead, in which some of the furniture is 350 years old.

### Wants to be Paid for Tuxedo Park.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 24.—Charles F. Kilburn of Newark has brought suit here in the Court of Chancery against Tuxedo Park (Incorporated) and John J. Caullet of this city, one of its officers. Kilburn says Caullet bought the land in Essex County from him and others for $203,125. Instead of paying cash, as agreed, Kilburn says the company requested the venders to accept certificates of deposit not yet due, and following that the land was mortgaged for $125,000.

# ROCKAWAY BLAZE SWEEPS ONE BLOCK

### Firemen's Stubborn Battle Saves Rest of the Seaside District from Ruin.

### ANNIVERSARY OF BIG FIRE

### Nineteen Years Ago the Whole District Was Wiped Out — Loss Now About $40,000.

The Seaside district of Rockaway Beach was swept before sunrise yesterday morning by a fire which did $40,000 damage and threatened for a time to equal the conflagration of the same date nineteen years ago, which did $1,000,000 damage. Prompt work by the firemen, who stuck to their posts in spite of explosions in Chubbuck's drug store, saved the district. The origin of the fire is unknown.

At 3:45 o'clock a milkman driving along North Remsen Avenue saw smoke issuing from the rear of the Seaside Skating Rink, which occupies Nos. 10 to 16 on the avenue. He hurried to the house of Fire Engine Company 167 on the Boulevard and an attempt was made to put out the fire with hand extinguishers. The fire had gained too great a headway and the firemen sent in a still alarm, which brought three engine companies and Michael McGinnis, acting Chief of the Forty-seventh Battalion. Chief McGinnis sent in a second alarm, which brought two more companies.

The fire spread rapidly along the street, which was occupied by one-story frame buildings covered with tar-paper roofs, with the exception of the Caslin Hotel, a brick structure. The hotel was the only building on the block which escaped total destruction. The wind drove the flames away from the hotel and a prompt wetting down saved it from being scorched.

Taubenfeld's Hotel, at 6-8 North Remsen Avenue, caught fire from the burning skating rink before the companies called by the second alarm arrived. From Taubenfeld's the fire leaped to Tholhais Brothers' ice cream parlor at Nos. 2 and 4. The one-story structures burned like tinder and eight streams of water poured into them could not stop the fire's progress.

When the fire caught Chubbuck's drug store on the corner of North Remsen Avenue the firemen were obliged to retreat toward the Boulevard, which is only thirty feet wide. Here they made their battle to save the entire Seaside district. The wind was blowing the sparks from the burning buildings toward the New York Hotel, opposite the drug store, and if it had spread there, Chief McGinnis knew that nothing could prevent a general conflagration like that of nineteen years ago. The problems of the firemen were increased by a series of explosions of various inflammables kept in the drug store, but they did not retreat. The heat in the street was so fierce that the firemen had to wet each other down while shooting streams into the burning drug store.

Chief McGinnis had to divert two of his eight streams to the work of keeping the New York Hotel wet down, and was only able to throw them upon the fire itself when the drug store collapsed to a heap of smoldering timbers and the fire had passed on to Mitchell's Restaurant at 178 Boulevard, and from there to the fruit stand of J. Antonucci at 180 and the Merchants' Café at 182. The Sagamore Hotel at 184 was the last building on the Boulevard itself to catch fire. Here it was put out after doing only $800 damage. Beaten back from the street, the flames circled to the rear of the engine house of Fire Company 167 at 190.

As the fire reached the Merchants' Café Charles Heer, who occupies a two-story cottage in the rear of the Sagamore Hotel, found himself and his family cut off from the street by the flames on one side and a high board fence on the other. He picked up an axe and knocked a hole through the fence. Then he brought out his wife and three children. He returned to find his house was afire and that sparks were blazing on the shingles of the Lindsay Davis cottage, which adjoined his own. He called to Davis and got no response. He then broke open the door of the Davis house and found all the members of the Davis family overcome by smoke. He dragged out Mrs. Davis and got the help of firemen to save Davis and his children. Both the Heer and Davis cottages were totally destroyed.

## MAY LOCK OUT STRIKERS.

### If Marble Workers Don't Return to Work They Will Be Shut Out.

A call was issued last night for a special meeting of the Building Trades Employers' Association, representing the associated employers in thirty building trades, on Wednesday, to take action in the case of the strike of the marble workers on sixty buildings, and the sympathetic strike of the workers in sixteen other trades at the new Vanderbilt Hotel.

The trade boards of the unions and trade associations of employers in these sixteen trades will meet to-day and to-morrow to notify the unions to send their striking members back to work or take the alternative of a general lockout of the men they represent on the sixty buildings involved in the strike of the marble workers against the Marble Industry Employers' Association.

The marble workers on the Vanderbilt Hotel who are replacing those who went on strike, and because of whose employment the sympathetic strike began, it was said last night, were induced not to report for work on Saturday morning by the strikers, and the strikers in the other trades then reported for work, but were locked out. They went away, after waiting around for a while, and the greater part of the new marble workers came back.

## SOLD DEAD WIFE'S EFFECTS.

### R. H. Smith Holds Public Auction at Hotel in Smyrna, Del.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 24.—The personal effects of his second wife, now dead, were sold publicly by R. Hopper Smith, widower, aged 72, formerly Sheriff of Queen Anne County, Md., in front of a hotel in Smyrna, Del., yesterday. Smith recently married Margaret C. Bailey, a wealthy widow, aged 68, whose two sons, Frank and Daniel, attempted to have her declared insane. Frank Bailey lives at 988 Hudson Street, Hoboken, N. J.

The aged widower, who now occupies the Bailey home in Smyrna, sold among other things a box labeled "gray shroud." It had contained the garment in which his second wife was buried.

The sale attracted a crowd. Among the household goods the framed portraits of the dead wife were conspicuous. A woman friend of the wife became so indignant that she appropriated one of the pictures and sent it to the family. A certificate of marriage of Smith's second wife to her first husband, Francis Bradbury of Elkton, Md., was put up and sold, as were also family Bibles, one containing a complete family record. A Prayer Book given to Mrs. Bailey by her uncle, the late Rev. John A. Roche, and so inscribed, went to the highest bidder. The shroud box was offered with a pair of blankets.

When a handsome book was returned to a relative of the dead wife it was opened at a paragraph which read:

"Honest loss is preferable to shameful gain."

This was written by the donor, the Rev. Mr. Roche, to his niece.

# BORDEN DECLINES TO DISCUSS HIS PLANS

### Canada's Next Prime Minister Gratified at Conservative Gains in Quebec.

### PUGSLEY'S VOTE IS CLOSE

### Not Certain if He Will Be a Member of Parliament, as His Apparent Majority Has Been Cut to 2.

MONTREAL, Sept. 24.—R. L. Borden, the Conservative leader, the success of whose party at the polls in the reciprocity election last Thursday will make him the new Premier of Canada, spent an hour in this city to-day on his way from Halifax to Ottawa. Mr. Borden did not care to talk at this time regarding the formation of his Cabinet. He expressed, however, great satisfaction over the gains made by the Conservatives in Quebec Province.

Mr. Borden said he would probably attend the farewell luncheon which is to be tendered Earl Grey in Ottawa. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the retiring Premier, has also expressed an intention to accept an invitation to attend this function.

William Pugsley, Minister of Public Works in the Laurier Government, also passed through Montreal this morning on his way to Ottawa. Mr. Pugsley said he was not quite sure whether he was a member of the House, for his majority now stood at 2. A recount was to be held, and as there were a number of rejected ballots, as well as an alleged irregularity in one poll, he thought it quite likely that he would be counted out. Mr. Pugsley was accompanied by Sir Frederick Borden, one of the defeated Ministers.

### Alfred De Oro in Police Court.

Alfred De Oro, champion poolplayer of the world, was a prisoner in the Harlem Court yesterday, charged with assault. He was paroled in the custody of his counsel until this morning for examination by Magistrate Breen. The complainant against him was Sol F. Pakas, owner of the apartment house at 249 West 111th Street, in which De Oro and his family live. According to the pool champion, he was trying to get a number on the house telephone on Saturday and could not get the hallboy. He went downstairs and there met Pakas, to whom he complained. A fight followed.

## LAYS CRIME TO RACE TRACKS.

### The Rev. Walter Laidlaw Says They Are the Cause of Much of It.

In an address, the subject of which was "Shall New York License Gambling?" the Rev. Walter Laidlaw, Secretary of the Church Federation, yesterday afternoon at the West Side Y. M. C. A. attacked the Gittins bill.

"An Inspector of Police in the City of New York declared to me," said Dr. Laidlaw, "that 50 per cent. of the crimes in the city were due to the influence of the race tracks. Friends of the race track advocate the passage of this measure on the ground that the breed of the horse is interfered with by the stopping of betting. They argue that property interests have suffered, and that the law is unconstitutional. As to the breed question, I think the word they should have used was 'speed.' That the property interests have not suffered is proved by the fact that the price of horses is higher now than it has ever before been in the horse markets of this country.

"If the breeding of horses is all that they want, the passage of the anti-gambling laws has not interfered with them in any way. By passing the Gittins bill we shall be adopting a policy of making property superior to personality. We suffered a great property loss in the wiping out of slavery.

"Saratoga is crying for racing simply to fill their hotels and bring money to the town. A former President of the Y. M. C. A. in Saratoga, who was President of the Business Men's Association there, said that racing had brought money to the town, and that he had not opposed racing because he feared that he would be too greatly in the minority to be of any assistance. Is it to create such conditions that the Government appropriated a million dollars for the purchase of the Saratoga springs?

"I know that August Belmont has built the chapel of St. Cavior, at St. John's Cathedral, and that he is a vestryman in the Church of the Ascension, but that does not prevent him from wanting his 125 per cent. profit from his race-track investments."


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## Introductory Sale at Saks' Fall Shoes for Men

### value 4.00 at 2.85

¶ This sale will begin this morning, and coincident therewith our order goes to the manufacturer to duplicate in quantity and quality the shoes included in this offering. But this second shipment will be marked at the regular price of four dollars instead of two-eighty-five.

¶ Obviously, this extraordinary sale merits your serious consideration. And if we can rivet your attention on the price and at the same time fasten it securely on the quality of the merchandise, you will have saved money and we shall have sold at least one pair of shoes.

¶ These shoes are made by one of the best manufacturers in the business, and will give a maximum of service, and retain their shape long after most four dollar shoes have lost it.

¶ All sizes and all widths in all the new Fall models. The leathers and styles follow: Black calf and gun metal, in lace, Blucher or button, with single or double soles; Russia calf in lace or Blucher; patent leather in lace or button; and black vici kid in lace only.

**Today and tomorrow at 2.85**

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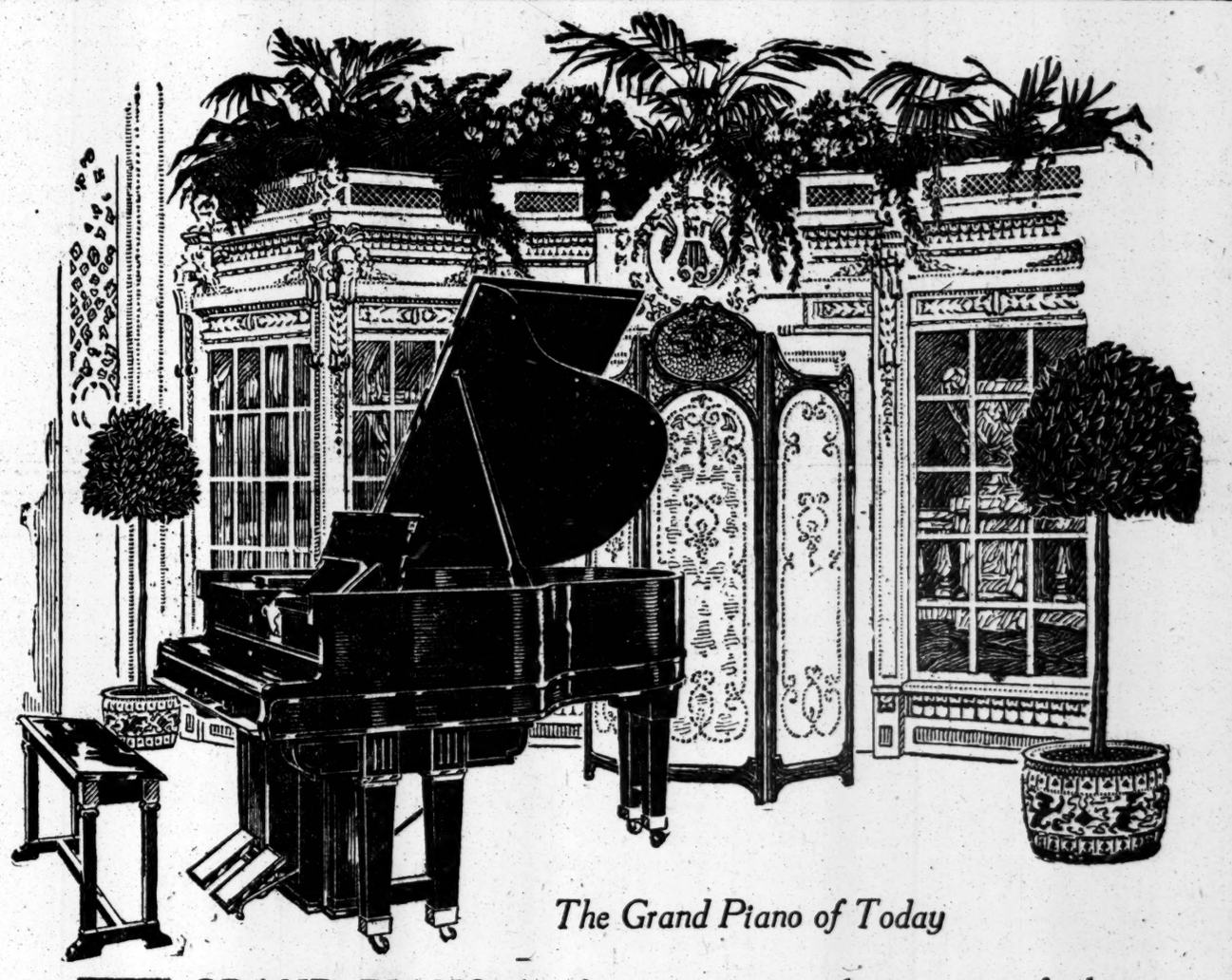

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# ESTIMATE BOARD CONDEMNS CHARTER

### Only Members Not Recorded Against It Are the Mayor and Gresser of Queens.

### TO RAILROAD IT 'MONSTROUS'

### Committee Appointed Last April Reports Against Many Features of the Proposed Legislation.

The entire Board of Estimate, with the exception of Mayor Gaynor and Borough President Gresser of Queens, went on record yesterday against the proposed new city Charter. In a report to the State Legislature the committee representing the board which was appointed last April to consider the sections of the Charter which related to the board's powers found fault with practically every one of them. The committee is composed of Controller Prendergast, President McAneny of Manhattan, President Steers of Brooklyn, President Miller of the Bronx, and President Cromwell of Richmond. It first takes up the provision relating to the Mayor's approval of rapid transit franchises and says:

"It is currently reported that the provision that no action taken by the Board of Estimate with relation to contracts for the construction, equipment, and operation of the new rapid transit railways shall be effective unless such action has the separate approval of the Mayor is to be stricken out before the bill reaches the order of final consideration. If the plan to give to a single officer of the city this vast and unusual power has been abandoned, the draft, as a whole, would be less objectionable, but with a difference of degree only.

"We believe that the proposition to take from the board the control of the process of making the city budget—which has been its principal function ever since its establishment, and from which its very name is derived—is quite as indefensible as to deprive it of control of the city's transit policy."

Regarding the board's budget-making power the report says:

Under the present law, the various city departments, boards, and offices submit annually to the Board of Estimate their estimates of the amounts of money required to conduct the public business within their jurisdiction during the following year. The board, upon these estimates, prepares the annual budget, cutting down excessive appropriations, and eliminating those it believes unnecessary. The amount of money authorized for expenditure during 1911 was $174,079,335.16. Budget making is the most important part of the board's work. The Mayor acts on the budget as a member of the board only, his three votes being cast for or against particular items just as the others are cast. This, too, has been part of the Board of Estimate's plan practically since its inception. The Mayor's relation to the board is not that of an executive who passes separately upon the acts of a legislative body, of which he is not a member. The plan under which he votes and acts as a member of the board is peculiar to New York, though in this respect the city has anticipated one of the principles of the so-called commission government that is now receiving so much attention throughout the country.

The Board of Estimate, possessed of the power to prepare a budget, has in the past prepared it under the direction of a majority of its members. A year ago a committee of three members of the board was appointed to examine the departmental estimates, to hear the heads of departments and others, and to prepare the budget in its tentative form. This committee was named by the Mayor—an arrangement of courtesy, but representing, very properly, a majority of the members of the board. Its labors covered a period of three months, and its findings were accepted by the full board almost without dissent.

**To Let Minority Control Budget.**

It is now proposed that the Mayor—as the Mayor—will name the members of the board to prepare the tentative budget, and that all of the machinery of budget making is to be handled by the Secretary of the board under their direction. This statutory and permanent budget committee is to consist of five, but it is to include the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, who ostensibly, for this purpose, is to be given a seat and a vote in the board itself. The Chairman of the Finance Committee is the leader of the party in control in the Board of Aldermen, elected in a single Aldermanic district, and representing, so far as the open board is concerned, the people of that district alone. It is provided also that the Controller shall be a member of the budget committee; but the purpose and effect of the whole matter is that the minority, as reconstituted under the pending plan, would become the majority of the budget committee, and that the entire process of budget making, down to the final consideration by the board itself, might be taken from the board and placed in the hands of the minority, chosen by the Mayor.

There is not the slightest public reason or demand for this revolutionary change. The budget prepared and voted a year ago showed an advance of only $700,000 in the departmental appropriations over those of the year preceding, while for six years prior to Jan. 1, 1910, the average annual increase had approached $5,000,000. Do the taxpayers complain of this result or of this record? While it will be necessary in order to meet real needs of the city to make further increases for 1912, the departmental estimates now in hand and pending before the board propose an expenditure of 28 per cent. in excess of those of 1911. The new Charter is "to take effect immediately," and the determination as to how much of this money is to be spent, and where, and by whom, would fall into the hands of the proposed new Budget Committee appointed by the Mayor. Has any reason having to do with the public good been urged for this transfer of power from the board to its Chairman?

It is true that the board itself would still control when the budget reaches the order of final passage; but final action must be taken within a brief period of time, fixed by law, and any radical revision of the tentative budget within such time would mean practically the making of the budget over again. The board, through its majority, is entitled to prepare, in the first instance, a budget that the majority will support. The thing that counts is the actual process of analyzing the estimates and examining the heads of departments and of determining the amounts to be appropriated, in the light of information received from session to session, as the work of the committee proceeds.

On the subject of the increase in the board's membership the report says:

"The Board of Estimate is composed entirely of officers elected at large, either by the city or by one of the boroughs. The only argument advanced for the breaking of this principle and the introduction as an additional member of a single Alderman chosen by the party organization having control in the Aldermanic Board is that, as Chairman of the committee, this Alderman must pass upon the budget when it comes before the Board of Aldermen, and that he cannot do so intelligently unless he is present while the budget is actually being made. It might be argued with equal consistency that the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly should be made a member of the Senate, and given a vote upon any bill in that body as well as in his own. For years past the Board of Aldermen has had no part in the making of the budget. It has the power to cut out or reduce any item in the schedules sent for its approval, but it cannot increase; and its action in any case is subject to the Mayor's veto, as an ordinary ordinance would be. It is entitled under the law to receive the departmental estimates at the same time that they go to the Board of Estimate. If its Finance Committee cannot find the means for properly studying the figures submitted without the aid of the other board the charter might very properly provide that its Chairman should have a seat in any session of the Board of Estimate or of its committee in which the budget is considered, but to make him an actual member of the board, whose work his committee has later to pass upon, and to give him a vote that will count as heavily upon a subway proposition as it would upon a budgetary item is in our judgment a most indefensible proceeding."

**Engineering Authority Diverted.**

The section relating to the chief engineer of the board is thus dealt with:

It is still proposed that the appointment of the chief engineer of the board be taken from the board itself and vested in the Mayor under the title of "city engineer." The duties imposed upon this officer with relation to purely departmental work would be slight compared to those he would continue to have as the engineering adviser of the board. A considerable degree of veto power upon forms of contract and upon the class of materials to be used in public work is, however, given him. The fact that he is to be appointed by the Mayor, and to be answerable only to him, would absolutely divert from the board the authority over the engineering side of the immense amount of public work now committed to it by law, which it has exercised for years.

Of the board's power to fix salaries it says:

"The power of the Board of Estimate to fixe the salaries, in the first instance, of all officers and employes paid from the City Treasury—excepting the elective officers, the school teaching force, and per diem laborers—now given by Section 56 of the Charter, is considerably lessened. The general right to fix salaries remains; but the Legislature, acting upon the proposed new draft, has exercised the power to fix absolutely the salaries of certain heads of departments, as, for instance, a President of the Board of Education at $12,000, while the graded rates of pay for subordinate positions at present existing in certain departments are also made unchangeable. Here the principle of home rule, for which the city has so long contended and which both the Ivins and the Hammond charters sought to establish, is flagrantly violated."

The report thus recapitulates:

This Charter proposes to transfer to the Mayor a large measure of the legislative control of the city's financial operations hitherto vested in the Board of Estimate, and that the Mayor, among all the city's executive officers, is to be given a power approaching direct control of the appropriation of 90 per cent. of the departmental allowances to be spent by officers of his own appointment.

At a time when experience in the government of American cities points toward an expansion of the commission idea in the control of the city's financial affairs—rather than its restriction—it is proposed to fly in the face of experience. While the progress elsewhere in America in this respect and in better charter making generally is almost universal, it is proposed that New York shall take a discreditable and discouraging backward step.

In conclusion the committee says:

"The amended Charter was introduced on Monday, Sept. 18. It has not been possible to get a copy of it until the last day or so. It is now proposed again to amend it in many particulars, and as thus amended it will not be ready for examination by city officials and taxpayers until the 25th inst. In the face of this situation we are told the Charter is to be railroaded to passage on Wednesday, the 27th inst. So monstrous a proceeding would not be undertaken except for the purpose of expressing contempt for public opinion and public rights. No Charter should be passed until in its final form it has been subjected to the scrutiny of the citizens of this city, and no committee or legislative leaders would plan such action unless they feared the result of the complete examination which should be given to this momentous measure."

John Purroy Mitchel, President of the Board of Aldermen, who is in Europe, gave his permission to have his name signed to a protest against the Charter, but his name was left off the report because it was impossible to submit it to him. The names given represent a majority of the board, and with Mr. Mitchel's known opposition to the Charter would in all represent twelve out of its sixteen votes.

## SEEK TO OUST CONGRESSMAN

### Next Reapportionment in Virginia May Cause Defeat of W. A. Jones.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—A movement has been started in Virginia to take Richmond County, the home of Representative W. A. Jones, who was defeated in the recent fight for Senator, out of the First District and place it in the Eighth. He was elected to the Fifty-second Congress and has served ever since. An interesting situation would result if the Legislature should make this change in the next reapportionment law.

The machine Democrats of the State will apparently try to relegate Jones to private life. As Alexandria, the home of Representative C. C. Carlin, is located in the Eighth District, and that of Representative Jones in the First, the campaign next Fall would become a test of the personal popularity of each. Local politicians say Carlin always has polled an overwhelming vote in his district, and the recent State primary plainly disclosed hostile feeling toward Jones.

# MOTHERS QUELLED SCHOOLBOY STRIKE

### Led Back to Their Lessons English Youngsters Who Wanted Caning Abolished.

### FATHERS ACTED LIKEWISE

### Some Caning Done by Them as Result of Juvenile Attempt to Emulate Labor Tactics.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—An amusing feature of the strike mania which has swept this country during the Summer is the demand of the schoolboys in various cities for the redress of alleged grievances. This tardy outburst of the strike fever is due probably to the fact that the schools were not in session when the general strikes were in full blast. Appropriately enough, the schoolboys of Liverpool, that hotbed of industrial disturbances, were the first to demand relief from their hard lot. School had reconvened while the temperature was still tropical, and this fact undoubtedly added to the ordinary aversion with which the healthy lad regards the reopening of the schoolroom.

Parading the streets of Liverpool, the striking schoolboys displayed banners inscribed: "What Our Fathers Have Done We Can Do Also." The strikers demand, first of all, the abolition of the cane; then shorter hours and less homework. In this strike parents proved effective strike-breakers, and the leader of the strikers learned to his sorrow that the cane had not been abolished.

This week the schoolboy strike fever spread to London, and a number of the London County Council schools were involved. The strike was engineered from the Bath Street School by a juvenile "Tom Mann," who led his striking cohorts in an assault upon other schools, in an effort to make the strike general.

Inspired by the glorious ideals of the abolition of the cane and an additional half holiday every week, the procession started in the direction of the other schools to call out the "blacklegs." The strikers were armed with sticks, stones, iron bars, and bolts, and became so free in the use of these weapons that a special detail of twelve policemen was summoned. Stopping before one school, the leader, a boy of 13, demanded of the caretaker that the boys of his school be called out. A command of the caretaker to move on, accompanied by an energetic kick, discouraged the strikers, and they made no further attempt on that particular school.

In Manchester schoolboys paraded the streets, demanding shorter hours, the abolition of the cane, and payment of monitors. Profiting by the example of their elders, the boys held a general meeting, presided over by a boy of 12 years. A plan of campaign was formulated, and so successful was the movement thus inaugurated that at one time seven schools were out on strike. Pickets stationed at the gateways forcibly prevented all efforts to enter these school yards. Later in the afternoon the strike was partially quelled by the intervention of mothers.

The day after the disturbance in London the strike leaders, orators, and pickets suffered the indignity of being led back to school by their mothers, and, as it was reported that "tannings" had been administered generously by fathers, the school authorities inflicted no further punishment.

## TO DISCUSS FOREIGN TRADE.

### Exporters and Manufacturers Will Meet at the Astor To-day.

The second annual convention of the American Manufacturers' Export Association will begin at the Hotel Astor to-day, and will last through to-morrow. For the first time there will be brought together a majority of the principal export managers, exporters, and manufacturers of the United States. The sessions will be devoted to the discussion of foreign trade expansion.

Among the subjects which the association has been actively working on during the past year have been the formation of a bureau or employment agency for exporters and applicants for work connected with the export trade, the establishment of a foreign credit bureau, a better system of drawback duties on material entering into the manufacture of export products, and an improvement in the methods of classification of American manufactures by the various Custom Houses in foreign countries. Special reports on these questions, as well as committee reports on legislation, credits, transportation, and freights will be features of the convention.


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SIXTH AVENUE AT NINETEENTH STREET

# LETTER FROM TAFT IN TEMPERANCE PLEA

### Dr. Reisner Also Reads Communications from Gen. Grant and Lord Mayor of London.

### CONGREGATION SIGNS PLEDGE

### Pastor Declares That Strongest Argument Against Drink Is the Financial One.

The Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner, pastor of Grace M. E. Church, in West 104th Street, dealt with the liquor problem in his sermon last night. He read letters from President Taft, the Lord Mayor of London, Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, Congressman Hobson, and other prominent persons, all of whom deplored the extent to which the drinking of alcoholic beverages is indulged in by people of this country and other parts of the civilized world.

Then Dr. Reisner reviewed the situation in this city, particularly. He said there were now more saloons in the city of New York than in the entire country South of the Mason and Dixon line.

"In 1909," said Mr. Reisner, "there was one saloon in this city to every sixty voters. At present, if the amount of money paid for liquor licenses was converted into silver dollars, and placed side by side, the silver string would extend across the continent, 3,000 miles.

"The first reason I have against strong drink is the financial reason. From the statistics I have gathered, submitted by scientists, doctors, and prominent men of the country, who have given study to the subject, it is shown that every person in the United States pays annually $182.50 toward the liquor business. Yet the average salary of the working man of the country is only $600 a year.

"And right here I want to impress on the people that 40 per cent. profit is reaped by the sale of liquor. It is no wonder, therefore, that our elections can be bought.

"Another point in this financial argument I have learned, is that thirty-nine railroads will not employ men who drink at all. Out of 7,000,000 business men who were communicated with by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, 75 per cent. refused to employ men who drink at all.

"The final argument on the financial side against drinking is that if a person drinks three beers a day for twelve days, his efficiency will be lowered 25 per cent. Think of it. Twenty-five per cent. less efficiency after drink thirty-six beers.

"But it is not bad enough that men drink. Now women are becoming addicted to the habit, even more rapidly than do men.

"God pity the woman who boozes," exclaimed the pastor. "This may seem to be too strong an expression to use, but the situation is desperate, and demands strong expression. Let us show the right way to the women by taking a firm stand ourselves."

Following are some of the letters that were read to the audience. President Taft wrote:

The excessive use of intoxicating liquor is the cause of great poverty and crime, and one who abstains from the use of such liquor avoids a dangerous temptation. Abraham Lincoln showed that he believed this in writing out for his boy friends the pledge of total abstinence so often quoted. Each person must determine for himself the course he will take in reference to his taste and appetites; but those who exercise the self-restraint to avoid it altogether are on the safe and wiser side.

Gen. Grant's letter said in part:

Leaving a home where temperance prevailed, I, while still very young, observed that in the world at large many crimes were committed and great sorrow and trouble prevailed among those who overindulged in the use of alcoholic drinks. I also found existing a pernicious custom of the so-called trtating drinks among all classes. It was my good fortune to meet with many kind friends of my own age, and many veterans of the civil war who had known me as a boy in the army. All were extremely hospitable with me, and, according to the custom of Americans, I was cordially pressed to drink many times in a day, and felt called upon to return the same hospitality. I soon decided that I preferred not to drink at all than to partake too freely or more than was beneficial as circumstances seemed to make necessary. I have, therefore, been a total abstainer for many years past.

John Mitchell said: "I recognize that the use and abuse of strong drink have been the cause of much demoralization and distress."

Lord Mayor Strong of London, writing under date of July 1, said in part:

Your second question as to whether this practice has cut off my fellowship with any high-grade men can be answered by stating the fact that, while I have the honor of knowing most of the leading men in this country, and of enjoying the privilege of the friendship of a very great many, I have had, only this week, the great distinction of entertaining as the representative of the City of London, their Majesties, the King and Queen, at luncheon, when they paid an official visit to this city, as one of the great official events, associated with the celebration of their coronation. I had the great distinction of proposing in their presence the health of their Majesties, the King and Queen, and in doing that drank myself nothing stronger than lemonade.

At the end of the sermon the pastor ordered copies of the pledge adopted by the Lincoln Legion of Columbus, Ohio, passed around, and besought every one to sign it. Almost every one did.

## A TABLET TO WASHINGTON.

### Placed on Church Where He Was Vestryman for Twenty-two Years.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—In the picturesque village of Falls Church, Va., on the historic Leesburg Pike, nine miles from this city, a marble tablet placed upon the outer wall of the Colonial Falls Church edifice in honor of George Washington, will be unveiled on Oct. 6, by the town chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Christ Church in Alexandria was Gen. Washington's regular place of worship, but Pohick and Falls Church were two outlying parishes in which he was deeply interested. He served for twenty-two years as Warden and Vestryman at Falls Church.

The church was built with brick brought from England in 1734. It was neglected for many years, but was finally restored to good condition by the Virginia Chapter of the Daughters. Many illustriuos names appear on the church records.

# M'ARTHUR WANTS NO 'BARGAIN' SUCCESSOR

### Pastor of Calvary Church Begs That No One Be Asked There to Exhibit Himself.

### DR. BROUGHTON NOT CHOSEN

### Says the Atlanta Clergyman Is Much Disturbed Over the Report—Some Farewell Words.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur preached yesterday morning in Calvary Baptist Church, West Fifty-seventh Street, his first sermon since the announcement on Friday night of his retirement from a pastorate that had been his for more than forty-one years. In a sense it was a farewell sermon, and to occupy his old pulpit he hurried from the South, necessitating a journey of 2,000 miles there and back, that he might be at his post.

In another sense it was not a farewell sermon, for Dr. MacArthur is pastor emeritus, and will be heard in that pulpit many times more, and at least once before he sails for Europe in time to be in St. Petersburg on Christmas for the dedication there of the new tabernacle. He urged the people of Calvary to choose his successor speedily, and promised that he would be a brother to him, but never disturb him in his work.

"I am not going to preach a farewell sermon," said Dr. MacArthur, just before the services began. But there were words of farewell in his talk, and more than once, when he tried to speak them, Dr. MacArthur's voice broke. Men in the audience could be seen winking hard and scores of woman were frankly weeping.

"I have been with you more than forty-one years," he said. "This church is my church. I worked on its plans; I saw its every brick and stone laid. There is no spot in it, no part of it where I have not prayed. This pulpit is my pulpit, my child, my gift. I sent to Paris for the design of these medallions; I sketched with my own hand these carvings, out of my brain came the symbolism that is in these windows. Here I have baptised hundreds, aye, thousands of children. I baptised all my own children, and never will I forget that sweet Children's Day when I baptised my youngest daughter, who has since been called to God.

"I have given Calvary Church the best years of my life, the best labors of my brain, and never will I be entirely separated from it. I am not going away. I shall never be far off and ever ready to help where I can."

There was no break in his voice when, a little earlier, he enjoined the congregation to choose his successor without delay. This is a subject on which Dr. MacArthur has spoken often, and always with vigor, but it is the first time that his own church had the opportunity to follow his counsel in this respect. After warning them that a long interval without a regular pastor works havoc with a church, he said:

"And let me beg of you not to inaugurate preaching from this pulpit by candidates. It is humiliating, it is degrading, to a preacher to be thus exhibited, as a sample of dry goods. It would dishonor Calvary Church to turn its pulpit into a bargain counter. It is not right, it is not fair. It should be a simple matter to choose my successor. Send your Pulpit Committee to the church of the man you have in mind and hear him there.

"Surely you would trust the judgment of the committee. Let them study his record, for only a man with a superb record should be called to Calvary Church, but judge him by that record. Do not base your selection on one or two sermons he has preached here as a candidate. Perhaps if they be brilliant, and you should engage him, you might find he had exhausted all his brilliancy on those two. It is not the right way, and often have I written against it. It would humiliate me to have Calvary Church adopt a system which I have so earnestly denounced."

From his manner it could be gathered that the question of the succession is still an open one, and Dr. MacArthur spoke at some length in repudiation of the rumor that he would be succeeded by the Rev. Len G. Broughton of Atlanta, a rumor that got abroad through the newspapers on Saturday morning.

"It is too bad," he said, "that reporters should give clergymen so much pain."

Dr. Broughton, it appeared, had been greatly disturbed. Dr. MacArthur was with him the Sunday before the dedication of his new tabernacle in Atlanta, which has the largest audience room of any Protestant church on the American continent. He and Dr. MacArthur had planned to exchange pulpits for next Sunday, after which Dr. Broughton is going to London to assist the Rev. Campbell Morgah.

But Dr. Broughton was so distressed by the reports of his being chosen for Calvary, Dr. MacArthur said, that he was for cancelling the proposed exchange, and it was with the greatest difficulty that Dr. MacArthur persuaded him to follow the original plan.

Dr. MacArthur will sail for the other side about Dec. 1. After Christmas he will leave St. Petersburg and go to various missions in Siberia and Japan, returning to New York in the early Spring.

### New Mexican Bishop Preaches Here.

Archbishop John Baptist Pitaval of Santa Fé, N. M., preached yesterday in the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Sixtieth Street and Columbus Avenue. He spoke of the work in his diocese, which, he said, was twice the size of this State. The Archbishop said he had only sixty-two priests to minister to over 150,000 parishioners, 18,000 of whom are Indians. The Archbishop said his diocese is the poorest in America.

## PRAISES THE CATHOLIC WAY.

### Protestants Might Learn Much from Them, Says the Rev. Dr. Krantz.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WESTFIELD, N. J., Sept. 24.—The Rev. Dr. John A. Krantz of the Methodist Book Concern, in his sermon at the dedication exercises of Westfield's new $100,000 church to-day, after congratulating the congregation on the magnificence of its new house of worship, paid a tribute to the Roman Catholic Church.

"The Roman Catholic Church is not all wrong," Dr. Krantz said, "and we are not all right. Protestants can learn a lot of things by following its example. What the Methodist Church throughout the land needs is a great revival.

"The Catholics love their Church. The head of the Church impresses the people that they need the Church, while the Protestants are inclined to preach that the Church needs the people. They are right; it is the people that need the Church and not the Church that needs the people.

"The Catholics know how to build churches. Their magnificent cathedral in Fifth Avenue was paid for principally by small offerings. They love their Church and attest their loyalty by their attendance Sunday mornings. Catholics don't allow any trivial excuse to keep them away from church, a worthy example for Protestants to follow."

Dr. Krantz added that the Catholic Church is the most honorable institution in the world, although it has some shortcomings.

Nearly $15,000 was raised at the services during the day. The church is equipped with a pipe organ costing $10,000, of which $1,500 was given by Andrew Carnegie.

## SHE WEIGHED 510 POUNDS.

### Unusual Coffin Was Needed for Body of Massachusetts Woman.

WAKEFIELD, Mass., Sept. 24.—As a result of her great weight unusual arrangements were necessary at the funeral to-day of Mrs. Lena M. Richards, who died on Friday. Mrs. Richards is believed to have been the heaviest woman in New England.

The removal of the body required the doors at the Richards home to be cut away. A special coffin was constructed for the body, which weighed 510 pounds. The coffin was 36 inches wide, 26 inches deep, and six feet four inches long. It required the services of ten men to lower the body into the grave.


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*Once You Try It, You will Insist upon*

**Imperial** Gold Label **Beer**

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*Pure, Clear, Bright, Snappy—the Ideal Table Beer!*

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**"McCreery Silks"**

**Famous over half a Century.**

**Complete assortment of the latest colors and black in Plain and Novelty Silks, Velvets, Velveteen, Corduroy and Dress Goods.**

**On Monday and Tuesday, September the 25th and 26th.**

**15,000 yards of new fashionable Silks. Black with colored border. 42 inches wide. 1.25 per yard**

**DRESS GOODS DEP'TS.**

**10,000 yards, All Wool Suitings in Homespun and Cheviot weaves,—especially adapted for Tailor-made Suits. Sponged and shrunk. Dark Navy and Old Blue and Black. 42 to 46 inches wide. 85c per yard** value 1.50

**James McCreery & Co.**
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in the following departments:

**Lace Curtains and Upholstery Fabrics,**
**Cloaks and Wraps,**
**Women's Waists and Blouses,**
**Dress Silks,**
**Housekeeping Linens.**

**West 23d and 22d Streets**

**Stern Brothers**

direct attention to their new

**DRESSMAKING SALONS**

On the Third Floor, in the New Twenty-Third Street Building, wherein they are showing

**Imported Model Gowns**
**For Street, Dinner and Evening Wear**

from the leading Paris Modistes, which they have marked at Exceedingly Low Prices.

**Copies and Adaptations**

will be made to order at Very Moderate Cost.

**Trimmed Millinery**
**Later Importations of Model Hats**

from the leading Paris Modistes are being shown.

Also the new Flat Hats in Velvet, for Dress and Street wear. Fur Hats in Skunk, Civet Cat, French Seal and Mole skin; also Austrian Velour Hats for Street wear, in the most desirable colors, with the latest ornaments for trimmings; Gold and Silver Poke Bonnets for Evening Wear.

In addition, a very desirable collection of

**Hats for Street Wear**

in Velvets, Felt and Velours, from $9.50 to 16.50

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**Oriental Rugs and Carpets**

In their greatly enlarged departments occupying the entire Fourth Floor of the New Building, they are prepared to show large assortment of

**Persian and Turkish Carpets**

in the most desirable weaves and color combinations, in sizes appropriate for Parlor, Reception Room, Library, Dining Room, Bed Room and Halls.

**Persian Carpets,** in Serape, Kashan, Gheorevan, Mahal, at $115.00, 145.00, 175.00 to 675.00

**Asia Minor Carpets,** in Anatolian, Turcoman, Serape, at $95.00, 125.00, 155.00 to 325.00

**Bokhara Carpets,** at $225.00 to 325.00

**Sarouk and Kirmanshah Carpets,** at $285.00, 325.00, 450.00 to 1500.00

**Antique and Modern Oriental Rugs,** at $8.50, 12.50, 24.50 to 110.00

**American Rugs**

Wilton, Axminster, Smyrna, Brussels, Saxony and other well known weaves, at prices exceptionally attractive

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**West 23d and 22d Streets**

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**BLANKET DEPARTMENTS.** *In Both Stores.*

**Blankets and Bed Spreads.**

**Fine White California Wool Blankets. Full size. 4.75 and 5.75 per pair**

**Marseilles Bed Spreads, with scalloped edges and cut corners, satin finish. Double bed size. 3.50 and 5.00 each**

**LINEN DEPARTMENTS.** *In Both Stores.*

**Satin Damask Table Cloths..... 1.50, 2.50, 3.00 and 4.50 each** usual prices 2.00, 3.00, 3.75 and 5.00

**Napkins to match..... 2.25, 3.25 and 4.00 per dozen** usual prices 2.50, 3.75 and 4.75

**Rose Scalloped Madeira Tea Napkins. 4.50 per dozen** usual price 6.00

**Hemstitched Drawn Work Squares, 30 x 30 inches. 2.00 each** value 3.00 to 4.00

**Hemmed Muslin Sheets..... 75c, 85c, 95c, 1.05 and 1.10 each** usual prices 90c, 1.00, 1.15, 1.20 and 1.30

**ORIENTAL RUGS.** *In Both Stores.*

**At greatly reduced prices.**

**Commencing Monday, September the 25th**

**Turkish Rugs in all carpet sizes..... 60c per sq. ft.**

**Size 9 x 12 ft.....65.00** usual price 85.00

**9 x 12 ft. and 10 ft. 6 in. x 13 ft. 6 in., extra Persian Mahal Rugs..... 100.00 and 135.00** usual prices 135.00 and 185.00

**Antique Mosul and Kurdistan Rugs. Average sizes 3 x 6 ft. and 3 ft. 9 in. x 7 ft. 15.00 and 19.50** usual prices 25.00 and 30.00

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**Even Pure Beer is Sensitive to Light**

The direct rays of the sun on beer will start decay.

Dark glass gives protection against light.

Schlitz is sold in dark bottles, to protect its purity from the brewery to your glass.

We use the costliest materials. One of our partners selects the barley.

We go to Bohemia for hops.

Schlitz is aged for months before it is marketed, to prevent biliousness. It cannot ferment in your stomach.

We filter it through white wood pulp. Sterilize every bottle.

We spend more money to attain purity than on any other cost in our brewing.

If you knew what we know about beer, you would say, "Schlitz—Schlitz in Brown Bottles."

*See that crown or cork is branded "Schlitz."*

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5

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ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

Brownish mixtures form a prominent part of our stock of Men's Fall Suits.

Brown grounds intermingled with harmonizing color tones—sort of betwixt and between—brown enough for any fancy, but not too brown for any complexion.



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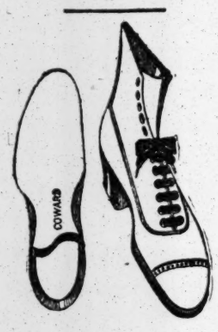


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FOR WOMEN

This Coward Shoe is expertly designed to relieve and correct flat-foot conditions. A shoe so helpful that orthopedic surgeons accept it as the correct shoe for weakness in the arch structure.

This Coward Shoe will be fitted free of charge, by an experienced orthopedist whose advice and services are free to our customers.

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# STOLYPIN REAL PERIL OF RUSSIA, SAYS WISE

### Question Now Is, Declares Rabbi, What's to Become of Empire and Its Jewish Millions?

### CZAR'S POLICY OF BLOOD

### Premier Had Condoned Murder, Had Legalized Assassination, and His Own End Was Inevitable.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue, in his sermon appropriate to the Jewish New Year, in Carnegie Hall yesterday, dwelt with intense emphasis upon the causes of the assassination of Stolypin in Russia. That assassination, he showed, was indirectly Stolypin's own work, since it was the direct and inevitable result of conditions that he had created. The Czar himself had proved that he was definitely committed to the policy of protecting lawlessness. The question demanding present answer was, "What is to become of Russia and its Jewish millions?"

In the course of his sermon Rabbi Wise said:

"The assassination of Stolypin may be inexcusable, but it is not inexplicable. And explained it should be, if it can be, to a people whose Government is prompt to condole with Russia upon the passing of Stolypin and tardy to recognize the independence of the Republic of Portugal.

"The world is greatly stirred over the assassination of Stolypin. It is a fearful crime, and the world must needs deplore it, as reasoning men deplore every act of violence. But terrible as it is, it is not more terrible than any one of the thousand deeds which the victim himself committed or caused to be committed in Russia during his premiership. The manner of his death was not more abhorrent than the manner of his life. While he was slain for a cause, he slew and pillaged and tortured without cause. While the Jews and the overloyal Finns and Poles were the innocent victims of a brutal system, Stolypin was its guilty author and abettor.

**Stolypin Sanctioned His Own Doom.**

"The death of Stolypin was inevitable. He had legalized assassination, he had condoned murder, he had sanctioned rapine, until at last the assassination which he legalized and sanctioned, and even subsidized, is become his own doom. His assassin will be punished, but assassins of Jewish and Finnish subjects of the Russian Empire remain unpunished, yea, even are rewarded for their crimes.

"Moreover, the world must remember that the death of Stolypin is an incident, and not more than that, in a terrible and ceaseless civil war—a war that must go on until Russia be free and the Stolypins and Trepoffs and Plehves shall for all time have become impossible. War it is, even though Russia has been mighty enough for a time, through remorseless cruelty and relentless tyranny, to crush out the faintest signs of revolution. Stolypin fell a victim of a war which he had fought throughout the five years of his infamous rule with nothing less than barbaric ferocity. We speak of one who has been stricken and lies dead, and still this is no time for empty speech. Stolypin had been responsible, in large part, for five years of blood-stained hell for Israel's millions in Russia, and the last hours of his life were devoted to the working out of a scheme which, as the foremost Jewish journal in Europe well put it, was to give an added and final turn to the screw that is grinding out the lives of the sons and daughters of Israel in the empire of the Czar.

**Planned to Crush Every Jew.**

"A high-sounding title had been given to this latest plot to bring about the absolute and ultimate degradation of Russia's Jewish subjects, namely, the Russification of the commerce of the empire. But under the guise of this name the late Premier and his servitors had set out to work the financial ruin of Jewish merchants, and Jewish bankers, and Jewish traders. In other words, up to this time Russian abuse had been leveled chiefly against the most defenseless class—the abjectly poor—but at last the prosperous classes were to be scourged. Physically, intellectually, and morally Russia had long done its worst. It is, and will be, to the lasting shame of the slain Premier that he devised the plan to crush every Jew in business in the Russian Empire.

"A raving anti-Semitic monk said not long ago: 'We already possess a plan that will rid Russia of the Jewish peril.' But the real peril of Russia during the last five years has been not the Jewish peril, but the Stolypin peril. Alas! that a man of his great power of leadership should have been willing to make himself the head and front of an inhuman and Godless movement against an unoffending people in order to win to his support the adherence of the most reactionary and retrogressive elements in the Russian Empire.

"This last abominable scheme of Stolypin was designed to bring about an emigration en masse from Russia. Instead of throwing open the doors of the Pale, as Tolstoy said should have been done in accordance with the terms of the Czar's manifesto, the gateway of Russia was to have been flung open and Stolypin was to have taken unto himself the task of driving Israel out. At the very beginning of this anti-Jewish campaign, which was to have been prosecuted with unparalleled vigor, Stolypin is felled by the blow of a wretched and probably half-crazed creature, who is himself a creation of the Stolypin régime.

**The Czar's Heavier Responsibility.**

Only one man has borne a still heavier responsibility for the crimes of Russia during the reign of Stolypin, and that is the Czar himself. His sanction of the campaign of the monk, Iliadore, proves that the Emperor of Russia is definitely committed to the policy of protecting lawlessness. The assassins of Liberal members of the Duma are held in honor, wherefore lawlessness is becoming the recognized passport to imperial favor.

"As for the charge that many Jews have identified themselves with the party of the Revolution, it suffices to recall the interview between Stolypin and Baron Ginsburg, at the head of a deputation of rabbis, some months ago. Baron Ginsburg, a faithful servant alike of Russia and of his people, pleaded with Stolypin to relent in his severity toward the Jews. But Stolypin answered brusquely, 'All Jews are revolutionaries. Be good and religious, but we make no promises.' Then, to the honor of Baron Ginsburg be it recalled, the latter rose and said: 'All Russians participated in the revolution. There are only six million Jews in the country, and yet all the blame for the upheaval is thrown on them. If we are to go to our people and ask them to be good, we must also promise them better times.'

"The Jew was condemned for being of the party of the revolution when in truth it were to the shame of Israel if its sons, and the noblest among them, were not of the party of the Revolution. As a member of the Cadet Party said not very long ago: 'I would be surprised if they were otherwise. Russian laws drive them into the revolutionary ranks. You have never acted toward them in a Christian spirit, and by your measures against them, you are a blot upon Christianity.'

"But the question is: What is to become of Russia and its Jewish millions now? Is the fatal policy of Stolypin to be revived, or is Russia to see at last that, if it will but deal justly with its Jewish subjects and mete out to them the equality of treatment which it has too long withheld, it will gain at last the respect of the Western World and win the unimpairable loyalty and everlasting gratitude of a natively peaceful people, prepared in all lands to serve the common weal with devotion and with power?"

# WANT A BIG OUTLAY ON THE NAVY YARD

### Naval Engineer and Constructor Say $14,300,000 Should Be Put in Improvements.

### NOT UP TO REQUIREMENTS

### Hunted for a New Site, but Could Find None Equal to the Present One, They Say.

Engineer F. R. Harris and Naval Constructor W. G. Groesback, U. S. N., have submitted to the Navy Department a report in which they say that the consensus of opinion among naval officers is that the New York Navy Yard is far from being up-to-date. To bring it to that state of efficiency where it could dock, if necessary, the entire Atlantic fleet at the same time, they estimate that an expenditure of about $14,300,000 would be entailed. In their report they say:

"The reason that has prompted us in the preparation and submission of this joint suggestion is that it has come to us from various sources that the consensus of opinion among many officers of the navy, and possibly of the department itself, is that the present New York Navy Yard, including its location, natural facilities, disposition of shops, plant, and waterfront are entirely inadequate and unsuited for its purposes under modern conditions. It has frequently been stated, though perhaps not officially, that the Navy Department would do well to dispose of the entire site and plant, and look for a more suitable location, probably above the City of New York, on the Hudson River.

"The present location of the yard, however, we consider to be ideal from the point of view of supply, both of labor and materials, and we have been led, in view of the proposal of a change in site, to investigate the possibilities of the present site as regards its development in an adequate and satisfactory manner.

The report suggests the enlarging of drydocks 2 and 3 to a size where they will be large enough to accommodate ships 1,000 feet long, the cost of rebuilding being estimated at about $5,500,000. Other improvements refer to pier facilities, the modernizing of the shops, with the exception of those included in the machinery division, which are up-to-date, and the arrangement of wharves and slips in such a manner as to make the yard practically an inclosed basin.

"Nearly half of this estimated cost," the report concludes, "is accounted for in the building of the two drydocks, which, it is well recognized, will have to be rebuilt in the near future. The shipbuilding feature of the Hull Division plant may be modified or omitted at the discretion of the department, so as to show a large saving on this; the storehouse feature, while complete, and in a commercial sense, justifiable, may be very much curtailed, and finally the cost to the Government of a new site for a navy yard of adequate size in the vicinity of New York, even admitting that such a site could be secured, would be so great that in the end the plan suggested would be much less than first cost."


# ALL KINDS of GOOD THINGS

When any number of any magazine has so many features of real interest as the October Century, it "strikes thirteen." Among the baker's dozen are these:

English libel laws differ from our own only in their enforcement. The much-assailed Mayor of New York discusses this difference with both perception and feeling.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor is a very great religious body. Francis E. Clarke, its founder, tells wherein this greatness lies.

Tuxedo is a development of our social life known only by name to the many. It is here described by one of the few who live there, and illustrated by Vernon Howe Bailey.

"The Garden in Town" holds out to city dwellers an alluring prospect of *rus in urbe* that is as practical as it is alluring, according to Miss Frances Duncan.

The sprightly discussion of "The Roman Art Exhibition of 1911" gives a somewhat unexpected impression in its comparison of the various nations on a basis of modern painting.

Nothing so good as William Winter's dramatic surveys have been published in a long time. In the October number he treats the various interpretations of "King Henry VIII."

Those who enjoy good fiction have seldom enjoyed better fiction than the four short stories in this October number.

# CENTURY MAGAZINE

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B. Altman & Co.

WILL HOLD AN EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF BLACK DRESS SILKS AND SATINS, THIS DAY (MONDAY), SEPT. 25TH.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.



*Extension of the Sample*

# Sale of Troupe Beds

*You Cannot Afford to Miss These Record Breaking Values*

¶ Our sale of exposition samples of the Troupe Bed has been such a phenomenal success—it has proved to be such an effective means of advertising the merits of this, the greatest space-saving bedstead ever devised—that we have decided to fill in the depleted lines with beds from our regular stock and continue the sale for a few days longer.

¶ Every bed we sell at a special price now will, after the sale is over, create a demand for a large number of Troupe Beds, at regular prices. That accounts for our willingness to sacrifice profits for a few more days while interest in the sale is at its height.

*In Upright Position*

THE SANITARY Troupe BED TRADE MARK

DOES NOT FOLD, CLOSE OR TELESCOPE

*In Bed Position*

| | |
|---|---|
| Mahogany Finish, regularly 30.00, Now | $24.00 |
| Birch, White Painted, regularly 35.00, now | $27.00 |
| Oak, Golden or Early English Finish, regularly 35.00, now | $27.00 |
| Round Enamel, Brass Trimmed, Satin or Bright Finish, regularly 40.00, now | $28.00 |
| Birch, White Enamel Finish, regularly 45.00, now | $30.00 |
| Bird's-Eye Maple, regularly 40.00, now | $30.00 |
| Solid Mahogany, Dark or Natural Finish, regularly 42.50, now | $30.00 |
| Square Enamel, Brass Trimmed, Satin or Bright Finish, regularly 55.00, now | $32.00 |
| Round Brass, Satin or Bright Finish, regularly 50.00, now | $35.00 |
| Circassian Walnut, regularly 50.00, now | $35.00 |
| Square Brass, Satin or Bright Finish, regularly 60.00, now | $45.00 |

## The "Troupe" gives you a Living Room by Day and a Bedroom by Night

Note the Troupe Bed in upright position as illustrated above. Economy of space, ornamental. Between the posts are beautiful draperies. These come in a large variety of materials in plain colors and patterns to harmonize with the color scheme of any room. Note the illustration in "Bed position." A simple twist of the wrist transforms the "Troupe" from upright position into a real bed.

Please COMPARE THE TWO ILLUSTRATIONS CAREFULLY.

The Troupe Bed is sold in New York exclusively by the manufacturers.

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# Stop carrying coal and ashes

Lugging coal and ashes up and down stairs is needless, wearing, crippling work. The strain on a woman is as bad now as it was in the days of the old tread-mill punishment for criminals. Why do it? Why shiver and freeze through another winter, with crude, old-fashioned heating methods? Why continue to pay the highest cost for the drudgery, fuel waste, discomfort and dirt of old-fashioned ways?

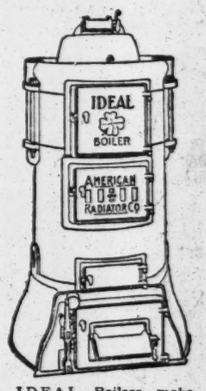
Why not put in AMERICAN RADIATORS & IDEAL BOILERS at once

These heating outfits are now so simple—comfort at a turn of the valve—like telephoning the cellar for heat. Nothing so clean and sanitary, so saving in fuel, so everlasting in comfort and durability as IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators.

IDEAL Boilers are so easy to run—feed them once or twice a day, depending on the weather—remove ashes thrice a week—add a few gallons of water every three or four months—no need to rekindle the fire in the whole heating season. The larger sizes of IDEAL Boilers have two shaking levers—one to shake the rear half of the grate, the other shakes the front half. In this way the fire can be gently agitated in mild weather, or thoroughly but easily shaken and fire kept bright and clean in severe weather. The simple, easy-to-run features of IDEAL Boilers make them unequaled in the world. Every conceivable feature has been carefully and exhaustively investigated by our American, German, English, Italian, and French factories' experts, and wherever found good have been and are being incorporated into IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators. The immense annual output enables us to offer these outfits at price within reach of all. Accept no substitute.

A No. A-241 IDEAL Boiler and 461 ft. of 38-in. AMERICAN Radiators, costing the owner $215, were used to heat this cottage. At this price the goods can be bought of any reputable, competent Fitter. This did not include costs of labor, pipe, valves, freight, etc., which are extra and vary according to climatic and other conditions.

These outfits can be put in without any tearing up, annoyance to occupants or disturbing old heating methods until ready to start fire in the new. If you are ready to quit being a slave of the coal hod and are paying the bills and suffering the ills of old-fashioned heating, phone, call, or write *to-day!*

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# SEVEN IN FIELD FOR SHERIFF OF HUDSON

### County Primaries of Both Parties in New Jersey Promise to be Lively.

### DEMOCRATS FOR LANKERING

**Fagan Seems Most Favored of Three Republicans—Bitter Fight On for Jersey City Mayoralty Also.**

Of all the rivalries that are to be settled at the Jersey primaries of to-morrow those in Hudson County are the most bitter and important in their effect on the attitude of the State in the National contest next year. Each of the "Big Six" crowd of old local lieutenants at Bob Davis's death made a dash for his sceptre of leadership and wanted to have a Sheriff of his own making, and they fell out in the effort to unite on any one aspirant.

The source of "Bob" Davis's pull was his control of the Sheriff's office. The Sheriff draws Grand and petty juries, and can do wonders in keeping submissive the element that knows how to make votes. As a result of the "Big Six's" failure to agree there are four hopeful aspirants for the Shrievalty nomination. Sheriff Kelly, whom the court practically deposed after his jail delivery escapade a few days ago, is backing "Sandy" Clements, head of the Court House Commission, as his first choice, and Under Sheriff Peter Weden as his second. Griffin, the so-called "Boss of Hoboken," has put ex-Mayor Lankering in the race, and the North Hudson towns offer two candidates.

Just now Lankering seems to be in the lead, the support of Congressman Eugene Kinkead giving him strength in Jersey City, and Griffin of course is supporting him in Hoboken. Sheriff Kelly is being freely reproached as having played into the hands of the Republicans by his jail delivery, and his influence with the rank and file now counts for nothing.

At the same time Lankering is criticised for having more than once bolted the ticket because he had been refused a place on it, and this is impairing his strength among believers in strict party discipline.

Long before Sheriff Kelly made his "break" the Republicans had been saying that the persistent refusal of Grand Jurors he had drawn to indict County Collector Egan for his loans of county funds to Davis had aroused a popular demand for Grand Jurors that would not shield "grafters," and that to get them the voting masses of both parties were disposed to favor the election of a Republican as Sheriff. The Sheriff Kelly incident emphasized this feeling to a point indicating a sure Republican triumph, provided the party was united.

The rank and file of the party have been disheartened to see the leaders, when for the first time in twenty years the office seemed to be within their reach, get into a hot dispute as to whom to nominate. They made or pretended to make efforts to harmonize, but failed, and they have given the Republican electors three candidates.

The most commanding personality of the ticket is Mark M. Fagan, famous as the Republican Mayor of Jersey City for eight years. Fagan seems to have won the confidence of the people, and his nomination is predicted. Those who are posted say that disgusted Democrats will flock to him, in the event of his nomination, and put him in the office which Democratic maladministration has made a public scandal for a quarter of a century.

As bitter, if not more so, is the contest between the old Davis and the anti-Davis wing of the Jersey City Democracy over the Mayoralty nomination. Because Mayor Wittpenn would not submit to Davis's dictation, former Davis workers are making war upon his efforts for a third nomination. As the hope of the honest Democrats is to purge their party of the Davis influence, Wittpenn seems to be the logical preference.

At the same time, the independent Democrats say that it is not becoming of Wittpenn to use all the powers of his office to build up a machine to force his own nomination, in a war ostensibly conducted on the cry of "no machine domination." The Davis lieutenants have put ex-Judge Mark A. Sullivan in the field against him, and are doing all they may to force his nomination. Sullivan made a fine record in the Assembly as one whom no boss could control; and for years he was accounted Davis's most powerful foe. There is, so it is said, as little chance now as there was then of his knuckling to a boss, and the Davis workers are said to have picked him up only because they could find no one else with sufficient prestige to combat the Wittpenn machine.

The betting is about even between the two aspirants. The only thing Sullivan's friends fear is the work city officials may be able to get in for Wittpenn at the polls to-morrow. The conservative element of the party say that the nomination of either means the end of the Davis ring, and that the question of ability is the only real point at issue between them. The war between the factions may eventuate in an attempt by the beaten one to slaughter the successful one on election day, and the Republicans are not unhopeful of capturing the Mayoralty for themselves as a result.

*Special to The New York Times.*

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 24.—One of the most interesting primary contests will be in Camden County over the Republican nomination for State Senator. The struggle is between Senator Bradley, who is seeking a fourth term, and William Reed, a Camden lawyer, who is backed by David Baird and the Republican organization. Ex-Gov. Fort has been on the stump in Mr. Bradley's behalf, and if Bradley is defeated it would indicate that Baird is still the party boss in South Jersey. If the Senator should win, however, it would make him the new Republican leader in Camden, at least.

## HUNT FLOATERS IN NEWARK.

**More Than 11,000 Persons on the Registry List Not Found by Post Office.**

Lively times are in prospect to-morrow at the primaries in Newark. A large fraudulent registration is indicated by the failure to deliver 11,140 sample ballots mailed to addresses on the list.

For several days both the Wilson League Democrats and the Progressive Republican League have been canvassing the election districts, to be ready to "nail" fraudulent voters at the primaries. Rewards of $100 have been offered by the progressives of both parties for the arrest and conviction of any one trying to vote fraudulently.

In the Republican ranks a bitter fight is on between the regulars and progressives. The regulars' candidate for State Senator, Col. Austen Colgate, himself is being attacked violently by the progressives, but all they have been able to say is that he was a turncoat, having again become "regular."

On the Democratic side the Senatorial nomination lies between Harry V. Osborne, the incumbent, and Frank M. McDermitt.

Three Democrats aspire for the Shrievalty nomination, one of whom, John V. Diefenthaler, has the indorsement of the Wilson League.

# BEAT THE CONSTABLE, BUT LOSE FURNITURE

### Glen Ridge Resident and His Son Try to Prevent Service of an Attachment.

### VEGETABLE DEALER GOT WRIT

**Loaded Vans Stopped by the Police, but the Owners of the Furniture Get Away with Their Grand Piano.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

GLEN RIDGE, N. J., Sept. 24.—Constable Benjamin F. Baldwin of Bloomfield and his son and deputy, Stanford, had a lively time Saturday night when they attempted to seize the household goods belonging to Benjamin M. Barr, who for four years has lived at 50 Lincoln Street, Glen Ridge. Barr occupied a handsome dwelling, lived in style, was admitted to the highest social circles, and it is alleged, ran up large bills with local merchants.

After dark Saturday night Michael J. Drudy, a Bloomfield fruit dealer, heard that vans were at the Barr home loading the household furniture. He applied to Justice George M. Cadmus, claiming that Barr owed him $199 for vegetables, and a writ of attachment was given to Baldwin to serve.

The vans were about to drive off when Baldwin halted them, and exhibited the writ. Instantly Barr and his son, Bert, rushed out of the house, and young Barr seized the writ, it is alleged, and tore it up. Baldwin attempted to seize the elder Barr, but he struck the Constable in the face, felling him to the ground. Stanford Baldwin went to his father's assistance, whereupon the elder Barr laid him flat with a blow in the face, it is said.

Both Baldwins were completely knocked out. Their faces were cut and bruised, and they were covered with blood. The elder Baldwin's eyes were both closed. Drudy, who witnessed the fight, but kept in the background, telephoned while the fight was at its height to the Glen Ridge police for aid. The police were slow in responding, so Drudy dumped the vanquished Baldwins into his wagon and drove them to the Bloomfield Police Station, where they swore out warrants for the arrest of the Barrs for assault. Sergt. John R. Bayliss was sent to serve the warrants, but the accused men had disappeared.

In the excitement the vans drove away, and when Drudy discovered this he asked Patrolman Thomas Moran to stop one of them which he found driving through Bloomfield Centre. Lawrence Drayton of Newark, driver of the van, whipped up the horses and threatened to whip the policeman, but he climbed on the van and arrested the driver.

Patrolman John Blum on a motor cycle started after the other two vans, and stopped them near the Newark line, after a tussle. All the vans were taken to the police station, and Drayton was fined $10, while William Kent, another driver, was held for the Grand Jury.

When word reached Montclair that the Barrs had attempted to move, Constable Philip Harris, with several attachments against their furniture, jumped into his auto and reached Bloomfield just as the vans were being driven to the police station, when he was informed that a $2,000 grand piano, which he had attached several days ago, was on the way to Hoboken. He started after the van, but when he reached Hoboken he learned it had reached New York.

The three vans, guarded by a cordon of police, were driven to Mullen's storage house in Montclair, where they will be kept until the creditors fight the matter out in the courts.

Barr, who was haled last Friday before Justice Yost by Montclair creditors, asserted the furniture belonged to his wife, and to allow Mrs. Barr to prove ownership the case was adjourned for a week on condition that the furniture be not removed. Barr is said to have an office in Rector Street, New York.

## REPUBLICANS BEGIN WORK.

**Cooper Union Engaged and an Active Outdoor Campaign Is Planned.**

The Republican Club of this city is already making plans for the campaign. Last night it was announced that Cooper Union has been engaged for a mass meeting on the Saturday before election, and that arrangements are being made for many cart-tail and open-air meetings, as well as for the distribution of much campaign literature.

James G. Cannon, President of the Fourth National Bank, is was announced, has accepted the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee. James Talcott is its Treasurer.

On account of the newly passed Levy and Laxe election laws with the opportunities they open for floaters and repeaters, according to the club's statement, a committee has been appointed to prevent fraudulent voting. Edward R. Finch, an authority on election matters, has been made Chairman of this committee, with former Magistrate Alfred E. Ommen, Chairman of the Law Committee.

## COOKING LECTURE TO-DAY.

**Mrs. Wallace Will Also Make Sandwiches at the Pure Food Show.**

Mrs. Lily Haxworth Wallace, "cooking champion of Great Britain," will lecture this morning at 11 o'clock on "Sandwiches Sweet and Savory," at the Concert Hall, Madison Square Garden, under the auspices of the Domestic Science and Pure Food Exposition. She will demonstrate her lecture by preparing the sandwiches about which she speaks.

At 2:30 o'clock Sara C. Lovejoy of the Pennsylvania State College Faculty, will speak on the scientific management of the home, Mrs. Mary Pattison on "Woman's New Profession, Domestic Engineering," and Mrs. Charles H. Ott on "Higher Human Efficiency."

The speakers at the evening session will be Mrs. Winifred Harper Cooley, Commissioner of Weights and Measures Walsh, William M. Allen of the Bureau of Municipal Research, Dr. Marion B. McMillan of the city Department of Health, and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman.


# Special Sale of FRANKLIN PLAYER PIANOS

Beautiful New 88-Note Instruments, fully guaranteed by the reliable House of Fischer

**Price $430, worth $550**

No value like it in New York.

**Easy terms. Pianos taken in exchange.**

**FREE**—Bench, 12 music rolls, cover, year's tuning.

**J. & C. Fischer**

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**Oldest Piano Makers in New York**


"National Biscuit Co."—"Uneeda Biscuit." | "National Biscuit Co."—"Uneeda Biscuit."


Store Closes Daily at 6 P. M.

# GIMBEL NEWS

## For Today---Monday

### *That Is Emphatically Worth Considering*

You will gain a very clear idea of what is happening in the Fashion World from the many expositions of the New Things. And there is a strong trend towards Economy—especially in things concerning the Home. A good day on which to make an early start on your shopping tour—with GIMBELS ***FIRST*** on your list.

**TWO CHIEF EVENTS**

***47,750 Yards of the Most Desirable Double-width Silks*** of the Autumn Season, in a most Unusual Sale.
Including Crepe de Chine, Crepe Meteor, Cachemire de Soie, Dress and Messaline Satins, Bordered Marquisette and other beautiful weaves, at savings of one-fourth to one-half. **Second Floor**

***1,000 Royal Wilton and Body Brussels Rugs Bearing a*** famous trade-mark, at unprecedentedly low prices.
ROYAL WILTONS, 9 x 12 ft., **$23.75**, regularly $35; 8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., **$22.75**, regularly $32.50.
BODY BRUSSELS, 9 x 12 ft., **$19.50**, regularly $27.50 and $30; 8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., **$18.50**, regularly $25 and $27.50. **Sixth Floor**

**OTHER IMPORTANT STORE NOTES**

*"Opening Days" in the Millinery Salons—the Showing of New Modes is fast becoming* a fixed habit. **Third Floor**

*Arrival of Latest Model Paris Gowns Places the Gimbel Dressmaking Salon in* readiness for the execution of Fall Costumes to Order. **Tenth Floor**

*The Costume Salon is Remarkably Rich in Beautiful Reproductions of Gowns and* Tailored Suits from Paris creators, at mere fractions of original cost. **Third Floor**

*Women's Coats—a Large Display Direct from the Great European Tailors.* **Third Floor**

*The Festival of Women's NECKFIXINGS and SCARFS—from Paris.*
*Introduction of the Superb NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS.*
*New Gatherings of Laces, Bridal Veils, Robes and Tunics.* **Main Floor**

*Imported Black Broadcloth, $1.50 a Yard, regularly $2.25.* **Second Floor**

*An Autumn Sale of Lace Curtains and Portieres at Telling Economies.* **Sixth Floor**

*Last Week of the CHINA and HOUSEWARES SALES marked with very* exceptional offerings. **Fifth Floor**

**In the SUBWAY STORE**

**A Notable Dress Goods Event .·. Continuation of the Shoe Sale and Many Other Interesting Offerings**

# GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST.



# Variety Ranks Next to Value In Brill Clothes of Better Grade

## At $25, $30 and $35

Variety as applied to colors, including in scope many and various beautiful shades of brown, gray and blue; handsomely, and in some instances exclusively, patterned and mingled—and a variety of models that includes an almost boundless assortment, in both English and conservative styles.

All of them the handiwork of tailormen who have no peers; they display a distinctiveness of styling and appearance, and an ability to fit, that is enjoyed only by much higher priced custom-made garments. In no other suits at these prices will you find so great a measure of value.

***At $1.35, Plain and Pleated Shirts of Woven Madras of the same quality used in $2.50 custom shirts.***

**Brill Brothers**

UNION SQUARE, 14th Street, West of Broadway.
BROADWAY, at 49th St. 279 BROADWAY, near Chambers St.
47 CORTLANDT ST., near Greenwich. 125th STREET, at 3d Ave.
***Harlem Store Open Every Evening.***



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**IS THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL**

**THE ONLY DOWN TOWN LINE**

running hourly fast solid vestibuled trains from Jersey City to Philadelphia, WITHOUT CHANGE OR TRANSFER.

**1 HOUR AND 50 MINUTE VESTIBULED EXPRESS TRAINS**
**EVERY HOUR ON THE HOUR 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.**

Other Fast Trains at 7 A. M., 1, 3, 9 and 10 P. M. and at Midnight with Sleepers from Liberty Street. 10 Minutes of the hour from W. 23d Street.

HARD COAL NO SMOKE NO TUNNELS



PURE FOOD is the most important question of the age.

**The Domestic Science and Pure Food Show**

at Madison Square Garden well illustrates what science has done to produce it.

The biggest and most comprehensive display there is that of the

**BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK COMPANY.**

Nowhere can a half hour be more profitably spent than at the Borden Booth.



# THE NEW CARLTON TERRACE

Broadway and 100th Street

Has struck a popular chord. There has been a gratifying absence of the usual period of waiting for business that every new venture expects. From the first night the dining room and garden have been filled, and, what is more significant, people who came on the opening night are still coming. The high class cuisine and service at moderate prices are new even to New York.

French Cuisine. Service a la Carte. Tel. 1671 Riverside.



It is not alone the convenience, or the freshness, or the crispness, or the unusual food-value, or the digestibility, or the cleanliness, or the price, that has made Uneeda Biscuit the National Soda Cracker.

It is the remarkable combination of all of these things.

If everyone, everywhere, knew how good they are, everyone, everywhere, would eat them—every day.

Sold by grocers in every city and town—Bought by people of all classes.

Never sold in bulk—always 5 cents in the moisture-proof package which keeps them oven-fresh.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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## THE DISSOLUTION PENALTY.

Commenting upon current rumors that impute to some of the combinations in restraint of trade an intention to get under the shelter of the law by dissolving or breaking themselves up, The Financial Chronicle says:

> There have also been rumors, but apparently unfounded, that the Directors of the United States Steel Corporation were likewise giving thought to the idea of dismemberment. It would seem that if any industrial company ought to be secure from attack it is the Steel Corporation. Its record, thanks to the broad-minded policy in the conduct of its affairs upon which the guiding spirit in it, Mr. J. P. MORGAN, has always insisted, is unassailable. It has never sought to establish a monopoly. It has never sought to crush a rival. Rather, the policy which it has pursued with reference to maintaining price stability has tended to foster the growth of competitors. It has never sought in any way to restrain trade, but, on the contrary, all its acts have served to promote trade. In a word, it has never done any of the things prohibited by the statute. An organization conducted in accordance with such principles and ideas ought to be able to run the chances involved in the beginning of a suit against it by the Government.

Our contemporary must master the slang of the law courts before it passes judgment upon these matters. As business men and the public understand it, the Steel Corporation has, in fact, promoted trade. It has largely increased the production and the buying and selling of rails, wire, building and bridge materials, and other iron and steel commodities. It has much augmented our export trade. It has not raised prices, and it pays higher wages than were formerly paid. But if you buy two mills engaged in making steel rails, and finding one of the two to be ill-placed and ill-equipped for rail-making, you turn it into a wire mill and concentrate the rail business in the other mill, even though you produce in that one mill three times as many tons of rails annually as were formerly turned out in both mills, you have "restrained trade."

This is stupid, of course, it is contrary to human reason and common sense. It is idiotic, but it is the law. The lawyers and the Judges have gone on for centuries talking about restraint of trade in cases where there was no restraint of trade, but an actual expansion of trade. They have been enslaved to a misusage that has finally become pernicious and most hurtful. Only recently have any of them sought to throw off their fetters and become free men using English words with due regard to their actual meaning.

As a result of the present hubbub about the trusts, the lawyers and the Judges will in time be persuaded to refrain from giving a bad name to wholesome works. For twenty years they have misunderstood, and have made the country misunderstand, the Sherman act. They have done incalculable harm to the country's business. We are glad to note a disposition on their part to undo some of the mischief for which they are responsible.

## THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I do not remember ever having seen in your columns any word commending the principle of legally prohibiting the liquor traffic, or any suggestion for freeing society and the State from the burden which it lays upon them. Why is it? Is the alcoholic habit too strongly established, and the undertaking too great to be attempted? I do not believe you are in sympathy with it. You say "prohibition does not prohibit." Does the law against extortion prevent the Black Hand from extorting? Why not repeal the law in one instance as well as the other? Would it not be better to enforce the law vigorously in both instances?

As a young man to cast his first vote next year, I hope you will be able to give me some kind of answer.

A. C. B.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1911.

We are in thorough sympathy with the sentiment, not with the method, of those who vote for prohibition. We believe it would be better for the community if its members refrained from the use of alcoholic beverages. The community does not need them, even in moderation. It could do without them to its physical and moral profit. As a general thing it does not do without them.

The community as a whole will drink; it will not steal or commit the crime of extortion. A very small percentage of the community, limited, in fact, to a few thieves and extortionists, would defend their deeds or tolerate their customs. The custom of society, as crystallized into law, condemns thieves and Black Handers. When caught and convicted they are promptly, severely punished. But has society as a whole yet reformed its customs so that it now condemns indulgence in alcoholic liquors?

Laws are never practicable, never truly enforceable, until they become the expression of universal custom. Their good purpose alone will not save them. The radical fault of the prohibitionists' programme is that they think they can hurdle the established usages of society and abolish by a legal fiat what society sanctions. By the exhortations of morality, reason, and religion they should seek first to change the common usage. Then the law will conform to it, and will be enforced.

## MOODS OF REYES.

The manner in which Gen. BERNARDO REYES has conducted himself since his return to Mexico would be unaccountable in any but a Latin-American country. Gen. REYES hurried from Europe while the revolution was at its height to act as general pacificator. The triumph of the revolutionaries being almost complete before he could land, he remained in Cuba until the Diaz Government had abdicated. Then he went to Mexico with an amiable front. He declared he would not run for President, in spite of the insistence of many influential Mexicans who desired to vote for him. Later he changed his mind, and a Reyista Party was duly organized.

Mr. MADERO was perfectly willing to meet a serious and respectable opposition party at the polls. Gen. REYES's position seemed all that could be hoped for. His chances of election were small, but his party would be influential in the country and helpful in upbuilding a new system on the ruins of practical absolutism. Mr. MADERO, too, seemed to outsiders to strengthen Gen. REYES, for he gave way to anger and made charges that could not be sustained. The suppression of revolt in Morelos was due rather to President DE LA BARRA'S dispatch of Government troops under Gen. HUERTA to that State than to MADERO'S pacificatory speeches. But the revolt is suppressed, the disturbances have been quieted in Yucatan, the whole country wears the aspect of peace.

The celebration of independence, Sept. 15 and 16, was the most orderly and most cheerful the country has ever known. All the arrangements preliminary to the general elections have been completed. Now Gen. REYES withdraws his candidacy, having failed to induce Congress to postpone the elections. MADERO will be elected Oct. 1; as he would have been in any case, but REYES will not be placed in the position of a defeated candidate. This latest action clearly indicates his conception of the republican form of government. It illustrates also the weakness and incertitude of his character.

## THE KINDERGARTNERS.

This city has 850 kindergartens, and the last census gives 200,000 children of kindergarten age. Two years of training for these children at their present age is more to be desired, from the standpoint of the public need, than the four years' course in the high schools for those who can enter them. The late Mr. RICHARD WATSON GILDER used to say: "Plant a free kindergarten in any quarter of the overcrowded metropolis, and you have begun then and there the work of making better lives, better homes, better citizens, and a better city." Yet of the 200,000 potential pupils of tender years in this city, provision is made for but 36,000, and an amendment to the by-laws of the Board of Education is proposed that will tend to cheapen the kindergarten system and make it inefficient.

The proposal is, in brief, that the kindergarten classes, which are already large at forty, be increased to number fifty children each, that there be two sessions daily instead of one under the same teachers, and that fully trained kindergartners be hereafter appointed as "kindergarten helpers" at the reduced pay accorded to substitute teachers. That is, licensed teachers are to do double service for overcrowded classes at a smaller salary than is now paid for this important work. Expert opinion condemns the plan. In St. Louis, where kindergartens were first organized as part of the American public school system under Dr. WILLIAM TOREY as Superintendent, and Miss SUSAN E. BLOW, kindergartner, the question of hours of service within which a teacher is efficient was thoroughly investigated. Dr. HARRIS'S statement follows:

> I think that it is not usual to have afternoon kindergartens. I started the arrangement in St. Louis because I knew that it would not do to have schoolrooms empty a portion of the day. We learned, however, that it is important to have a fresh corps of teachers for the afternoon.
>
> Some strong teachers were permitted to be all-day kindergartners, but I think it was rather too much for even the strongest. I am decidedly in favor of forenoon and afternoon kindergartens, provided fresh teachers are furnished for the afternoon.

Any mother or father who had had experience with children of four or five would promptly testify that the care of forty of them during a forenoon, especially if they are to be trained, is enough to tax the energies of a teacher. They will quickly appreciate the resultant destructive effects upon a kindergarten system which requires that the same teachers, already exhausted by their labors, repeat them each afternoon with classes not limited to forty youngsters, but to fifty, and be underpaid at that. The New York Kindergarten Association, headed by President BUTLER of Columbia, Mrs. CHARLES HOWLAND RUSSELL, Mrs. I. N. PHELPS STOKES, Mrs. A. S. FRISSELL, and other sound-minded directors, believe in shorter hours of work with the children, their extra hours to be spent by the kindergartners in dealing with the problems that surround their charges in their city environment. An important branch of their work, indeed, is that of blazing a trail from the school to the home, of organizing mothers' meetings, and visiting the homes of the children.

In the beginnings of school life are laid the foundations upon which the expensive superstructure of after years is to stand or fall. The best and most numerous body of workers, amply paid for their expert services, should be placed here. The preliminary work is essential. Let it be well done.

## GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

It is a singular and not quite comprehensible fact, set forth in the special cable dispatches from Berlin to THE SUNDAY TIMES, that with the amicable settlement of the difference between France and Germany over the Morocco question, German animosity toward England has greatly increased. The Berlin correspondent of THE TIMES finds that a hostile feeling for the British permeates all classes of German society. The bitterness aroused in Germany over the Morocco affair was largely due, it seems, to the conviction that Great Britain was urging France to resist German claims. This feeling is not altogether warranted, of course; nobody outside of Germany believes that the English want a European war, or are anxious to fight.

The Germans have permitted themselves, since the Boer war, to become too sensitive to British opinion, to attach too much weight to every English movement in international politics. German distrust of the English was certainly justified ten years ago, when the English press was so severe in its judgment of German actions, and The London Times seemed bent on stirring strife between the nations by translating and publishing conspicuously day by day hostile remarks from the most insignificant German newspapers, sheets of inconsiderable circulation, and no standing whatever, of which few Englishmen had previously heard. The treatment of the latest phase of the Morocco dispute in the English press, on the other hand, has seemed moderate and cautious. If there is justification for an increase of German dislike for the English it is not easily discernible.

## THE PERFECT CHARTER.

There seems to be no end to the process of discovering and removing defects from the Charter. It is all right to discover and expose such incredible and impossible impositions upon the intelligence and good faith of the authors of the Charter, but it is time to protest against removing them. Plainly the more discovered and not removed the less the chance of passing the Charter, which nobody wants for any reasons which it is possible to avow. The best place for defects in the Charter is in the Charter, to the end that the document may sink under their weight.

These remarks are particularly applicable to the so-called veto clauses, which are discovered in every other section. No one without a mechanical counter could keep track of the number and varieties of vetoes which have been discovered and extracted. The unknown authors of the Charter have caused it to be declared that they never put in as many vetoes as have been already extracted, and the search is still proceeding. On no account should any more vetoes be removed. Leave them in, and then kill the Charter.

## SKIRTS OF THE BALLET.

It is amusing to read about a dispute in Paris over a proposed lengthening of the skirts of the ballet. Years ago this might have been considered a moral question. Only eighty-five years have fled since the women of New York's best social circles rose as one, and vacated the boxes of the fashionable Bowery Theatre, when a French dancer appeared in what the Paris correspondent of THE TIMES aptly calls the "lamp-shade" skirt. Frocks to the ankles had been worn by the few competent stage dancers New Yorkers had seen before 1826. But they soon got over their horror, and the short ballet skirt was tolerated. Forty years later when the comely ballerinas of "The Black Crook" appeared in no skirts at all, there was no rush from the house.

Of course, sophisticated Paris has had no moral uprising against anything worn by the ballet or not worn by it, in modern times. The present discussion is purely aesthetic. The new ballet master at the Opéra is a Russian who detests the conventional. The beauty of flowing robes worn by graceful dancers has been well illustrated in Russian ballet. Naturally, however, the authorities at the Opéra protest against change. The lamp-shade skirt, which makes the whirling dancer resemble a teetotum top, has been long established. The Opéra, however, has abandoned revered conventions which it might better have cherished than the traditional ballet skirt. The attempt to introduce "realism" in some of the classical master works of the operatic stage has not been inspiriting. The lamp-shade skirt will probably be retired, temporarily, to the theatrical lumber room. It is a survival of the era of the "skirt" and the "shape" in theatrical costume, and its permanent suppression would not be deplorable.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

**Confessions by the Innocent.**

Now that the "case" against the boy WEISS, so laboriously built up by the Newark police, has completely broken down, and so much time has been wasted over him that the murderer of the mysterious man found dead in a freight car may never be caught, the detectives may well wonder that they turned aside from "clues" that obviously pointed in a wholly different direction.

Attention was first called to the car in which the dead man lay by the fact that though its door was fastened with one of the seals regularly used for that purpose, the seal was applied in a somewhat irregular way, as if by somebody who knew how the thing should be done, but at the moment lacked the proper tool with which to do it. The chalk marks indicating the destination of the car, while showing in themselves a knowledge of railway customs, were also irregular in that they sent the car over a route not likely to be assigned to that particular piece of rolling stock. These were significant indications, and they warranted the conclusion that the murder was committed by somebody very different from WEISS, and that nothing could possibly be expected from him except a little light on how the victim had passed the early part of his last night.

Even this, it now appears, the boy could not have given, and it must have been by direct, though, of course, unintentional, suggestion that he constructed the curious, and wholly false, autobiography which was given out as a solution of the mystery—a solution, incidentally, which brought to the police not a little credit for intelligence and efficiency.

That the boy told deeply incriminating lies about himself, when the simple truth, easily proved, would have demonstrated his complete innocence, is a curious phenomenon, but similar instances are familiar to psychologists, and their frequency fully justifies the law in refusing to accept confessions of murder, and requiring it to be proved by other evidence than that of the accused. It is not that murderers never confess, for they often do; it is that people who are not murderers can in various ways be persuaded or compelled to confess to having committed, not only crimes in which they had no part, but, as in many of the old prosecutions for witchcraft, crimes that nobody could commit.

**Mushrooms and Toadstools.**

Most of the recent victims of mushroom poisoning have been Italians, a fact that seems surprising, because there are probably no people in the world more experienced in collecting and using edible fungi than Italians of the class to which these unfortunates belong.

The explanation, as given by The Medical Record, is that just this experience in the utilization of a cheap and well-tasting food is what betrayed them to their deaths. For at home they, like their ancestors for innumerable generations, have been wont to gather and eat the innocent Amanita caesaria, which is common there, and it is natural enough that, coming over here, where the deadly Amanita muscaria abounds, they fall to notice the minute differences which distinguish these close relatives. After the Italians have been in this country for a while they will learn, as have the rest of us, to let all wild mushrooms alone, unless we happen to be among the few who have made a really thorough study of mycology, or among the not many more who have acquired the power to identify with certainty one or two or three of the hundreds of harmless varieties.

The right kinds of mushrooms, when very fresh and very skillfully cooked, can be eaten with considerable pleasure by those who have the easily cultivated taste for them, but there is much exaggeration in the frequently heard lament of the specialists that a large supply of nutritious food, such as could be obtained if all the safely edible mushrooms were utilized, should be practically ignored by the ignorant and wasteful Americans. As a matter of fact, it almost invariably costs, to gather enough mushrooms to be an appreciable part of a family meal, more time than they are worth from a materialistic standpoint. As nutriment they rank rather low among the common, more watery vegetables.

What the mycologist really likes about mushrooms is the joy of collecting them—and perhaps the somewhat exciting uncertainty which is his for a few hours after eating them, while he waits to see whether he is going to prove the accuracy of his knowledge by living or its inaccuracy by dying. Even though he be the veriest amateur in the mycological line, however, he never makes the mistake of thinking that a mushroom is one thing and a "toadstool" another. The all too common belief in this non-existent distinction has cost many a life and will doubtless continue indefinitely to cause pathetically needless deaths, for the belief is one that apparently cannot be destroyed. Certainly the expression of it cannot be kept out of the newspapers.

**An Excellent Word, but Wherefore.**

We are puzzled, and as the French say, intrigued, by a paragraph in one of the scientific journals wherein the word "wickersham" is used apparently in the sense of pleonasm or tautology. "Two more wickershams occur to us," the lines run, "owing to their recent appearance in manuscript. 'After effects' and 'end results' might well dispense with their first words, and yet suffer no change of meaning."

Why "wickersham"? Is the interesting and important question here raised, but the critic is himself guilty of the fault he condemns, some might say, for the whole of "and yet suffer no change of meaning." would not be missed from his sentence if dropped. Moreover, both of the phrases at which he sniffs can easily be defended, since neither of them is necessarily pleonastic and pleonasm is by no means always bad. Who says "after effects" doesn't deny that causes precede consequences; he is merely calling attention to some effects that come later than some other effects from a given source. A like vindication would save "end results"—when results come in procession; as they often do.

But why "wickersham," with its small letter, in evident attempt to add a new word to the language? What has the Attorney General done or said?

## THE MORMONS.

### Recalls The Times's Protest When Johnston's Army Entered Utah.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

It may interest you to recall, in connection with your kindly word about the Mormon Church, that fifty-three years ago THE NEW YORK TIMES took an editorial stand in relation to a grave hour in Mormon history which has always been remembered gratefully in the Far West. During the Winter of 1855-6 many "specials from Utah" which were afterward shown to have been written in New York appeared in certain newspapers. They inflamed the country, and an army was sent to Utah under Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston. While a few frontiersmen went out to burn grass in its front, most of the Mormons could only flee from their homes as it approached, and then scan eagerly the New York newspapers as they arrived, to see what the meaning of it all was.

One of the first copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES which arrived after the opening of the mail routes in the Spring of 1857 contained an editorial article from which I send you an extract, this article, with others, having pointed the way to the final solution of the deep difficulties without resort to what had seemed an inevitable conflict of arms. You said:

> Whatever our opinions may be of Mormon morals or Mormon manners, there can be no question that this voluntary abandonment by 40,000 people of homes created by wonderful industry, in the midst of trackless wastes, after years of hardship and persecution, is something from which no one who has a particle of sympathy with pluck, fortitude, and constancy can withhold his admiration. Right or wrong sincerity thus attested is not a thing to be sneered at. True or false, a faith to which so many men and women prove their loyalty by such sacrifices is a force in the world.
>
> After this last demonstration of what fanaticism can do, we think it would be unwise to treat the Mormons as a nuisance to be abated by a posse commitatus. It is no longer an excrescence to be cut off by the sword; it is a power to be combated only by the most skillful political and moral treatment. When people abandon their homes and plunge with women and children into the wilderness, they know not where, they give higher proof of courage than if they fought for them. * * * If the conduct of the recent operations has had the effect of strengthening their fanaticism, by the appearance of persecution, without convincing them of our good intentions, then we have something serious to answer for. * * * Was it right to send troops composed of the wildest and most rebellious men in the community commanded by men like Harney and Johnston, to deal out fire and sword upon people whose faults even were the result of honest religious convictions? Was it right to allow Johnston to address letters to Brigham Young, and through him to his people, couched in the tone of an implacable conqueror toward ruthless savages? * * * We can afford to be merciful.

The editorial article has probably been wholly forgotten by THE TIMES. But it has gained a large place in Mormon history, for it was the first ray of light cast on a very dark background. Following the line of its suggestions, peace Commissioners hurried West with authority greater than that of the armed force, and the backward track toward their Utah homes was taken by those who had started upon a second exodus within a decade. It makes me, as one whose parents participated in the exodus, very glad to commend you for this latest manifestation of fairness, as well as your instance of it of fifty-three years ago.

BEN. E. RICH.

New York, Sept. 22, 1911.

## DESTROYING ENTERPRISES.

### Reasons That This Will Result from Wholesale Trust Prosecutions.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Every day we learn that new prosecutions are to be had and more "trusts" are to be wiped out. How long is this to continue? Is there no way of calling a halt before the entire business of the country is ruined and the inevitable panic results? What is the purpose of the whole thing, anyway?

The object sought to be accomplished, as I conceive it, is to make commodities cheaper, and to make the conditions under which business is conducted more equitable. Dissolution will never bring about either. The cry for the dissolution of the trusts arises from an attempt to apply the false maxim that "competition is the life of trade." As in the cases of a great many such "axioms," it will not bear critical analysis. Competition may be the life of trade, but it is not the life of economical or profitable trade, as we see so clearly in the case of ruinous rate wars.

The vice of large aggregations of capital is not that they are large (for that is the most economical as well as the most expeditious way of transacting business,) but, firstly, because of unfair and improper methods employed in driving their smaller competitors out of business; secondly, because their enormous economies are not used to cheapen the merchandise in any proportion to the savings, but are used to swell the purses of a few Directors, and, thirdly, because of pure dishonesty and criminality.

The whole question, it suggests itself to me, might be solved by regulation, greater publicity, and taxation. Regulation and publicity would wipe out many of the causes of irritation, and a graded taxation, growing in a gradually increasing ratio to the earnings, would reduce many other vexatious features to a minimum.

But to destroy enterprises which it has taken years to build up, which are being run on business principles, and which, moreover, the Government itself has brought into existence and jealously fostered, is grossly unfair, illogical, unbusinesslike, and almost criminal.

Would those who cry loudest for the destruction of the so-called monopolies cease their clamor if each line of trade were in the hands of two large companies instead of one?

New York, Sept. 22, 1911. J. S. M.

### Seaside Park Project.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment at a meeting to-day finally approved the change in the city map, laying out a seaside park at Rockaway Beach, in the Borough of Queens. This action was recommended by a special committee of the said board some six weeks ago.

There remains, first, the Mayor's approval to this change in the city map; and, secondly, to decide whether the property is to be taken under the pending option submitted by the Neponsit Realty Company giving the city the right to buy for $1,225,000 at private sale all the property constituting the park site, or under another option given the city by the same company to buy for $1,225,000 under any award that the Commissioners in condemnation proceedings may make.

At to-day's meeting the Controller recommended that the former option be retained so that no further delay shall come through wasteful condemnation proceedings. The Controller requested, however, that definite action on this matter be deferred until next week, when President Mitchel returns. The matter of the purchase of the site will therefore be decided at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment a week hence, if in the meantime the Mayor's approval to the change in the map is given.

The all important thing now is the Mayor's approval of the change in the map. This will realize the hopes of the people of New York for a park on the seashore—a hope long deferred. Everything depends upon his action this week.

JACOB A. RIIS,
Chairman Seaside Park Committee.

New York, Sept. 21, 1911.

### Taxicab Rates.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I wish to enter a protest against what I believe to be an extortionate practice of the New York Central Road in connection with its cab service at the Grand Central Station.

Formerly the charge for one of the road's taxicabs from the Grand Central Station, at Forty-second Street and Depew Place, to the Engineers' Club, in Fortieth Street, near Fifth Avenue, was 50 cents, which, for these few blocks, was quite sufficient. Now the charge has been arbitrarily advanced to 75 cents, which is outrageously unreasonable.

Such a policy can work nothing but evil to the New York Central Road by arousing its patrons to a sense of its willingness to take every possible petty advantage of them.

HENRY A. WISE WOOD.

New York, Sept. 23, 1911.

## WHEN THE ARMY DRESSES UP

### New Order to be Issued Telling Just What Shall Be Worn.

Just before Secretary of War Stimson and Major Gen. Wood, Chief of the General Staff, left Washington last Tuesday to begin their tour of inspection in the South and Southwest, there was handed to Gen. Wood the final draft of the new uniform order that is soon to go into effect, and a copy of which will be made public when Gen. Wood returns to Washington. All that is necessary now is the approval of President Taft, which will be given when he gets back from his Western tour.

Nothing like the new order has ever been issued to the army, and it will be about the most complete thing of the kind ever promulgated in any army. It is stated that the order is so indexed that the officer who has occasion to refer to it can find out at once what kind of uniform he ought to wear on any occasion. At present the post commanders prescribe when full dress shall be worn, when white trousers are appropriate, the color of shoes, and whether a campaign hat or a cap is to be worn on formal and informal occasions.

Under the new order the number of occasions when full dress is necessary have been reduced to a minimum, the proper number of medals that an officer should wear is designated, and he is told where to hang them on his coat.

In fact, the smallest detail of dress for all occasions is given.

The order was written by Capt. James a Moss of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry. Capt. Moss is a native of Louisiana, and has the reputation of being one of the best informed officers on matters of uniform in the service. He was graduated from West Point in 1894. It took Capt. Moss and those who helped him whip the order into the desired shape over three months to do the work.

Now that the army has solved its uniform problem it is considered likely that the navy will also simplify the matter in the service afloat. At present the whole fleet dresses as does the Admiral commanding. When the Admiral changes from blue to white trousers it is wigwagged from ship to ship, and every officer and bluejacket darts below and reappears in white trousers.

## NEW FRIENDS OF WILD GAME.

### Firearms Companies Backing Protection and Propagation Society.

ALBANY, Sept. 24.—Articles of incorporation of the American Game Protective and Propagation Society, with its principal office in New York, will be filed with Secretary of State Lazansky to-morrow. The organization will be National in character and work for the protection and propagation of game throughout the country. The movement has the indorsement of Col. Theodore Roosevelt and a number of prominent sportsmen.

The association has selected the following officers: President—John B. Burnham, former Deputy Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner; Treasurer and Counsel—William S. Haskell of New York; Secretary—George M. Fayles of Troy.

The association will have an Advisory Board of thirty members, and also various advisory committees, including Committees on Membership, Organization, Game Protection, Game Propagation, State and Federal Laws, Forestry, and Fish Culture.

President Burnham, in explaining the purposes of the new organization, said that it would work for uniform game protection laws in all the States, and for a National law to protect migratory birds.

The funds for launching the society and for endowing it for the next five years were provided by the leading ammunition and firearms companies in the United States.

### The President's Insistence.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Is not President Taft a little too insistent as to the kind of measures Congress shall enact? Is he not interfering or attempting to dictate too much what Congress shall do? He had a perfect right to exercise the veto power—the consequences of the veto are his, and he must bear the responsibility. But before the enactment of any measure by Congress to say you shall or you shan't is pressing his prerogative too far.

The President's opportunity comes after Congressional action, not before, and he should carefully refrain from interference however correct he may consider his position. Possibly President Taft's troubles may have come from his being overzealous. He should ask Congress to do its duty, but not try to force it to do it.

E. T. W.

New York, Sept. 23, 1911.

## PIRATES BOLD.

When I was a boy turned ten years old
I joined a band of pirates bold, a band
that was known both far and wide, that
ravaged all the countryside. We flew a
flag with a skull and bones that was
painted there by Johnny Jones, a wretch
of the very deepest dye with a wicked
mouth and a cruel eye, who led this
fierce and cruel band that ravaged seas
and sometimes land. For lack of a ship
we built a raft that was manned by villains fore and aft, and launched in a
creek by the pirate crew that sailed and
scuttled and stabbed and slew. We
pocketed gold till we could no more and
the rest we buried along the shore, and
we scuttled ships and we sent their
bones to the famous locker of Davy
Jones.

Oh, the deeds we did! With the burning
brow of shame I look back to them now.
How we chased and captured sloops
and barks and tossed their crews to the
hungry sharks, and the ships we made
a funeral pyre, for we knew no laws
but of blood and fire; and a man was
hanged for the slightest thing to the
yard arm high and left to swing; and
Johnny Jones would walk the deck and
scowl as he gazed on the battered wreck
of the captured ship, and he'd sweep
the sea with his glass for prizes yet to
be. Then he'd make a note in the Captain's log and he'd pipe the crew to
horns of grog, and he'd go to sleep in
the Captain's bed with a cutlass underneath his head.

Oh, little children, be glad that you didn't
live in the days of that pirate crew, for
you might have been captured by key or
bank and made to walk on a slippery
plank o'er the ship's red sides to sink and
sleep with those captives down in the
briny deep; or you might have been set
on the sea afloat with nothing to eat
in a tiny boat, to starve or sink as the
winds might will, and there you might
be sinking still. For a pirate is ever
fierce and bold, but a pirate just turned
ten years old is fiercer and bolder and
worse by far than grown-up pirates ever
are, and he'll do such deeds of blood
and flame as would put a grown-up one
to shame. And he'll strut and swagger
and swallow his grog and write his
deeds in the Captain's log.

And where is that band of pirates bold?
Why, they've all grown up, so I've
been told. They've all grown up and
they've gone to work, and one is a
corner grocer's clerk; one is a preacher
and in some pew he sees some one of
that pirate crew and he knows his
crimes, so cruel and grim, so he stops
and says a prayer for him. One is a
cobbler and makes my shoes with a
keen-edged knife that he used to use
in cutting a victim's throat—who knows?
And one is a tailor and makes my
clothes. And one is a scribbler and
knows them all and the crimes they
did both great and small, and he may
call each one by name and bring to his
cheek the blush of shame, and tell the
world as it should be told how they
were pirates when ten years old.

J. W. FOLEY.

# CUSTOMS MEN WANT EXTRA PAY AT NIGHT

### So Many Liners Now Dock After Sundown That They Feel They Are Overworked.

### IS BAGGAGE ALSO CARGO?

### On That Question Hangs Their Right to Demand Pay from the Steamship Lines for Extra Duty.

Is passengers' baggage part of a steamship's cargo? The Customs Inspectors' Association of the port is preparing data to be submitted to the legal heads of the Treasury Department showing that it is and asking for an official ruling. The question is also interesting Collector Loeb, for if baggage is cargo the Inspectors who work overtime at night examining the effects of incoming transatlantic travelers will receive pay for their extra work from the steamship lines, and the practice of landing passengers at all hours of the night will be discouraged.

An act of Feb. 13, 1911, sets forth the conditions under which cargo may be discharged at night, and provides for the extra pay of the Inspectors, weighers, and other Government officials who are engaged in the work. The act reads:

> The Secretary of the Treasury shall fix a reasonable rate of extra compensation for night services of Inspectors, storekeepers, weighers, and other customs officers and employes in connection with the loading or unloading of cargo at night.

This extra compensation has been fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury as an extra day's pay for work after 6 o'clock, and two days' pay if the work extends after 11 o'clock at night. Collector Loeb has promised the Inspectors that he will take their case to Washington.

Within the last month many transatlantic liners have come to their piers and landed their passengers at night. Lack of appropriation has made it impossible to increase the force, so that there can be a night and day force, and in some cases Inspectors and other officials have worked from 6 A. M. until 1 A. M. the next morning and then reported at 6 A. M. again for duty. Two of the men have recently died suddenly, and the men believe that the strain of continual work had something to do with their deaths.

For some time the question of late docking has been a subject of conference between the steamship and the customs officials, and a number of schemes have been proposed. The steamship companies hold that landing passengers at night is a necessary step in the development of the port, and the passengers demand it. One scheme proposed is that only hand baggage be examined until the morning after arrival. This is not favored by the Collector, for it is contended that this would only congest the work of that day and delay passengers.

The payment by the steamship companies of the Inspectors for the extra work, the heads of the departments say, would not only discourage the landing of ocean travelers at night, but it would stop the present cry of overwork, for it is human nature to be contented with long hours if paid well for time given.

The Secretary of the Treasury has already given an informal opinion that cargo does not include baggage, and it is to the legal branch of the service that the Inspectors are now appealing. They believe that in the case of a favorable opinion the transportation lines would bring strong pressure at Washington to have the ruling reversed. This, it is pointed out, was done successfully some years ago when the Inspectors got a decision on the subject in their favor. The bringing of big transatlantic liners to their piers at night is a custom of only recent years, and a member of the association said yesterday that it was brought about only when the steamship men pointed out that the Inspector could under the law be compensated by them for extra work. This extra pay was continued for about a year, and then, with the custom established, the line officials obtained a ruling by which the payment to the men was stopped. The actual force for the examination of passengers' baggage is small, but in all about 430 men can be called upon to meet an emergency. This is done by drawing upon the men who are assigned to the discharging of cargoes.

If the contention of the men that baggage is cargo is upheld, the cost of late docking will be considerable. When the Mauretania or the Olympic comes to her pier there are often over 150 Inspectors, Appraisers, and higher officials at work upon the examination of the baggage, the number depending always upon the number of cabin passengers she brings. If cargo includes baggage, any of these men detained after 6 o'clock would receive $5 or $6, according to their rating, and if detained beyond 11 P. M. double that sum.

Collector Loeb said yesterday that he believed he had stamped out the practice of tipping Inspectors and Appraisers. He qualified this, however, by saying that he knew there were some survivors of the "Glad Hand" days who were not converted to honesty, but who now found it inexpedient.

It is probable that the question of whether baggage is cargo will be sent to the department at Washington within a few days.

## EVENING COLLEGE COURSES.

### Students Will Be Enrolled at City's Institution All This Week.

City College will enroll students all this week for its free evening courses. Any male resident of New York is eligible for admission, provided he can furnish any one of the following credentials:

Certificate of graduation from a New York City high school.

A Regents' diploma of college entrance.

Certificate of the College Entrance Examination Board covering the requirements.

The passing of the City College entrance examinations.

All of the courses of freshman year will be given in the evenings and some of the advanced courses, where enough students are qualified to take them. The evening courses follow the plan of the regular courses. The same number of hours a week will be given them, they will cover the same ground, and will be followed by like examinations at the close of the term.

These are the courses from which selection may be made, no student being allowed to take more than nine hours of recitations a week:

General descriptive chemistry; descriptive geometry and drawing; advanced mechanical drawing; English language and literature, a course in the history of English literature from its earliest appearance to the present century; sophomore course in French, reading of the seventeenth century authors; English composition and rhetoric; Shakespeare, a study of eight plays; German, designed for students having had one year of German; mathematics, four courses; natural history, two courses, botany and zoology; physics; surveying; public and extemporaneous speaking; Spanish; economics; government, two courses, constitutional and international law and comparative government; history, two courses, ancient history and Europe in the nineteenth century; psychology and logic; philosophy; elementary courses in French, German, Spanish, Latin, and Greek.

Prof. Stephen P. Duggan is the director of the evening courses, and he advises that no one begin a course unless his vocation will permit him to continue it without too frequent interruption. Arrangements have been made with two neighboring public libraries to furnish a complete supply of reference books needed in the courses.

# ELIOT DEFENDS VIEW OF FUTURE RELIGION

### Hopes Creeds Will Unite Under One Head—Love of God and Service to Man.

### THE SURGEON AS AN APOSTLE

### Sees Coming Change in Religious View of Pain—Not a Penance, but an Evil to be Relieved.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 24.—President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot of Harvard, in defense of "the religion of the future" he foreshadowed, which was recently attacked by Prof. Benjamin Wisner Bacon of Yale, points out that he did not mean to lay down new religious dogmas for future generations, but to forecast the probable future developments of creeds. These, he hopes, will unite under one head, that of the love of God and the service of one's fellow man.

In the storm of protest which succeeded the promulgation of the idea of a new religion Dr. Eliot has held firmly to this claim, and has not attempted to do more than to suggest what he thinks will be the probable outcome of the religious beliefs of to-day.

"The true end of all religions and philosophy is to teach man to serve his fellow man," Dr. Eliot says. "It may be difficult to unite various religions under one head, but such unity I believe will be accomplished."

"The religion of the future will not be bound by dogma or creed. Its workings will be simple, but its field of action limitless. Its discipline will be the training in co-operative good-will.

"There are now various fraternal bodies which to many persons take the place of a church. If they are working for good they are helpful factors. Again, different bodies of people have set up new cults, but the mass of people stay by the Church.

"There are already extensive signs of co-operation among the various phases of religious belief—democracy, individualism, idealism, a tendency to welcome the new and preventive medicine."

Dr. Eliot's reference to the surgeon as a likely apostle of the new religion was one to which much exception has been taken.

"The workman to-day who gets cut or bruised by a rough or dirty instrument goes to a surgeon, who applies an antiseptic and prevents the poisoning," says Dr. Eliot. "That surgeon is one of the ministers of the new religion which cannot supply the old sort of consolation, but it can diminish the need of consolation or reduce the number of occasions for consolation.

"A further change in religious thinking has already occurred on the subject of pain. Pain was generally regarded as either a punishment or as a means of expiation, vicarious or direct.

"Twentieth century religion, gradually perfected in this respect during the last half of the nineteenth century, regards human pain as an evil to be relieved and prevented by the promptest means possible, physical, mental, or moral; and thanks to the progress of science, there is comparatively little physical pain nowadays which cannot be prevented or relieved.

"The fear of hell has not proved effective to deter men from wrong-doing, and heaven has never yet been described in terms very attractive to the average man or woman," he concludes.

## MISS FARRAR RETURNING.

### Antonio Scotti Sails on Same Ship from Havre.

Miss Geraldine Farrar and Antonio Scotti will arrive in America next Saturday on the Savoie, they having already embarked from Havre. Probably a fresh crop of rumors will arise to the effect that the American soprano and the Italian baritone have been husband and wife for many years. Miss Farrar has remained in Paris some two weeks longer than she expected because of the operation her mother has just undergone for appendicitis. Mr. Scotti has waited, too.

Now Miss Farrar can wait no longer, so she is leaving her mother. This is the first time that the two have been separated since Miss Farrar embarked on a professional career. Mrs. Farrar has saved her daughter from all the annoyances possible in the way of business affairs. The checks, for instance, by which Miss Farrar is paid for singing at the Metropolitan Opera House, are made out in Mrs. Farrar's name.

However, Miss Farrar has contracted to sing a concert tour before the opera season opens. She is also to sing more records for a phonograph company in Philadelphia. Therefore she could not wait for her mother to recuperate, and she cabled her father to come at once. Mr. Farrar, who must be in Paris by now, will remain with his wife until she completely recovers. Probably they will go to Switzerland before returning to America. The latest advices indicate that Mrs. Farrar is doing as well as could be expected.

Miss Farrar, upon her arrival in New York, will go at once to the Hotel Knickerbocker, where she will again make her home this Winter.

## SOCIETY TO PRESENT PLAYS.

### Prof. Dickinson's Plan to Give Milwaukee the Best Dramas.

*Special to The New York Times.*

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 24.—A dramatic society for the semi-professional production of plays of high standard is being formed in Milwaukee. Prof. Thomas H. Dickinson of the University of Wisconsin, under whose leadership the Wisconsin Dramatic Society was organized in Madison last year and which presented several plays, is interested in the plan.

The Milwaukee society will work in conjunction with the Madison society, each group of players preparing for presentation a series of possibly six plays during the season. As performances by each group will be made in both cities the plan will result in the presentation of eight plays written by the leading dramatists of this and other countries.

The plays selected will be of recognized merit and artistic significance, which for various reasons are seldom or never seen on the professional stage.

### Musical Prize Awarded.

The hundred-dollar prize offered by A. E. Stilwell, President of the American Land and Irrigation Exposition, for the best musical setting to the poem "The Empire State," written by "Desire Stanton," has been awarded to Mrs. G. Marschal-Loepke of Wollaston, Mass. The author of the poem is a New Yorker, but the composer is from another State. Seventy compositions were submitted under pseudonyms, and when the envelopes were opened it was found that honorable mention had been awarded to Arthur Farwell of New York and Mrs. Mauds McFerran Price of Colorado Springs.

### Ben Greet to Lecture on Shakespeare.

A Shakespearean course under the personal direction of Ben Greet, the Shakespearean producer and actor, will open early in November at the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street. It will be an evening course covering ten weeks. All the lectures will have a practical application to every-day problems, and distinctly poetic plays have been purposely omitted. Five plays will be discussed, "Two Gentlemen of Verona," "Henry V.," "Macbeth," "The Winter's Tale," and "The Tempest."

**Dr. Lyon's**
**PERFECT**
**Tooth Powder**
is packed in a dust-tight metal box, with patent measuring tube, which is both safe and convenient for tourists.

## GATES WEDS ON WEDNESDAY.

### Son of John W. Gates to Marry Miss Hopwood at Uniontown, Penn.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 24.—Charles Gates, son and heir of John W. Gates, and Miss Florence Hopwood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Hopwood of Minneapolis, will be married Wednesday in Uniontown, Penn., at the home of Miss Hopwood's uncle, Robert F. Hopwood.

Miss Hopwood, her parents, and a small party of friends are on their way there to-night. Nothing was known of the plans until Miss Hopwood left for the East. The bridesmaid will be Miss Margaret Clemens of St. Charles, Minn. Wayne Dogue of Detroit will be best man.

Advices from Port Arthur, Texas, state that Mr. Gates has made arrangements to be there in two weeks, thus making a European trip impossible. After the wedding Mr. Gates and his bride will leave on their honeymoon in a private car.

## OFFER $600 FOR LOST BROOCH

### Still No Trace of Mrs. Ames's Jewel Valued at $5,000 to $10,000.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 24.—Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames of Boston and Newport has increased the reward to $600 for the return of a diamond bowknot brooch lost at the dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind at their residence, the Elms, on the evening of Sept. 2. When Mrs. Ames sought to trace her diamond ornament, which is valued at from $5,000 to $10,000, she had a jewelry firm take charge of the reward without her name being used.

The first reward was $200, followed by an increase to $400, and now to $600. Search of the ballroom was made, Mrs. Ames feeling sure that she lost it there.

## BIG SALE FOR THE OPERA.

### But the House Is Not Entirely Sold Out, Says Business Manager.

Business Manager Brown of the Metropolitan Opera House said yesterday that while the subscription sale for this season was larger than for last the public must not get the idea that the house is sold out.

"Monday nights and Saturday matinees show the largest subscription sales," said Mr. Brown, "but there are still some seats to be had for both Monday nights and Saturday matinees in the orchestra. For Monday night a considerable number remain unsold in the dress circle and still more in the balcony, while the diagram shows that the family circle so far is only half filled.

"For Saturday both the dress circle and balcony are almost sold out, while the family circle will be packed with subscribers.

"On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings the conditions are almost similar, but there are many more unsold seats in the orchestra, while for the rest of the house there are few more unsold seats than on Mondays. The increase in price for the orchestra chairs from $5 to $6 seems only to have increased the demand for seats downstairs."

## CHILD DEAD OF DOG BITE.

### Boy with Hydrophobia Dies in Convulsions in Spite of Opiates.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 24.—Three skilled physicians were unable to save the life of 7-year-old Earl Barnes, who died of hydrophobia at 12:15 o'clock this afternoon. Two hospitals, the Pastuer Institute and the Iroquois Memorial Hospital, had refused to take the lad in, and finally he found medical treatment at the County Hospital.

About six weeks ago the boy came in, crying that a dog had bitten him on the nose, and his mother, a poor widow, working for the support of herself and child, did not think it serious enough to call in a physician at the time. Last Thursday she came home from work and found the boy in agony. Saturday he was taken with convulsions, and the mother then summoned Dr. Alvin Helwig, ambulance physician at the Chicago Police Station.

At noon the little sufferer was taken to the County Hospital and placed in the children's ward. The doctors considered the case almost hopeless from the start, but administered opiates to relieve the patient's suffering. Dr. Schaeffer, his assistant physicians, and the child's mother were beside the cot on which the boy was tossing, even though strapped down, all evening and night, until the early hours of Sunday morning.

Dr. Schaeffer left before the little fellow died, but the mother stayed to the end. Many cases of hydrophobia have developed in Chicago within the last few days.

## PAID $800; GOT NO HUSBAND.

### Miss Berman's Demand for Her Money Leads to a Row.

Patrolman David Kapp of the East 104th Street Station was patrolling Park Avenue, near 100th Street, last evening when he noticed two men pummelling each other and two women pulling each other's hair. Near by stood a young woman shouting encouragement to the brawlers. Kapp took the party around to the station house, where the young woman, Fanny Berman, a milliner, of 71 Willett Street, explained the origin of the row.

She said she had $1,000 worth of jewelry and $800 in cash when she arrived from Russia a few months ago. With these for a dowry she expected to get a good husband. She had negotiations with Nathan Milkopsy, and gave him the $800 to get her a husband, with the understanding that after deducting a commission Milkopsy would turn the rest of the $800 over to her fiancé to bind the betrothal. Since then, she said, she had not seen Nathan.

Accompanied by her sister and her brother-in-law, Abraham Cohen, a dry goods dealer of 25 Goerck Street, she went to the dairy of Henry Milkopsy, Nathan's brother, at 71 East 100th Street, yesterday and demanded to know why Nathan had not produced a husband or returned the money. The conversation became heated and was followed by a fight, in which Mrs. Cohen joined. With the exception of Miss Berman all prisoners were held to face a charge of disorderly conduct in Harlem Police Court to-day, Friends bailed them out.

## FLAGG EXPECTS BAIL TO-DAY.

### Lawyer Also Says His Associates Will Get Out of the Tombs.

According to Irving E. Zeigler, counsel for Jared Flagg and his seven associates, including ex-United States Treasurer Daniel N. Morgan, all of whom were arrested by the postal authorities in a raid on Flagg's offices in the Tilden Building on Saturday afternoon, Ernest Flagg will bail out his brother this morning. Jared Flagg, it is said, expects to get cash bail for the other seven prisoners. Zeigler would not say where Flagg expected to get the $42,000 cash required to bail out his associates.

Callers were not allowed to see the prisoners except on a written order from both the United States Marshal and the Commissioner of Correction.

United States District Attorney Wise and Assistant District Attorney Smith could not be found yesterday, but it was admitted at the Post Office Building that the Federal Inspectors were busy going over the books and papers of the raided concern.

### Viola Allen as Lady Godiva.

"The Lady of Coventry" is the title selected for the new Louis N. Parker play in which Viola Allen is to appear. The play will deal with the adventures of Lady Godiva. The period is 1069, and the historical side of the piece concerns the antagonism between the Normans and Saxons in England.

### MUSIC NOTES.

Miss Margaret Crawford, an American contralto, has signed a two-year contract with the Mayence Opera for 1912-13. She returns to America to-day.

***

Oscar Hammerstein announces that Emma Trentini will sing in his London Opera House in the Spring after the close of her season in "Naughty Marietta."

# BIG WARSHIPS DRAW THE CROWD AFLOAT

### Chinese Officers and Crew Make All Visitors Welcome on the Cruiser Hai-Chi.

### OUR DREADNOUGHTS HERE

### Rear Admiral Osterhaus's Fleet to Make Tour of the Caribbean, Instead of a European Cruise.

Another big Sunday crowd took advantage of Chinese courtesy yesterday to visit the cruiser Hai-Chi. The officers and bluejackets, under command of Rear Admiral Chin Pih Kwang, did everything possible to please all their guests.

The United States battleship Michigan, which lay near the Hai-Chi, was also an object of much interest.

The visiting hours on the Hai-Chi were from noon until 5 P. M. During that time there was hardly a minute when some launch laden to its capacity with jolly sightseers did not come alongside. At the head of the gangways Chinese Midshipmen were on duty, and they smiled a welcome to each person as he or she came on board. The whole ship was thrown open to inspection with the exception of the officers' quarters.

It was the last Sunday on which the Hai-Chi will be in New York for some time, as she sails for other ports before the end of the present week. She will visit Mexico and Cuba, and will drop into New York again for a farewell call on her way back to China. President Taft wanted Admiral Kwang to visit the Canal Zone, but orders from the Chinese Government, bidding him to return via England and the Suez, made it impossible for him to accept.

There was a feast on board the cruiser last night for the bluejackets. During the afternoon five boatloads of foodstuffs were taken to the Hai-Chi from the Eightieth Street wharf. The consignment consisted of several barrels of fish, several hundred pounds of fresh meat, and a large consignment of celery, cabbage, potatoes, and other vegetables. There was no rice in the lot, as rice does not figure in the Chinese naval bill of fare. It is barred because of the theory that the polished rice is the cause of beri-beri, one of the most dreaded diseases of the East.

While the crowd that boarded the Hai-Chi was a big one, it was not equal to that which went to the New York Navy Yard to see the quartet of big battleships which is there. The visitors saw what was never before seen in the United States, the four biggest battleships ever commissioned for the navy in the same yard at one time. The ships, which were the centre of interest, were the Utah and Florida, the two newest of American dreadnoughts, which have been in commission a few weeks only. Nearby were the North Dakota and the Delaware, only 1,000 tons smaller than the former two, and carrying, like them, main batteries of ten 12-inch guns.

The fleet flagship Connecticut, flying the blue pennant of Rear Admiral Osterhaus, was also in the yard, and she, too, received a horde of visitors. Not so conspicuous, but on view just the same, were the cruiser Tacoma, the naval tender Yankton, the hospital ship Solace, the repair ship Panther, and the supply ship Culgoa. This aggregation of warships is the greatest ever assembled at the Navy Yard at one time since it was established.

It has been determined by the Navy Department not to send the fleet, or any part of it, on a European cruise next month. Instead, all of the ships, except the battleships Delaware, Idaho, Kansas, and Rhode Island, will assemble in Hampton Roads on Oct. 10, and five days later will steam south to visit ports in the West Indies and the Atlantic seaboard cities of Central America. The four vessels that will be left behind will be extensively overhauled, and will rejoin the fleet when it returns, about the middle of December.

## FRIARS TO MAKE LONG TOUR.

### 115 to Travel 8,768 Miles and Visit 27 Cities in a Month.

The Friars have arranged for a tour to the Pacific Coast next Spring. The itinerary, planned by the committee headed by A. L. Erlanger, has been under consideration for several months, and has just been settled. One hundred and fifteen persons will travel from New York to San Francisco and back, stopping at twenty-seven cities, in a month's time. A total distance of 8,768 miles will be covered.

The special train, to be furnished by the Pennsylvania Railroad, will be provided with a barber's shop, baths, telephone service, valet service, and a special ticker service. The cost, including 9,600 meals, will be $37,529.

A. L. Erlanger will be the general director, and others members of the committee in charge will be George M. Cohan, Sam H. Harris, William Collier, Julian Eltinge, Emmet Corrigan, Raymond Hitchcock, George Evans, Jerry J. Cohan, Fred Niblo, Richard Carle, Lew Dockstader, Jerome Siegel, George W. Sammis, Tom Lewis, Harry Kelly, Louis Mann, Samuel Forrest, R. H. Burnside, Charles Gebest, and Jean Schwartz. Among the cities that will be visited are Atlantic City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Spokane, Butte, Minneapolis, Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, Buffalo, Rochester, Boston, and Providence.

### Slashed His Wrists to Die.

Richard H. Form, 69 years old, of 120 West 164th Street, was found in the bathtub of his home yesterday with both wrists slashed. He was removed to Fordham Hospital, a prisoner, charged with attempted suicide. According to the story told to the police by Harry E. Clark, a step-grandson of Form, he tried about 7 o'clock to enter the bathroom, only to find the door locked. He notified his father, Clarence B. Clark, who, with the assistance of his brother, Richard W. Clark, broke open the door. Richard Clark quickly got some bandages and wrapped them about the man's wrists to stop the flow of blood until the arrival of the ambulance surgeon. Form had been out of work for a month, and was despondent.

**PONTAU CEMETERY**
**SIX blocks of land in Brooklyn were useless because the title was bad. Sixty years ago the trouble began and promised to last forever.**
**Energetic work by our Company, including legislation at Albany, cured the title. It is now marketable and the owners' minds free from worry.**
**Buy your real estate troubles to us.**
**TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co**
**Capital . . $ 4,375,000**
**Surplus(all earned) 10,625,000**
**176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.**

## ALMOST FELL FROM BRIDGE.

### Man Knocked Insensible from Car 137 Feet Above River Has Narrow Escape.

Elias Evanschuck of 34 Stanton Street narrowly escaped dropping into the East River yesterday from the Williamsburg Bridge. He was on the front seat of a Manhattan-bound Franklin Avenue car in charge of Motorman Joseph Gilfeather of 1,002 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn, when he opened the side gate and stepped down on the running board to change his seat. His head struck a steel column, and he fell insensible. Many passengers, several of them women, witnessed the accident, and the latter began to scream.

The car was on the river span, with the water 137 feet below. Evanschuck was dragged along over the steel girders, his clothing having caught on the running board.

Just as the car came to a stop, his body became freed from the car and was caught in the crotch of a girder. There he hung until he was pulled from his peculiar position by Policeman Felix Martin, who had followed the car when he heard the screams of the women.

Evanschuck had been badly cut and bruised about the head, face, and body. Ambulance Surgeon Greenwald, who was called from the Williamsburg Hospital, wanted to take him to that institution, but Evanschuck asked to be conveyed to his home.

## THE HONORABLES TO MUSTER

### Massachusetts Company Will Celebrate Col. Benton's Birthday To-day.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—The Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts will hold a muster to-morrow at Belmont, the home of Col. Everett C. Benton, in honor of his fiftieth birthday. The entire company of 400 men is expected to be present. It will be the first muster of its kind for more than a hundred years.

Gov. Foss will be present with an escort, all in full uniform. By order of the Secretary of War a special detachment has been ordered from the Watertown Arsenal, and will fire a salute upon the arrival of the Governor.

The school children of Waverly and Belmont will attend, and it is expected that from 5,000 to 10,000 spectators will be present.

## LEFT $500 TO SPINSTERS.

### Selectmen of Lunenburg, Mass., Must Choose Beneficiaries of Stearns Will.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 24.—By the will of Caroline M. Stearns of Leominster, filed in the Worcester County Probate Court here late yesterday afternoon, a fund of $500 is set aside for the benefit of worthy spinsters of the town of Lunenburg. The residue of the estate also is to go to the same cause following the death of Ella M. Gallagher and Clara V. Wood. The will provides that the Selectmen of the town shall choose the beneficiaries who are to receive the interest annually of the fund.

Lunenburg has an oversupply of unmarried women.

## GEN. S. C. LAWRENCE DIES.

### Scottish Rite Grand Commander Whose Family Made Rum at Medford.

MEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 24.—Gen. Samuel C. Lawrence, formerly a Director of various large corporations, Lieutenant Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, Scottish Rite, in Masonry, and commander of the Fifth Massachusetts Infantry in the civil war, died to-night, after an illness extending over several months. He was 79 years old and a native of Medford, where members of his family for 170 years engaged in the manufacture of rum, which became known in every quarter of the world. Some years ago Gen. Lawrence dismantled the distillery plant and closed out the business.

Gen. Lawrence had a prominent part in the reorganization of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, and was long one of the Executive Directors of the Boston & Maine. He owned what is considered to be one of the most extensive Masonic libraries in the world. His death leaves but two survivors of the fifty-seven men who in 1867 were instrumental in bringing about a union of the Scottish Rite Masonic bodies.

## NOTED ALIENIST DEAD.

### Dr. Robert E. Doran, Formerly Connected with the State Lunacy Board.

Robert E. Doran, M. D., Superintendent of the Long Island State Hospital, died yesterday at his home, 102 Lincoln Road, Flatbush, of heart disease. Dr. Doran was noted as an alienist and had served as Medical Inspector of the State Lunacy Commission.

Dr. Doran was born in Albany Dec. 26, 1870, and was graduated at the Albany Medical College. He was appointed in 1895 Superintendent of the Willard State Hospital for the Insane in Orange County. Six years later he became Superintendent of the Craig Colony for Epileptics, at Sonyea, Livingston County. In 1910 he received his appointment to the State Lunacy Board.

### Henry Houssaye.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—Henry Houssaye, French historian and member of the French Academy, died to-day.

Henry Houssaye was born in Paris in 1848. At the age of 19 he started in literature with a "History of Apelles," and after a stay in Greece of some duration he issued his "History of Alcibiades and the Athenian Republic," which obtained the Thiers prize. His later works have been on the history of the campaigns of Napoleon in 1814-15, and they gained him a seat in the French Academy in 1894 as successor to Leconte de Lisle.

### William H. Hinchman.

William H. Hinchman, son of John Hinchman and Eliza Bowne of New Jersey, died on Sept. 22 at the Newport (R. I.) Hospital. Mr. Hinchman was born in 1828 in New Jersey and started in business in New York. He founded the firm of W. H. Hinchman. Some years ago he married Virginia Murray Brown Skerrett, who with her son, Major Skerrett, survive him.

### Ex-Port Health Officer Sanborn Dies.

Dr. Lewis E. B. Sanborn, who was a Deputy Health Officer of this port for nearly thirty years, died yesterday morning in his home in Machiasport, Me. Dr. Sanborn was born in Machiasport 79 years ago. He served through the civil war in the Hospital Corps of the Second Maine Volunteers. After the war he practiced medicine, and later joined the staff of the New York City Health Department. He was appointed Deputy Health Officer in 1879 and served until 1908, when he retired.

### Ex-Congressman Daniel O'Reilly.

Ex-Congressman Daniel O'Reilly of 28 Fourth Place, Brooklyn, died on Saturday night at his Summer home in Sayville, L. I. He was 72 years old. He was once a prominent figure in Democratic politics in South Brooklyn. In the early seventies Mr. O'Reilly, while representing the Twelfth Ward in the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, ran for Congress on the Republican ticket and was elected, although the district was Democratic. His great personal popularity won. He declared that while a Democratic Alderman he also intended to be a Republican Congressman.

### Dr. George T. Howland.

NORWICH, Conn., Sept. 24.—Dr. George Titus Howland, for many years a prominent physician of Washington, D. C., but for the last nine years a resident of this city, died in Boston late to-day. He was taken suddenly ill with appendicitis and was operated upon Saturday afternoon.

Dr. Howland, as health officer of the National capital, was the leader in the crusade a number of years ago for modern and sanitary conditions in dairies.

### Obituary Notes.

THOMAS H. WALSH, 55 years old, proprietor of Walsh's Hotel, Seabright, N. J., died on Saturday of heart disease at the New Jersey State Hospital in Trenton.

Mrs. CATHERINE MILLER, the oldest resident of North Lyme, Conn., is dead at her daughter's home at Hadlyme. She was 93 years old, and was the widow of Epaphroditus Miller.

The Rev. EPHRAIM M. HETSINGER, a Benedictine priest, died last night in St. Mary's Abbey, High Street, Newark, N. J. He was in his fifty-third year, and was assistant pastor of St. Mary's Abbey.

## CHIEF DEVLIN DIES OF FIRE INJURIES

### Fell from a Roof in Broome Street at a Blaze on Wednesday Night.

### FIVE ORPHANED CHILDREN

### Served Faithfully in the Fire Department for 17 Years, Making a Fine Record.

Battalion Chief William Devlin, who had been in St. Vincent's Hospital since Wednesday night, died yesterday afternoon shortly after 2 o'clock. At the bedside were his brothers. Earlier in the afternoon Battalion Chief Helm of the Third District had called at the hospital, but was not permitted to see Chief Devlin, the physicians explaining that his condition was too serious. The cause of death was given as a puncture of the kidneys, and a possible fracture of the spine.

Just before the alarm for the fire that led to Chief Devlin's death had been sounded, the Battalion Chief had sent Barney Donohue, 10 years old, one of the boys that frequent the firehouse, to a restaurant to get a sandwich and cup of coffee. The boy, on his return, got a dime from the Chief. On learning later that Chief Devlin had been injured, he ran to old St. Patrick's Cathedral, and with the dime that had been given to him had a candle lighted for the injured man.

Chief Devlin fell from the roof of 506 Broome Street while fighting a fire in the building on Wednesday night. His back was injured and he was injured internally. He was in charge of the Third Battalion District and made his headquarters with Engine Company 20, in Mercer Street. On the night of the fire that Company and Hook and Ladder Company 8 were the first to arrive at the blaze.

The fire was in the loft occupied by the Lion Knitting Company on the top floor of the two-story structure, and the smoke was so dense that Chief Devlin led the men through 504 Broome Street to the roof. This also is a two-story building, with a slanting roof.

Devlin gained the roof of 506, carefully feeling his way over it. Blinded by the smoke, he lost his foothold. He started slipping down the side of the roof, making desperate attempts to save himself, but failed, and shot over the side to the pavement, a distance of thirty feet. In his fall, Chief Devlin struck an extension shed and bounded off.

His men for the minute forgot the blaze, while they ran to his assistance. They had to make their way through another building before they finally reached him. The alley in which he had landed was so narrow that a stretcher could not be brought to help the injured man, who was carried out on the shoulders of his men. He was removed immediately to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Chief Devlin was 42 years old, and had been connected with the Fire Department seventeen years. His assignment was with Hook and Ladder 8, and he remained there until made Foreman of Truck 106, six years ago. On Aug. 1 he was made Battalion Chief. He lived at 389 Jouett Avenue, Port Richmond, S. I.

His five children and his household have been under the charge of an aunt since Mrs. Devlin's death two years ago. Devlin had four brothers—Peter Devlin, a retired detective; James Devlin, a retired patrolman; Eugene, an Inspector of the Board of Health, and John F. Devlin, who is in business at Port Richmond.

*Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.*

### Born.

COHEN.—Sept. 22, Marvel Court, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Cohen, a son.

GINSBERG.—Sept. 21, 1,467 51st St., to Mr. and Mrs. I. Ginsberg, a daughter.

HORNS.—Sept. 20, 940 South 19th St., Newark, N. J., to Mr. and Mrs. F. Horns, a son.

LAUTENBURG.—Sept. 18, 270 Grand St., to Mr. and Mrs. Lautenburg, a daughter.

RAPHAEL.—Sept. 16, 40 West 91st St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Raphael, a daughter.

SAFRAN.—Sept. 19, 331 East 90th St., to Mr. and Mrs. C. I. Safran, a daughter.

### Married.

BOISSEVAIN—RUXTON.—On Sept. 23, 1911, at St. Matthew's Church, Bedford, New York, by the Rev. Dr. Lea Luquer, Dorothy Vernon Ruxton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Nichols, to Adolph Boissevain, son of Edward Boissevain of Amsterdam, Holland.

BOULLEE—LANG.—The marriage of Miss Laura Boullee, daughter of Titus C. Boullee, to J. Harry Lang, son of John A. Lang, Berlin, Ontario, Canada, took place yesterday at the home of the bride, 610 West 139th St., Rev. W. H. Stutts of Brooklyn officiated. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. Fleming A. Fraser, and F. A. Fraser was best man.

HALSEY—HAWARD.—On Sept. 23, at Orange, N. J., Rosamond Otis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Neil R. Haward, to William Gurden Halsey.

BIGGS—STORKE.—Sept. 23, Mabel D. Storke to Jesse C. Biggs.

CARNEY—HOLLY.—Sept. 22, Julia E. Holly to Thomas J. Carney.

LAVERY—FISK.—Sept. 21, Grace E. Fisk to Hugh J. Lavery.

QUANTRELL—UNGER.—Sept. 18, Jennie Unger to Donald Quantrell.

ROGGE—SAINSBURG.—Sept. 19, Florence E. Sainsburg to John C. Rogge.

SULLIVAN—KEEGAN.—Sept. 21, Lillian C. Keegan to James J. Sullivan.

WEIL—ROSENBAUM.—Sept. 19, Daisy Rosenbaum to Harry S. Weil.

**Brooklyn.**

CHATTERTON—GEIGER.—Sept. 23, Regina F. Geiger to Delmore W. Chatterton.

**Long Island.**

DE LE REE—TAYLOR.—Sept. 20, Wyandanch, Laura E. Taylor to Eugene F. De Le Ree.

**New Jersey.**

WEICHMAN—GLANCKOPF.—Sept. 20, Hoboken, Grace Glanckopf to Frederick V. Weichman.

**New York State.**

LEACH—SPAULDING.—Sept. 20, Pawling, Frances V. Spaulding to Charles R. Leach.

### Died.

BELLOWS.—Suddenly, at Walpole, N. H., Clifford Eames Bellows, son of the late Rev. John Nelson and Mary Nichols Bellows, in the sixtieth year of his age.

BENGGEMANN.—Magdalena D., (nee Rader,) aged 45, beloved wife of the late August C. and mother of Lester G., Sunday morning, Sept. 24. Relatives and friends can view the remains at the residence of her son, Cram Road, Scarsdale, N. Y., on Harlem Division, New York Central, Monday evening, between 5 and 8 o'clock. Private interment in the Mount Hebron Cemetery, Montclair Heights, N. J.

BURKE.—Michael, beloved husband of Eugenie. Funeral from his late residence, 80 Perry St., on Tuesday, Sept. 26, at 9 A. M., thence to St. Joseph's R. C. Church. Interment Calvary.

GIBLIN.—Sept. 24, 1911, Mary Ethridge, daughter of William and Kathleen Carmody Giblin, aged 16 months. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

HINCHMAN.—At Newport Hospital, Newport, R. I., suddenly, Sept. 22, W. H. Hinchman, in the 83d year of his age. Funeral services at the residence of his niece, Mrs. Ralph P. Hinchman, 39 Monroe Place, Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 25, at 2:30 P. M.

KENNY.—Sept. 23, in his 82d year, John J. Kenny. Funeral from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Daly, 63 Hayward St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 26, at 10 A. M. Thence to the Church of the Transfiguration, Marcy Av. and Hooper St., where a solemn requiem mass will be said for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Please omit flowers.

KINGDON.—On June 9, at the Hôtel Ritz, Paris, France, Mary Carter, wife of the late Charles Denis Kingdon. Interment in America.

KRAFT.—Sept. 24, 1911, Ralph Victor Kraft, Jr., born May 24, 1885. Services Tuesday evening, 8:30, at residence of parents, 1,070 Bergen St., Brooklyn. Funeral private.

LEWIS.—Sunday, Sept. 24, 1911, Isaac H. Lewis. Funeral services at his late home, 356 West 121st St., Tuesday, at 8 P. M. Members of Knickerbocker Lodge, No. 642, F. and A. M., invited to attend.

LITTELL.—At his residence, 147 Park Av., Yonkers, on Friday, Sept. 22, 1911, the Rev. Thomas Gardiner Littell, D. D., in the 75th year of his age. Funeral on Monday, Sept. 25, at St. John's Church, Yonkers, at 2:45 P. M. The clergy are requested to bring vestments and black stoles.

LOOMIS.—Charles Battell Loomis, aged 50, at Hartford. Funeral at Trinity Church, Torrington, Conn., upon arrival 1:02 P. M. train from New York, Monday, Sept. 25.

MANNERS.—At his home, Stonington, Conn., after a prolonged illness, Thomas Russell Manners, in the 58th year of his age. Toronto papers please copy.

### Died.

MURPHY.—At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Anawanda Club held on Sept. 23, 1911, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Board of Governors of the Anawanda Club of the City of New York has learned, with ineffable sorrow, of the untimely demise of our fellow-Governor and member, Hon. John J. Murphy; and

Whereas, Hon. John J. Murphy has been from his earliest manhood an enthusiastic worker for the success and well-being of this association, and by his genial temperament, his inflexible devotion to his friends, his sturdy and manly qualities created a pre-eminence for himself which can rarely be equaled by any other individual; and

Whereas, In all his relations of husband, father, son, and brother he typified the highest ideals of humanity; in his intercourse with his neighbors, friends, and fellow-members he was kindly, generous, and loyal, and his sudden taking away in the fullness of his manhood is an irreparable loss, not only to the vicinity where he was born and raised, but to the entire community of the City of New York; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Board of Governors of the Anawanda Club, deeply deplore the death of our friend and brother, and we tender to the surviving relatives our profound sympathy in their bereavement; that the Anawanda Club attend the funeral in a body; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed and duly authenticated by the officers of this association, be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

PATRICK J. WHITNEY, Chairman.
EMANUEL HAUSER, Secretary.

Members of the Anawanda Club are requested to attend the funeral of our late beloved associate, John J. Murphy, from his late residence, 309 East 17th St., on Monday, Sept. 25, at 10 A. M.; thence to the Church of the Epiphany, 2d Av., near 21st St., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul.

Joseph F. Moss, President; George A. Barry, George C. Kissel, Edward J. Hinch, Secretaries.

MURPHY.—At a meeting of the officers of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Twelfth Assembly Diserict, held on September 22, 1911, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, God in His infinite wisdom has taken to Himself Hon. John J. Murphy, for many years the acting leader of the Twelfth Assembly District, Borough of Manhattan; and,

WHEREAS, Hon. John J. Murphy during his lifetime was conspicuously honored by the people of his home and adjoining districts in being elected to the offices of Alderman and Councilman; and,

WHEREAS, Hon. John J. Murphy throughout his entire career displayed a sterling integrity, a high sense of honor, and an unswerving devotion to ameliorating the conditions of his friends and neighbors, irrespective of political affiliation; and,

WHEREAS His strenuous efforts at all times to furtner the interests of the people of his district, his lavish generosity, his truthfulness and candor, won for him the unbounded love, respect, and fidelity of the people; his devotion to Democratic principles, coupled with an exceptional mental equipment, marked him in a high measure for future political advancement; his unobtrusive demeanor and natural simplicity of character gained for him hosts of friends in all circles; a lifetime spent in the Twelfth Assembly District familiarized him with the wants and wishes of the people of that section, and he labored day and night unceasingly to promote their welfare. Cut down in the prime of life, his premature death will leave an aching void. "None knew him but to love him, nor named him but to praise."

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That we, the members of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Twelfth Assembly District, hereby record our poignant grief at the death of our beloved associate, friend, and Acting Leader, Hon. John J. Murphy; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the members attend the funeral in a body, and that a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed, and duly authenticated, be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

JAMES FOLEY, Chairman;
MICHAEL F. BLAKE,
WILLIAM J. BOWEN,
EDWARD F. CUNNINGHAM,
MICHAEL DUFFY,
Vice Chairman.
PHILIP F. DONOHUE,
Treasurer.
PATRICK A. WHITNEY,
JAMES M. DONOHUE,
PATRICK J. MURRAY,
FRANK VETTER.
Secretaries.

Members of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Twelfth Assembly District are requested to attend the funeral of our late beloved associate, John J. Murphy, from his late residence, 309 East 17th St., on Monday, September 25th, at 10 A. M., thence to the Church of the Epiphany, Second Av., near 21st St., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul.

JAMES FOLEY, Chairman.
PATRICK A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

PILCHER.—Ellen Maria Pilcher died Sept. 24, aged 68, at 233 Gates Av., Brooklyn. Notice of funeral hereafter. Adrian, Mich., and Albion, Mich., papers copy.

POHLMAN.—Sept. 24, Oliver S. Services Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock, at Stephen Merritt new chapel, 8th Av., near 21st St.

SHERIN.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Sept. 23, Clarence E. Sherin, beloved husband of Carrie M. Sherin.

# MARQUARD TROUNCED BY THE RED TRIBE

## Cincinnati Defeats Giants in Close Contest Before Big Sunday Crowd.

## BENTON FANS ELEVEN

### Chattanooga Southpaw Pitches Good Ball for Winners—Merkle Injures Leg Sliding to Base.

THE SCORE.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cincinnati** | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | —6 |
| **New York** | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0—5 |

CINCINNATI.

| | AB. | R. | H. | PO. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bescher lf | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hoblitzell, 1b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Marsans, cf | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mitchell, rf | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Almeida, 3b | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Egan, 2b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Esmond, ss | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| Clarke, c | 4 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 1 |
| Benton, p | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Total | 32 | 6 | 10 | 27 | 13 | 2 |

NEW YORK.

| | AB. | R. | H. | PO. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Devore, lf., rf | 5 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Doyle, 2b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Snodgrass, cf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Murray, rf., lf | 4 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Merkle, 1b | 3 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Devlin, 1b | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Herzog, 3b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Fletcher, ss | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Meyers, c | 3 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| Marquard, p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wiltze, p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| *Crandall | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 34 | 5 | 12 | 24 | 10 | 3 |

*Batted for Wiltse in ninth inning.

Left on bases—New York, 5; Cincinnati, 7. Two-base hits—Clarke, Benton, Murray. Three-base hit—Murray. Hits—Off Marquard, 7 in 5 innings; off Wiltse, 3 in 3 innings. Sacrifice flies—Egan, Meyers. Sacrifice hits—Almeida, Devlin. Stolen bases—Murray, Merkle, Devore, Doyle, Bescher. Double play—Egan and Hoblitzell. Struck out—By Marquard, 4; by Wiltse, 1; by Benton, 11. Bases on balls—Off Marquard, 3; off Benton, 1. Wild pitches—Marquard, (2.) Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Brennan.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CINCINNATI, Sept. 24.—A crowd of over 15,000 people soared into spasms of noisy joy at League Park here to-day as the Giants went down in defeat before the fine pitching of Rube Benton by a score of 6 to 5. Both teams played poor baseball at times, but the Giants' erratic uphill fight furnished a lot of excitement and made the struggle a good one to watch. The Reds hit Rube Marquard for five of their runs. The big southpaw was wilder than a man who has lost the last car and has to walk home. Two untamed hurls which he let loose aided the Cincinnati arithmetic. His control was bad, and he was forever getting himself into critical difficulties. Rube was taken out at the end of the fifth inning and Wiltse finished the game. A pair of hits off Hooks in the seventh sent Mike Mitchell across with the run which won the game.

Rube Benton pitched good ball for the Reds, and although he was hit hard at times, he was effective with men on the bases. In the sixth inning the New Yorks laced him hard, and it looked as if he had cracked, but he surprised everybody by coming back and holding the Giants at bay for the rest of the game. Benton comes from Chattanooga and cost the Reds $7,500. He fanned eleven of the Giants and gave but one pass. The left-handed batters did little with his southpaw delivery, but the right-handed hitters got in several lusty clouts. Murray led the cudgeling party with a triple, a two-bagger, and a single.

The gathering to-day included several of the noisiest people on earth. This place has a great crowd of boosting fans when the team is winning. They couldn't cheer more heartily if the Reds were winning the pennant with to-day's game. But when the team is losing, the place holds the world's record for rooting. The Reds have been giving the Giants trouble all season, and the game to-day brought out a big crowd from several States. Excursions to Cincinnati brought real baseball fans from West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio. A crowd of 2,000 came all the way from Indianapolis to cheer their former fellow-townsman, Rube Marquard. They weren't very noisy.

Charley Herzog did a nifty piece of base rupning in the sixth inning, when he scored from third on an infield fly which Egan caught right back of second base. "Herzy" slid in with a perfect fall-away and completely avoided Tom Clarke, who had the ball in plenty of time to tag him. Fred Merkle injured his leg sliding to second and had to retire from the game. Devlin covered the corner, but didn't do very well in a job that was strange to him. New York missed a splendid opportunity of tying up the score in the eighth inning. Murray hit to right for two bases, and Devlin sacrificed him to third. On an infield grounder to Esmond, Murray foolishly tried to score, and was easily run down between the bases.

Marquard got himself into a hole as deep as an artesian well in the first inning, and while the big crowd screamed frantically for the Reds to lambast him, Rube coolly disappointed them. Bescher walked and Hobby popped to Herzog. Marsans dropped a Texas Leaguer back of second. Marquard uncorked a wild pitch. Bescher and Marsans advanced on the untame heave. Mitchell walked, filling the bases. Ticklish situation that. Almeida struck out and Egan flied to Fletcher.

Pink-haired Jack Murray opened the second with a three-bagger against the centre stockade and scored on Merkle's single. Herzog hit into a double, and Fletcher soaked a hit to right. Mitchell squeezed Meyers's fly.

Cincinnati joy ran riot in the third. Bescher cracked a single to centre, taking third on a bang in the same place by Hoblitzell. Marsans spilled a spunky bunt and Bescher scored. Mitchell forced Hoblitzell. Marquard tore off another wild one, scoring the Cub, while Mitchell traveled to third. Mike tallied while Doyle was disposing of Almeida at first Egan's fly to Merkle ended the proceedings.

The Giants got one of the runs back in the fourth. After Snodgrass fanned Murray pounded a hit to right, rushing to third on Merkle's drive to left. The runners worked a clever double steal, Murray sliding safely into the plate. Clarke and Benton, the Red battery, each plugged Marquard for a two-bagger in the same inning, the backstop scoring on the pitcher's drive. A muff by Snodgrass and a pass loaded the bases, but Marquard tightened and left the trio of base runners marooned.

Marsans singled in the fifth and went to third when Doyle made a wild return to Merkle. The Castilian scored on Egan's sacrifice fly.

The Giants came along with a rush in the sixth and tied the score. Snodgrass poled a hit to centre and Murray grounded to Hobby. Almeida got Merkle's grounder, but threw wild to first. Snodgrass scored and Merkle went to second. Merkle wrenched his leg in the fourth inning, and he limped so badly that Devlin ran for him and also took his place at first. Herzog bounced a bouncer past Almeida, while Fletcher followed with a single, scoring Devlin. Herzog by fleet sprinting scored after an infield fly by Meyers. Fletcher died stealing second.

The Redlegs jumped into the lead in the seventh. Mitchell singled, went down on Almeida's sacrifice, and scored on Egan's single to left.

## SCALPED BY THE RED LEGS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CINCINNATI, Sept. 24.—Cincinnati, after beating the Giants to-day, is now in line again to win the pennant in the Winter League.

There was some New York noise here, too. Honey Boy Evans and his minstrel mokes spread much encouragement about.

Armando Almeida, the Castilian third baseman, plays ball for the love of the game. He is descended from a Spanish grandee, and has enough lucre to buy an ocean liner.

Herr August Herrmann says that the coming world's series will be the greatest in the history of the game. According to the preliminary rumors, New York will be the scene of the first game on Friday, Oct. 13, and the Giants will play in Philadelphia on Saturday, assuming, y' understand, that New York cops the streamer.

Clarke Griffith rarely goes to the coaching lines nowadays. He barks at the umpires from the bench.

Marquard put his own game on the "fritz." Rube hasn't been successful against the Cincinnati bunch since the time way back at the Polo Grounds, when they made a tragedy of his Manhattan debut.

Red Murray got his bat waving to-day after a slump which has lasted several days.

The Giants pushed the stolen base total up to 331 to-day with four daring grabs.

Esmond, the Reds' short stop, is showing a wonderful burst of speed.

## Another for Alexander.

ST LOUIS, Sept. 24.—Philadelphia defeated St. Louis easily to-day by a score of 8 to 2. Alexander pitched. No man on the local team made a hit or got to first base until the fifth inning. Lobert in the eighth scored from first on Huggins's wild throw. Score:

| PHILADELPHIA. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Titus, rf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lobert, 3b | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Magee, lf | 4 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Lud'r's, 1b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 1 |
| Paskert, cf | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Walsh, 2b | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Doolan, ss | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Cotter, c | 4 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Alex'd'r, p | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 33 | 8 | 7 | 27 | 12 |

| ST. LOUIS. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Huggins, 2b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Oakes, cf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Kon'tc'y, 1b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 1 |
| Ellis, lf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Evans, rf | 4 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| Hauser, ss | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Mowrey, 3b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| Bliss, c | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Harmon, p | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| *Wingo | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Zackert, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 32 | 2 | 6 | 27 | 21 |

*Batted for Harmon in the eighth inning.

Errors—Luderus, Huggins, Hauser, Bliss.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4—8 |
| St. Louis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0—2 |

Two-base hit—Walsh. Three-base hit—Paskert. Sacrifice hit—Walsh. Sacrifice fly—Konetchy. Double plays—Harmon, Hauser and Konetchy; Doolan, Walsh and Luderus. (2.) Stolen bases—Hauser, Cotter. Bases on balls—Off Harmon, 2; off Alexander, 1; off Zackert, 2. Struck out—By Alexander, 4. Hits—Off Harmon, 5 in eight innings; off Zackert, 2 in one inning. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 8. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Johnstone. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

## Giants Toasted as Champions.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 24.—August Herrmann, Chairman of the National Baseball Commission and President of the Cincinnati Baseball Club, was host at a banquet here last night, with John J. McGraw, manager of the New York League club, as the guest of honor. McGraw was toasted as "the manager of the pennant-winning team of the National League and the next world's champions."

**Baseball To-day,** 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Chicago. Amer. League Park. Adm. 50c.—Adv.

# BASEBALL

### Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

**Cincinnati, 6; New York, 5.**
**Philadelphia, 8; St. Louis, 2.**
**Chicago vs. Boston—Rain.**

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

**Philadelphia, 5; Cleveland, 3.**

EASTERN LEAGUE.

**Jersey City, 15; Newark, 5.**
**Newark, 5; Jersey City, 4.**
**Providence, 10; Baltimore, 6.**
**Providence, 11; Baltimore, 5.**

### Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

| | To Play. | W. | L. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **New York** | 17 | 89 | 48 | .650 |
| Chicago | 14 | 83 | 57 | .593 |
| Pittsburgh | 10 | 82 | 62 | .569 |
| Philadelphia | 14 | 76 | 64 | .543 |
| St. Louis | *13 | 73 | 68 | .518 |
| Cincinnati | 9 | 66 | 79 | .455 |
| **Brooklyn** | 16 | 56 | 82 | .406 |
| Boston | *17 | 36 | 101 | .263 |

*Includes one game that cannot be played.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

| | To Play. | W. | L. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | *14 | 95 | 45 | .679 |
| Detroit | 13 | 84 | 57 | .596 |
| Cleveland | 13 | 74 | 67 | .525 |
| **New York** | 12 | 73 | 69 | .514 |
| Chicago | *14 | 70 | 70 | .500 |
| Boston | 12 | 70 | 72 | .493 |
| Washington | 12 | 59 | 83 | .416 |
| St. Louis | 12 | 40 | 102 | .282 |

*Includes two games that cannot be played.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

| | To Play. | W. | L. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rochester | 2 | 98 | 54 | .645 |
| Baltimore | 1 | 95 | 58 | .621 |
| Toronto | 1 | 94 | 59 | .614 |
| Buffalo | 5 | 74 | 75 | .497 |
| Montreal | 2 | 72 | 80 | .474 |
| **Jersey City** | 3 | 63 | 88 | .417 |
| **Newark** | 2 | 57 | 95 | .375 |
| Providence | 2 | 54 | 98 | .356 |

### Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

**New York at Cincinnati.**
**Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.**
**Philadelphia at St. Louis.**
**Boston at Chicago.**

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

**Chicago at New York.**
**Cleveland at Washington.**
**Detroit at Philadelphia.**
**St. Louis at Boston.**

# EVANS ROUGHLY HANDLED AT GAME

## Umpire Resents Insult, Hits Two Spectators, and Starts General Fight at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 24.—Umpire William Evans hit one man beat up another, and was himself roughly handled following the Cleveland-Philadelphia baseball game here this afternoon. A general fight resulted and a crowd of 2,000 spectators swarmed on the field and around the participants.

Spectators objected to Evans calling a foul ball on Second Baseman Ball of the Cleveland team in the eighth inning, and when he put Butcher out of the game in the ninth for using an alleged insulting remark after two strikes were called on him, they became more aggravated. When the game was over and Evans walked toward the clubhouse, a man jeered him, with an oath, Evans says, and Evans struck him. Evans again started for the clubhouse, and in front of the entrance another man is said to have cursed him.

Evans resented this with his fists, and soon there was a general melée, which did not end even after members of the Cleveland and Philadelphia teams bore the umpire inside the clubhouse. The crowd surged around the entrance demanding that Evans come back. Several women were in it, and one was so badly wedged in the mass of people that two ball players had to rescue her and carry her into the clubhouse.

Evans was not badly beaten, though he complained of a pain in his back where some one kicked him.

"The first fellow used some pretty foul language," he said. "His fists were clenched, but I hit him first. I did not hurt him, just knocked off his hat. The other fellow, standing in the entrance to the clubhouse, refused to let me by, and I hit him several times. I am sorry such a thing occurred, and on Sunday, too, but I had to defend myself."

Several years ago Evans was nearly killed when hit by a pop bottle thrown at him at the St. Louis American League ball park.

After Evans had been spirited away in an automobile to a railroad station and out of the city the crowd started to stop street cars in an effort to find the umpire. Two men who resembled Evans were pulled from cars, but the police saved them from being beaten.

## AMERICAN LEAGUE.

### Champions Defeat Naps by Bunching Hits on Baskette.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 24.—Philadelphia defeated Cleveland 5 to 3 this afternoon, bunching hits on Baskette after two were out in the fifth inning. One-handed catches by Derrick and Baker of line drives cut off several runs and saved the Athletics from defeat. Score:

| PHILADELPHIA. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lord, lf | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Oldring, cf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Collins, 2b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Baker, 3b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| Murphy, rf | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| McInnis, 1b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 1 |
| Derrick, ss | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Lapp, c | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Martin, p | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Total | 31 | 5 | 7 | 27 | 14 |

| CLEVELAND. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Butcher, lf | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Olson, ss | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Jackson, rf | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Lajoie, 1b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| Birm'm, cf | 4 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Ball, 2b | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Turner, 3b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| O'Neil, c | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Baskette, p | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| *Graney | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| †Fisher | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ‡Falken'g | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 31 | 3 | 6 | 27 | 10 |

*Batted for O'Neil in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Baskette in the ninth inning.
‡Batted for Butcher in the ninth inning.

Errors—Ball, Martin.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —5 |
| Cleveland | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —3 |

Two-base hits—Jackson, Birmingham, Oldring, Collins. Three-base hit—Derrick. Sacrifice hits—Turner, Derrick. Stolen base—Murphy. Double play—Lord and Lapp. First base on balls—Off Baskette, 3; off Martin, 4. Balk—Martin. Hit by pitched balls—By Baskette, 1, (Derrick;) by Martin, 1, (O'Neil.) Struck out—By Baskette, 2; by Martin, 3. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Philadelphia, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Evans.

## EASTERN LEAGUE.

### At Newark, N. J.

FIRST GAME.

| | | | | | | | | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jersey City | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0—15 | 19 | 1 |
| Newark | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1— 5 | 10 | 3 |

Batteries—Frill and Wells; Holmes, Cleary, and McCarty, Cady.

SECOND GAME.

| | | | | | | | | | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jersey City | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0—4 | 10 | 1 | |
| Newark | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0—5 | 8 | 0 | |

Batteries—Mason and Butler; Cantwell and Cady.

### At Rocky Point, R. I.

FIRST GAME.

| | | | | | | | | | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Providence | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | —10 | 13 | 2 | |
| Baltimore | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4— 6 | 16 | 0 | |

Batteries—Lavender and Sheehan; Roth and Murray.

SECOND GAME.

| | | | | | | | | | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Providence | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 | | | 0—11 | 10 | 0 | |
| Baltimore | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | | | 0— 5 | 12 | 5 | |

(Called end sixth, darkness.)

Batteries—Crawley and Sheehan; Gantt and Murray.

### American Association.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 5; Louisville, 4.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee-Columbus, (rain.)

At St. Paul—St. Paul, 3; Indianapolis, 2. St. Paul, 5; Indianapolis, 3.

At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 6; Toledo, 1.

## EASTERN LEAGUE CLOSES.

### Season of 1911 Highly Successful, None of the Clubs Losing Money.

The 1911 season of the Eastern League closed yesterday with double-headers at Providence and Newark, the tail-end clubs in the season's standing. President Edward G. Barrow, in reviewing the season last night, said it might easily be classed as one of the most successful in the twenty-one years' history of this, the senior organization of minor baseball leagues.

"The winning of the pennant by Rochester for the third consecutive time," said President Barrow, "constitutes a record in the league, for no other club, in fact, has won the flag even twice in succession.

"It has been an unusually interesting race," he continued, "notwithstanding the wide gap which separated first and second division teams. Both Baltimore and Toronto threatened to capture the pennant, and it is remarkable that either one of these clubs won enough games to do so under ordinary conditions. Rochester, however, being urged by the two speedy clubs at its heels, ran its winnings up to 98 games out of the 152 played. This is another record for the league."

President Barrow said it had been a successful season financially. "Toronto held the record of attendance," he said, "for the club there drew crowds of major league proportions, ot times as many as 17,000. Buffalo and Baltimore were the banner cities of the circuit for steady attendance, however. An average of about 4,000 spectators saw every game in these cities. Not a club lost any money this year, and most of them made more than ever."

The batting and fielding records are not officially completed, but in commenting on the individual stars President Barrow said: "Miller of Montreal is to be credited with the most base hits and stolen bases, while Tim Jordan, the old Brooklyn player, of Toronto, made no less than twenty home runs, which helped a lot in keeping Toronto among the leaders. In the official averages Murray of Buffalo may be classed as the leader in batting, but he has not played in nearly as many games as Miller and Jordan. Pitching honors may safely be awarded to McConnell of the pennant-winning team, who has just been sold to the New York Americans."

The official standing which President Barrow gave out last night is as follows:

| Club. | Played. | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rochester | 152 | 98 | 54 | .645 |
| Baltimore | 153 | 95 | 58 | .621 |
| Toronto | 153 | 94 | 59 | .614 |
| Buffalo | 149 | 74 | 75 | .497 |
| Montreal | 152 | 72 | 80 | .474 |
| Jersey City | 151 | 63 | 88 | .417 |
| Newark | 152 | 57 | 95 | .375 |
| Providence | 152 | 54 | 98 | .356 |

## MUST WAIT FOR TICKETS.

### National Commission Will Decide After Championship Is Awarded.

Inquiries about and orders for tickets for the coming series of world's championship baseball games have been received in unprecedented numbers at National League headquarters and at the offices of the prospective pennant winners. To clear up any misunderstanding about the plans for the series President Lynch of the National League yesterday made the following statement:

"I wish to say in this public manner that no arrangements will be made for the playing of the world's series between the pennant winners of the National and American Leagues until it is definitely settled what two clubs will participate in that series.

"When this is known then the National Commission will formulate and make public a schedule under the rules governing the contest for the world's championship, and at the same time will announce the price of tickets and indicate the places where they may be obtained.

"All essential conditions will be given in that announcement. It is useless and a waste of time to apply for reservations at this office or to the offices of the prospective pennant winners until after the National Commission has made its declaration."

## Ravenswood B. C. Regatta.

Several hundred spectators witnessed the races in the Fall regatta of the Ravenswood Boat Club rowed opposite the clubhouse in Bowery Bay, L. I., yesterday. It was an ideal day for rowing. There was little tide on the half-mile straightaway course, and the racing was lively and closely contested. The summary:

Junior single gig.—Won by Paul Ichenbruner. Time—2:35.

Junior double scull.—Won by George and Edward Scully. Time—2:24.

Senior double scull.—Won by Thomas Rooney and William Murray. Time—2:19.

Junior four.—Won by Crew No. 2—Henry Grieshaber, (1,) Maurice Reidy, (2,) Fred Ichenbrunner, (3,) Charles Erly, (stroke,) Anton Fuchs, (coxswain.) Time—2:24.

Senior single shell.—Won by Thomas Rooney; his opponent, John Fortune, when within fifty yards of the finish, ran into a motor boat and capsized.

Senior four-oared gig.—Dead heat between crews No. 1 and No. 2. Crew No. 1—Charles Woods, (1,) Henry Grieshaber, (2,) William Murray, (3,) John Fortune, (stroke,) Anton Fuchs, (coxswain.) Crew No. 2—Emile Rathgraber, (1,) James Hampton, (2,) James Mulligan, (3,) James Sontag, (stroke,) Fred Rathgraber, (coxswain.) Time—2:21.

Special race for members under 118 pounds.—Won by Maurice Reidy. Time—2:28.

## Duncan Plays Good Golf.

Playing in his usual dashing style, George Duncan proved the whole show in a professional four-ball match over the links of the Canoe Brook Country Club yesterday. Even so, the man from Aberdeen and his partner, Jack Jolly, had all they could do to defeat George Low of Baltusrol and Orrin Terry of the home club by the narrow margin of one up in thirty-six holes. The closeness of the match was explained by the fact that Low and Terry "fitted" admirably, whereas Duncan practically had to play the best ball of his opponents, Jolly being off his game, due to lack of practice.

# BOXING PROFITS FOR THE STATE

## Month's Tax on Fistic Shows About $5,000—Madison Club's Plans—Week's Bouts.

The first month of boxing under the Frawley law comes to a close next Friday, the new order of things having gone into effect on Aug. 29. It has been marked by considerable turbulence within the commission, and quite a little bickering among rival promoters, but it has been a success financially, as far as the State is concerned. It has not been such a huge success, as counted in dollars, to promoters of clubs other than the Madison Square A. C., which is scheduled to be legislated out of existence tomorrow afternoon. The expenses of the State Commission are not to exceed $5,000, and the State has already received an amount close to that figure.

Whatever may be said against the Madison Square A. C., as to its lease, it must be given credit as a money earner for the State. The club staged four bouts since the new law went into effect, and it turned into the State Treasury about $3,400. Had it been allowed to conduct a show during the present week, which would be its fifth show of the month, the club would undoubtedly have reached the $4,000 mark in taxes to the State.

The rise of the Madison Square Club was signal for the setting of other clubs which had enjoyed a most liberal patronage under the "membership" system. These smaller organizations could not compete against the Garden promoters in getting the star boxers, and as long as the Garden got the stars the other clubs had to be content with second and third raters and, consequently, empty seats.

Under the new law, eight clubs other than the Madison Square A. C. have been operating in Manhattan—the Olympic, National, Fairmont, Twentieth Century, Long Acre, Sharkey, Fordon, and Brown's Gymnasium. Since the law went into effect these clubs have put on an aggregate of thirty-six shows, one-third of this number being the Saturday night stags. Not one of the thirty-six ranked even remotely in comparison with the shows at the Garden. In fact only five of the shows could be called at all noteworthy. Two of these were staged at the National Sporting Club, two at the Fairmont, and one at the Twentieth Century. The other bouts were of the low-price order.

While it is impossible to get the correct data regarding the tax turned in by the entire eight clubs for these thirty-six shows, close figuring on the estimated attendance and scale of prices which ruled at the various bouts will put the entire amount from all shows in Manhattan, excepting the Garden, as not as high as $1,000, but it is not far from this figure. This is less than one-third the amount received from four bouts at the Garden. Even the money received from twelve or eighteen bouts in Brooklyn or other places in the State will not greatly change this result.

The Fairmont will undoubtedly rank next to the Garden in money paid to the State, as that club has conducted two bouts which might be called big, and has had four Saturday night shows, which always draw well. The Twentieth Century, which has conducted seven shows under the new law, ranks next, and then the National, which had put on only three shows, one being called off for poor attendance. The Olympic is next, and then follow the smaller clubs, which hardly have to pay more than $10 or $15 as the 5 per cent. tax for any of their shows, very often much less than $10.

At any rate the first month under the new law will come close to paying the full $5,000, the limit of expense for the commission in one year, as required in the Frawley law.

The Madison Square Garden promoters, probably anticipating the trouble which has overtaken them with the Garden, have opened negotiations with the owners of the Murray Hill Lyceum on Thirty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue. If this new boxing place is opened Billy Roche, the referee, will be a party to the venture.

The boxing programme for the present week at the New York Club is far inferior to any week's bill offered here in at least a year. The passing of the Madison A. C., which has monopolized the market on big bouts since the new law went into effect, leaves local fistic followers without an important show.

The National Sporting Club has a show scheduled for Thursday night between Tony Ross, the Pittsburgh heavyweight, and Morris Harris. The State Athletic Commission revoked the license of this club last Friday on the ground that its lease was irregular, but Manager Tom O'Rourke announces that his lease is a valid one, and that he expects the affair will be straightened out to-day. He is confident that the club will be allowed to open. Both men are still in training, and the club is making all arrangements to hold a show Thursday night.

What is perhaps the most important bout of the week is the ten-round clash between Leach Cross and Tommy Mcloney at the Fordon A. C. on Grand Street, to-night. Both are local lightweights of known calibre, and should furnish an interesting bout.

At the Twentieth Century A. C. to-morrow night Harry Stone of the east side will clash with Young Nitchie of Philadelphia in the main event. Other bouts on the same bill are Frankie Callahan vs. Teddy Murphy, Young Alberst vs. K. O. Egers, and Jim Carney vs. Sailor White.

The Olympic has discontinued its Monday night shows, and begins this week with Saturday night entertainments. The Fairmont, Sharkey, and Long Acre Clubs will also run Saturday night shows. The Long Acre will conduct its usual Wednesday night show.

## LITTLE INTEREST IN FIGHT.

### Contest Between Johnson and Wells Fails to Stir Enthusiasm.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Although the world's heavyweight championship is presumably at stake the coming battle between Champion Jack Johnson and Bombardier Wells, the English titleholder, is not causing a great deal of excitement in sporting circles here. Even the big purse of $40,000, the largest ever given for a prize fight outside of the United States, has not stirred the public to enthusiasm.

If opposition can be considered advertisement the fight has received such from as widely divergent sources as the sporting writers and the pulpit. Most of the pugilistic experts, writing for the sporting papers, continue to criticize Wells's backers for permitting him to battle against the champion. These writers agree in describing Wells as a promising, but inexperienced fighter, and they deplore the blight to his career which a defeat at this time would entail.

This will be the first heavyweight championship to be decided here since the fight between Tommy Burns and Gunner Moir at the National Sporting Club, and preparations are being made to accommodate a record crowd of spectators.

The match will take place in the Empress Hall, Earls Court, a place now used as a skating rink. The hall, which is one of the largest in London, will be converted into a perfectly equipped boxing arena, seating 18,000, and providing standing room for several thousand more. The ring will be pitched in the middle of the floor, giving every spectator an unobstructed view of the fight.

The only detail of the fight still unarranged is the question of the referee, which will be decided by the fighters one week before the contest.

## HOOLEY LEADS RUNNERS.

### Pastime Athlete Finishes First in Morningside A. C. Event.

A pack of twenty seasoned athletes left the headquarters of the Morningside Athletic Club yesterday to take a spin over the four-mile club course. George Hooley, competing for the Pastime Athletic Club, carried the colors of the east side club to victory, while Oscar Nelson, the crack of the home club, finished second, ten seconds behind the winner. Harry Jameson was third. Soon after the start the lead was taken by Hooley, with Nelson and Jameson close up. Hooley was leading at the two-mile post, with Nelson and Jameson still at his heels. By the time the third mile was reached Hooley retained the lead, which he kept until the finish, beating Nelson to the tape by only ten seconds. Hooley was clocked in 19:50, Nelson in 20:00, and Jameson in 20:09.

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## Curlew Takes One-Design Class.

*Special to The New York Times.*

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 24.—The tournament cup for which Stamford Yacht Club one-design yachts have been sailing during the season, was won to-day by Gayer Dominick's Curlew. The race was three miles to windward and return. It was sailed in a southwest breeze, which was light at the start and freshened toward the finish. The boats started at 3:15. Curlew's elapsed time was 1 hour 26 minutes 55 seconds, and Fiddler's was 1 hour 27 minutes 30 seconds. In the semi-finals Fiddler beat Snapper and Curlew beat Osprey.


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# NEW AERIAL FEATS AROUSE BIG CROWD

### Sheriff Prevents Sunday Races for Money at International Meet.

### HEAVY MAIL FOR OVINGTON

### Relay Race and Female Air Climber Among the Sensations at Nassau Boulevard.

The perfect day for flying which aviators have often experienced in the quietude of their hangars and the deserted fields over which they flew in practice came yesterday at Nassau Boulevard, where the second day of the international aviation meet was presented to a record crowd.

There were 12,000 people on the green sward surrounding the flying grounds before the first aeroplane zipped upward, and when the crowd, considerably increased, left for home after nightfall it had seen more continuously successful flying than many old timers in aviation had believed they would live to see in a single day.

There were three monoplanes flitting about together in the twilight, one of them driven by a woman. A man who carried mail by aeroplane under the sanction of the Government darted away to the eastward with a breeze behind him that made his speed suggest a giant arrow shot into the sky. Almost before they had ceased to gasp "there he goes" they were beginning to call out again "here he comes," and in the meantime Earle Ovington had gone to Mineola, delivered his package of mail, and had flown back against the wind to the very door of the Post Office from which he had departed.

The day was one entirely too much to the liking of the airmen for any of them to mar it with a mistake aloft. There were ten men up in a single relay event, and each of them gave the spectators many thrills as they tinished their flights, ran swiftly to their waiting partners, and transferred their messages just as the college boys do in the field day relays, the partner in each case dashing up into the air the instant his companion handed him the missive.

Of the five events on the programme one was abandoned through force of circumstances in which the Sheriff of Nassau County played a part. This was the road race between an aeroplane and an automobile driven by Louis Disbrow. The automobile in its racing gear was on the grounds, and so was the man to drive it. Sopwith was picked out to fly against it, but along came Sheriff De Mott of Nassau County and Deputy Sheriff Weiss, who also wore a very large badge. Both officials of the law allowed that there would be no race between an automobile and an aeroplane on any Nassau County road on Sunday, and they had some John Doe warrants with them to back up their opinions, so the race was postponed until to-day.

Timothy L. Woodruff, who had been Lieutenant Governor and knew something about the possibilities of John Doe warrants, offered as manager of the aviatorial enterprise to go to jail for six months if the Sheriff would only leave his questions of the law until a week from date. But the Sheriff was not of a mind to do this, and a substitute "quick starting" contest was quickly arranged to make the programme as complete as it had been.

Then came Canon Chase and Bishop Burgess of Brooklyn, protesting that Sunday was not a day on which to hold aviation meets. They insisted that there must be no flying for prize money, and announcement was made that the prizes announced for the day would all be cancelled. Mr. Woodruff said later that the meet would be extended a day to allow the running off of yesterday's events for the money.

The second event, which was the first regular event of the day, enlivened the crowd to the point of real aerial enthusiasm. It was a speed contest for biplanes, there being an exciting series of heats and then a final in which machines tore around the course, puffing down the stretches and banking on end at the turns until by comparison the best that racing automobiles could do was approached somewhat in the effect upon the crowd.

As interesting as the speed event turned out to be the one which followed it brought aviation records for the interest engenedered to a new altitude mark. There was something for the crowd to see in this event more than the mere progress of the machines. There were five teams in the race, and victory might materially favor the best sprinter as well as the best man in an aeroplane.

Sopwith of his team landed far south along the line of bleachers, and coasted on whee's along the ground toward the finish mark, where Grahame-White's mechanicians were holding his aeroplane with the engine going at full speed. Sopwith transferred his message to his teammate's hand, and dropped flat to the ground, allowing the port wing of the "Baby Grahame-White" — the most showy machine upon the grounds—to pass over him.

The crowd saw Ovington go up in a monoplane before Grahame-White completed his fourth round. Their interest then was divided between the representatives of the two rival teams aloft. Grahame-White, on landing, rolled far from the most advantageous spot, and the crowd watched him come home to the judges' stand in the nearest approach he could make to a sprinter's record. He was puffing badly when he handed over the slip of paper which had been passed from his team mate to him as an evidence of the contact of their hands. But he made a winner's finish for the time consumed.

The race brought out again the superiority of the monoplanes for speed, as the Grahame-White-Sopwith team was the only exclusively monoplane team entered. The others were either monoplanes matched with biplanes or two biplanes matched together.

News that Ovington was going to start with the mail at 5:25 o'clock induced a heavy sale of postal cards from 4 o'clock until the last collection from the field boxes was made, a little before 5. The result was that Ovington was swamped with letters. He was prepared to carry fifteen pounds on his speedy Blériot monoplane, known as the "Dragon Fly," but he did not expect a heavier package. When he actually received the letters they weighed thirty pounds or over, and Ovington shot far up into the air as he released the bag at the Mineola sub-station by dropping it from an altitude of 200 feet. He said afterward that, while the business of being Uncle Samuel's first aerial postman was diverting, it was not enough so to cause him hereafter to carry more than the agreed weight of fifteen pounds per trip.

"Miss Moisant's going up," was a cry that brought all eyes from other flyers to a brown monoplane, which had been drawn up where all those in the stands could see.

They beheld Miss Moisant, dressed in a gray sweater and the leather helmet which aviators wear instead of the long veil by which Miss Quimby on her Saturday flight arranged that she should be distinguished. One could hardly tell her craft from that of any man flyer once it had taken to the air lanes, as it was entirely bereft of feminine toggery. Miss Moisant herself, seated in the tiny car behind the propeller and the engine, shot upward in a cloud of smoke from an exhaust valve. She soared in wide circles to a height of 1,200 feet and after remaining at that altitude for half an hour came down to the field. Her flight was to win an altitude trophy for women pilots only.

In the gathering dusk, after the crowd had been well sattated with feats in the air, the cross-country race for monoplanes was announced. It brought out Grahame-White and Sopwith, the latter starting first and finishing second over a twenty-mile course lying between Belmont Park and Mineola. The railroad, by overloading its trains and running them at inconveniently long intervals, stirred much antagonism among those who had to wait and then ride home as in a Subway jam.

### THE RACES IN DETAIL.

#### Aeroplanes Attain High Speed on International Track at Nassau.

Interesting competitions were seen yesterday at the continuation of the aviation events at Nassau Boulevard, chief among which were the speed contest for biplanes, at ten miles, won by Eugene Ely, and the relay race, for teams of two, in which the English airmen, T. O. M. Sopwith and Claude Grahame-White, proved best.

This pair later on, and as a finale to the day's doings, carried off first and second moneys in the cross-country event, in which they were the only ones to qualify.

Miss Matilde Moisant was the only woman pilot to try for the Rodman Wanamaker Trophy in the altitude contest for members of the fair sex, and after a flight lasting thirty-one minutes she alighted, her baragraph showing that she had reached an altitude of 1,200 feet.

Eight biplanes were started in pairs in the opening event, which necessitated heats of four laps, or five miles each, with a final for the heat winners at ten miles. Lieut. Milling was the first to get into action, and, strangely enough, he made the slowest time of the contestants engaged, requiring 8:37 1-5 for the five miles.

T. O. M. Sopwith got in flight a minute later, and covered the distance in 7:45 1-5. The feature of his work was the low height at which he flew.

Eugene Ely in the second heat gave a speed demonstration that opened the eyes of even the initiated at the pace shown, as he circled the seven-sided course, at an average of a bit over 1:06 for each mile, with an elapsed time of 5:31 for the entire distance. There was no cessation of pace when Ely made his way around the pylons, which he cut by such a narrow margin as to promise disaster if he rounded them any closer.

Lee Hammond was his opponent, and it soon developed that these were the fastest pair in the competition, as Hammond's time was 5:51, the second fastest of the trials, but which availed him nothing, as Ely shut him out of the final.

Capt. Paul W. Beck, U. S. A., made a capital showing in the last heat, getting home in the good time of 6:04, which earned for him the right to entry in the final. Claude Grahame-White was put out of the running with a time test of 6:57 2-5, whereas Harry Atwood earned the right to spin later in the contest by doing but 8.13.

Ely, helmeted like a gridiron warrior, was the choice of the sharps in the final, and he proved to be the proper sort of a favorite, never leaving the result in question at any stage of the contest after the first minute of flying.

Ely's turn for home on the last lap was made so short that he cut inside the last pylon, and was compelled to make a detour in order to get back and pass around it properly. He had an abundance of time in which to do this, and eventually won with nearly a minute and a half to spare from Capt. Beck, who came along in famous fashion during the latter part of the journey, and finding no apparent difficulty in defeating Sopwith, the only other starter, whose time was 15:49.

An idea of the evenness of pace of the winner is immediately noticeable when the time of each lap is examined, these being as follows: 1:22 2-5, 1:20 3-5, 1:22 1-5, 1:22 1-5, 1:21 4-5, 1:22 4-5, 1:23 3-5, 1:36, the latter being occasioned by his being compelled to return and go around the last pylon.

The real novelty of the day was seen in the relay race, and the apparent abandon with which the first string men of the teams left their machines at the end of their four-lap runs savored of daredevilry in the extreme, for while the biplanes had had the power shut off, they were still skidding and bumping along the uneven grass-covered field when the aviators leaped out in an endeavor to gain a few seconds in the handing of the message each carried to the last relayer.

Again, at the finish near accidents were seen in the cases of the contestants, as they courted injury in their efforts to get to the judges with the message, upon the handing in of which their time was taken.

Ovington, as a matter of fact, received a bad knock on his right knee by being bowled over in attempting to get out of the way of his Dragon Fly Blériot, which was still carroming along while he was trying to disentangle himself. Ely got tangled up in the wires near his levers, and was flung to the ground under similar circumstances.

The reliefs were remarkable for their smoothness in starting, each one being as near perfect as could be imagined. This resulted in particularly fine touchoffs and fast starts. Each seemed to be better than the one which preceded it, with the result that the spectators were on the tiptoe of expectancy throughout.

The spectacle of airmen emulating the example of track athletes in a desire for a quick touchoff appealed to the crowd as strongly as their efforts in midair, and some of the aviators certainly cut a funny figure in their footracing work. In all likelihood Ovington made the best of this mode of progression, and his old hurdling days, when trying for Metropolitan A. A. U. honors, stood him in good stead.

First to get in flight for the contest was Tom Sopwith in his Blériot monoplane. Speeding each lap at a pace similar to that of Ely in the previous race, Sopwith made the fastest time of the contest, and practically clinched the victory for himself and mate, Grahame-White, who did some pretty work with his Baby Grahame-White biplane as the finishing run for the team, their elapsed time being 13:15, and over three-quarters of a minute faster than that of Arnold and Ely, with a mark of 14:00 4-5. The latter team was closely pressed by Atwood and Hammond, whose time was 14:03 2-5.

In getting ready for this contest Capt. Beck put his machine out of commission by alighting on some uneven ground in the centre of the field, over which he bumped like a rubber ball, which caused the smashing of one of the front wheels and the ruin of the lower right wing.

As the result of the findings of the judges in the quick-start event, an added feature and the first on the programme, Ely was declared the winner, getting off the ground at the 96-foot mark. Beatty took 100 feet, Milling 106 feet 8 inches, Grahame-White 117 feet, Ellyson 118 feet 1 inch, Sopwith 118 feet 9 inches, Atwood 122 feet 8 inches, and McCurdy 129 feet. The summary:

Speed Contest for Biplanes—Heats of Four Laps, Five Miles. Final.—Eight Laps, Ten Miles.—First heat won by T. O. M. Sopwith, (Burgess-Wright;) time, 7:45 1-5. Lieut. T. De Witt Milling, (Burgess-Wright,) second; time, 8:37 1-5. Second heat won by Eugene Ely, (Wright;) time, 5:31. Third heat won by H. N. Atwood, (Wright;) time, 8:13. Fourth heat won by Capt. Paul W. Beck, U. S. A., (Wright;) time, 9:04. Final won by Eugene Ely; time, 11:12 1-5. Capt. Paul W. Beck, second; time, 12:39 2-5. T. O. M. Sopwith, third; time, 15:49. Atwood did not start.

Relay Race—Teams of Two Aviators, Each to Race Four Laps. Make Complete Stop, and First Man to Hand Message to Team-Mate, Who Upon Finishing Was to Hand Same to Judges.—Won by T. O. M. Sopwith, (Blériot,) and Claude Grahame-White, (Baby Grahame-White;) time, 13:15. Lieut H. H. Arnold, (Wright,) and Eugene Ely, (Wright,) second; time 14:00 4-5. Henry N. Atwood, (Wright,) and Lee Hammond, (Wright,) third; time, 14:03 2-5. Earle L. Ovington, (Blériot,) and Lieut. T. De Witt Milling, (Burgess-Wright,) fourth; time, 15:37 2-5. George W. Beatty, (Wright,) and Lieut. Theodore E. Ellyson, U. S. N., (Wright,) fifth; time, 16:34 2-5.

Cross-Country Race for Monoplanes. Twenty Miles.—Won by Claude Grahame-White, (Nieuport;) time, 17:05 2-5. T. O. M. Sopwith, (Blériot,) second; time, 18:41 1-5.

### LOFTY LETTER WRITING.

#### Ovington Operates His Plane and at Same Time Writes to Mr. Woodruff.

Just to prove that it could be done in spite of the popular supposition that an airman aloft has to work hard to keep his machine in balance, Earle Ovington wrote a letter while aloft and dropped it down to Timothy L. Woodruff, to whom it was addressed.

There was no doubt as to the genuineness of the feat. Mr. Ovington called three friends to his monoplane before he went aloft, had them sign their names on the bottom of a sheet of paper, and then zipped upward. The sheet of paper was held by thumb tacks to a board backing in Ovington's machine. Between his teeth he carried a fountain pen, which he said he could write with as soon as he could free his right hand from the task of steering.

In ten minutes the following note fluttered down in front of the grand stand:

Sept. 25, 1911.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff: I congratulate you upon the success of America's most successful aviation meet. Sincerely,

MACHINE 13.

P. S.—Some gusty up here. The field below looks fine.

AVIATION CARD FOR TO-DAY.

2:30 P. M.—Speed contest for monoplanes. Five miles (four laps) for heats. Ten miles (eight laps) for final. First prize, $600; second, $300; third, $100.

3:15 P. M.—Bomb throwing contest. Open to all types of aeroplanes. Bombs to be thrown by women passengers or women pilots. First prize, $300; second, $150; third, $50.

3:45 P. M.—Special exhibition flying and attempts at records by women pilots.

4:15 P. M.—Cross-country race for biplanes. Course to be announced. First prize, $600; second, $300; third, $100.

Speed contest between an aeroplane driven by T. O. M. Sopwith, and an automobile driven by Louis Disbrow; purse, $1,000 and a trophy.

The following will show the respective winnings of the contestants up to date, with the exception of the awards in the quick start event, and includes the amounts won yesterday, if the announced prize money was paid, and does not include the awards in balloon message race, decision on which is still in abeyance: Grahame-White, $1,500; T. O. M. Sopwith, $1,350; Eugene Ely, $750; George W. Beatty, $600; Miss Harriet Quimby, $600; Henry N. Atwood, $350; Capt. Paul W. Beck, $300; Lieut. T. DeWitt Milling, $200; Lieut. Henry H. Arnold, $100, and Lee Hammond, $50.

## DALY IN WINNING FORM.

### Irish-American Captures Steeplechase at Celtic Park.

John Daly of the Irish-American A. C. captured the one-mile steeplechase from the scratch mark, which featured the annual games of the Galway Men's Benevolent Association, held yesterday at Celtic Park, L. I. Four events made up the athletic part of the programme, in which Daly proved to be the star after he had defeated a representative field from various marks, among whom was T. McGeevey, the champion steeplechaser of Ireland.

The two-mile relay race furnished a spirited finish, but was finally captured by the team of the Pastime A. C., with McHugh, Dolan, Frank, and Zink. The Mohawk A. C. came in for second honors after forcing the pace in the last half-mile, and the Xavier A. C. team was a close third.

The two other events resulted in easy victories. In the opening event J. J. Archer ran away with the honors in the 120-yard dash, from the two-yard mark, and the half-mile novice was also an easy win for V. Gouch of the Eynard Lyceum. The summaries:

120-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by J. J. Archer, Irish-American A. C., (2 yards;) J. J. Bausch, Young Men's Christian Association, (7½ yards,) second; C. Mundt, St. Bartholomew A. C., (7 yards,) third. Time—0:12

880-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by V. Gouch, Eynard Lyceum; J. J. Holt, Mott Haven A. C., second; H. Frick, Pastime A. C., third. Time—2:11 3-5.

One-Mile Steeplechase, Handicap.—Won by J. Daly, Irish-American A. C., (scratch;) J. J. Donley, Irish-American A. C., (40 yards,) second; D. Noble, New York A. C., (40 yards,) third. Time—6:02 1-5.

Two-Mile Relay.—Won by Pastime A. C., team composed of McHugh, Dolan, Frank and Zink; Mohawk A. C. team, second; Xavier A. C. team, third. Time—8:47.

## KRAMER INCREASES LEAD.

### Orange Cyclist Adds Six Points for the Championship.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 24.—Frank Kramer was the lion of the day at the Velodrome in Newark yesterday, taking first in two events—the two-mile National championship and the three-mile handicap. The latter he won in a pretty, uphill climb from scratch.

The two-mile professional tandem event was also from scratch, the victors being Eddie Root and Joe Fogler. Still another scratch winner was Alvin Loftus in the two-mile amateur handicap.

### Dougherty Leads Ozanam Athletes.

The final outdoor members' games of the Ozanam Athletic Association were held yesterday at De Witt Clinton Park, which decided the individual supremacy of the season, and was captured by A. Dougherty, who corralled a total of 36 tallies for the season. P. J. Hughes was a close contender for the honors, and finished second to Dougherty with only a point less, making 35 points for the series. In the 1,000-yard run two scratch men, M. Hughes and A. Dougherty, finished first and second, respectively, in the event, which resulted in their winning like places for the point honors. In the shot-put P. J. Hynes, the scratch contestant, finished in third place, with an actual put of 38 feet 7 inches. The summaries:

50-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by A. Dougherty, (2 feet;) P. J. Hynes, (6 feet,) second; J. Robertson, (2 feet,) third. Time—0:06.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by A. Dougherty, (scratch;) G. Behnken, (10 yards,) second; J. Murdock, (50 yards,) third. Time—0:55.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by M. Hughes, (scratch;) A. Dougherty, (scratch,) second; J. Murdock, (100 yards,) third. Time—2:21.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by J. Sekelich, (6 feet,) distance 37 feet; G. Behnken, (8 feet,) distance 34 feet 9 inches, second; P. J. Hynes, (scratch,) distance 38 feet 7 inches, third.

Running Hop, Step, and Jump, Handicap.—Won by A. Dougherty, (1 foot,) distance 37 feet 8 inches; P. Quinn, (scratch,) distance 37 feet 6 inches, second; J. Fagan, (2 feet,) distance 34 feet 4 inches, third.

### Professional Four-Ball Match.

Isaac Mackie of Fox Hills and Jack Hobens of Englewood proved too strong a combination for Joe Sylvester and Tom Hughes in a professional four-ball match on the public links at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday. The first named pair defeated the Van Cortlandt products by 3 up and 2 to play at thirty-six holes. At the end of the morning round Hobens and Mackie stood 2 up. Mackie had a 73, Hughes 75, and the other two 77s. Starting the afternoon round the local youngsters played well and managed to get the match square at the fourth. The visitors then won the fifth, ninth, eleventh, and twelfth holes, becoming 4 up in consequence. The match was as good as won then, though Sylvester and Hughes won the thirteenth and fifteenth. Mackie then settled matters by winning the long sixteenth in 4. He was a trifle short of the green on his second, and had to get down a fairly long put for his 4. They played the bye holes and Mackie finished in a blaze of glory by holing a mashie shot for a 3 at the home hole.

### Coach Folwell Leaves Lafayette.

EASTON, Penn., Sept. 24.—Robert C. Folwell, the former University of Pennsylvania football player who for two years has successfully coached the Lafayette College team, has resigned as coach. J. C. Morrison, Captain of the Lafayette team in 1904, has been appointed temporary coach. The demand of business is given as Folwell's reason for resigning.

# ELLER HURDLES IN RECORD TIME

### Irish-American Athlete Equals World's Mark in Exhibition at Pastime Oval.

The Knights of St. Anthony of Brooklyn triumphed over the Dominican Lyceum of New York in their dual set of games at Pastime Oval yesterday by the score of 47 to 25. Five track events and three field events figured in the interclub competition, the remainder of the programme being made up of four special exhibitions. The Brooklynites showed superiority in both branches, getting first place in four of the five track competitions and two firsts in the three field events.

The feature of the afternoon's sport was the performance of Jack Eller, the Irish-American hurdler, in the 120-yard low hurdles. Eller made the distance in world's record time, 0:14 2-5, even though the race was an exhibition affair. Leroy Dorland of the Pastime Athletic Club and I. J. Lovell of the Irish-American Athletic Club were the only other contestants in this event, and they finished behind Eller in the order named.

The best individual point scorer of the games was A. F. Shea of the Knights of St. Anthony, and it was due to his stellar work in both track and field events that his club finished up with such a commanding lead. Shea started off by bringing his club colors to the front in the 100-yard dash in 0:10 2-5, and he repeated in the 220-yard dash in the cerditable time of 0:24. He was second in the running broad jump and third in the shot-put, piling up a total of 14 points, almost one-third of his club's total point score.

The half-mile and one-mile runs developed the closest kind of competition, and the finishes were the closest of the afternoon. M. J. McLaughlin of the Knights of St. Anthony and E. F. Gillmore of the Dominican Lyceum had a battle for the lead in the half-mile race which extended from start to tape. It was in doubt up to the last step, the honors going to McLaughlin by the narrow margin of one foot. In the mile race F. M. Heller of the Knights of St. Anthony indulged in a similar battle with J. McCabe of the Dominican Lyceum, and the finish was almost as close. Less than a yard separated the two fliers when Heller breasted the tape.

Eddie Frick of the New York Athletic Club defeated O. De Gruchy, a clubmate, and his only competitor, in an exhibition run of 660 yards, in the creditable time of 1:27 3-5. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash—Won by A. F. Shea, Knights of St. Anthony; F. W. Finnegan, Knights of St. Anthony, second; T. F. Healy, Dominican Lyceum, third. Time, 10 2-5 seconds.

220-Yard Dash—Won by A. F. Shea, Knights of St. Anthony; T. F. Healy, Dominican Lyceum, second; E. G. McGowan, Knights of St. Anthony, third. Time, 0:24.

440-Yard Run—Won by E. F. Gillmore, Dominican Lyceum; A. F. Lockwood, Knights of St. Anthony, second; F. Goodwin, Dominican Lyceum, third. Time, 0:54 2-5.

880-Yard Run—Won by M. J. McLoughlin, Knights of St. Anthony; E. F. Gillmore, Dominican Lyceum, second; E. Quinn, Knights of St. Anthony, third. Time, 2:02 4-5.

One-Mile Run—Won by F. M. Heller, Knights of St. Anthony; J. McCabe, Dominican Lyceum, second; C. B. Heller, Knights of St. Anthony, third. Time, 4:46 2-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by E. J. Schleich, Dominican Lyceum, with a jump of 5 feet 2 inches; G. Klages, Knights of St. Anthony, and F. W. Finnegan, Knights of St. Anthony, tied for second place, each with a jump of 5 feet.

Running Broad Jump—Won by F. W. Finnegan, Knights of St. Anthony, with a jump of 20 feet 10½ inches; A. F. Shea, Knights of St. Anthony, second, with a jump of 19 feet 5 inches; T. Kennedy, Dominican Lyceum, third, with a jump of 18 feet 9 inches.

Putting 12-Pound Shot—Won by F. W. Finnegan, Knights of St. Anthony, with a put of 42 feet 5 inches; J. Walsh, Dominican Lyceum, second, with a put of 37 feet 4 inches; A. F. Shea, Knights of St. Anthony, third, with put of 36 feet.

One-Mile Match Walk, Two-Man Relay—Won by E. F. Gifford, Knights of St. Anthony, and C. B. Gifford, McCaddin Lyceum; E. Kelly, unattached, and T. Neuendorfer, New York A. C., second. Time, 6:44 3-5.

660-Yard Run, Exhibition—Won by Edward Frick, New York A. C.; O. De Gruchy, New York A. C., second. Time, 1:27 3-5.

150-Yard Run, Exhibition—Won by J. J. Archer, Irish-American A. C.; W. J. Keating, unattached, second; W. J. Pinkerton, Loughlin Lyceum, third. Time, 0:16 3-5.

120 Yards, Low Hurdles, Exhibition—Won by John J. Eller, Irish-American A. C.; L. R. Dorland, Pastime A. C., second; I. J. Lovell, Irish-American A. C., third. Time, 0:14 2-5.

Point Score—Knights of St. Anthony, 47; Dominican Lyceum, 25.

### Tennis Doubles at Newport.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 24.—The championship between the men taking part in the tennis tournament at the Casino with the best players in Newport's Summer colony for silver cups presented by R. Livingston Beeckman was played at the Casino Saturday, the match being scratch doubles.

Craig Biddle of Philadelphia and E. H. Whitney of Boston were drawn against H. C. Morgan of New York and J. D. E. Jones of Providence, State champion of Rhode Island, the former winning the set.

Then T. Suffern Tailer of Newport and N. W. Niles of New York played Charles E. Sands of New York andd C. M. Bull, Jr., of Brooklyn, the former winning. Biddle and Whitney defaulted to Tailer and Niles, who were presented with the Beeckman cups.

### Duryea's Shannon Wins in France.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—Herman B. Duryea's Shannon to-day won the Prix de la Salamandre, a two-year-old event, at seven furlongs, at the Longchamps Course. W. K. Vanderbilt's Rennoire finished second. The stake was $3,000.


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# THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

A history of the stock market of last week is very largely a record of another startling "episode" in Steel. President Taft's speech at Detroit on Monday brought to a head uneasiness among many thousand stockholders in the United States Steel Corporation which had been slowly accumulating since the beginning of the market decline. From a traders' viewpoint, it had been evident for two weeks that the unenviable position of market leader of the downward movement could not be held much longer by Union Pacific, and it was a matter of little surprise to people who watch quotations closely that Steel should succeed Union. In five days Steel common reacted nearly 15 points, but its net loss at the close for the week amounted to but 11⅞. The weakness in the preferred issue, which had hitherto been more or less free from the influences which caused sudden fluctuations in common, lost 9 points in the week.

When it is considered that no other stock plays so large a share in the loaning transactions between banks and their customers, it is a matter of some surprise that the rest of the list were able to withstand the weakening influence of a break in Steel as well as they did. The great volume of liquidation in Steel shares could not be absorbed without bringing a sympathetic decline in other issues, but at no time was the general market out of control of strong hands, and there appears to have been little throwing over of other issues by traders embarrassed by the drop in Steel. Union Pacific's net loss for the week was but 1⅞; Great Northern's, 2⅛; Northern Pacific's, ⅞, and Canadian Pacific's, 2⅛. In the case of the Hill stocks there was reason enough in the defeat of the reciprocity pact alone to account for a much larger decline than that which occurred.

The week ended without clearing up in any particular the real situation as regards the position of the United States Steel Corporation in the face of the announced determination of the Government to prosecute all combinations which seemed to be doing business contrary to the prohibitions of the Sherman law. It had been an accepted fact in many well-informed quarters that the Department of Justice had long since determined to bring a suit against the corporation, but in the same quarters it was believed that such a suit might prove the exception to the oft-quoted statement that the Government has never lost a case brought under this law. Why sentiment should so suddenly have shifted to the viewpoint that not only would the Department of Justice be able to make out a case against the Steel Corporation, but that the company might not even wait for dissolution proceedings to be brought, but would voluntarily reorganize in accordance with the Administration's ideas, is hard to explain. Probably the persistent refusal of any one who could speak for the Steel Corporation with authority to disclaim any of the stories current was responsible for giving them more weight than they deserved. Some of the best-informed men in New York still believe that the Government will not be able to break up the greatest industrial business in this country, but there were as many more last week who did not hesitate to say that, even so, it might be better for Judge Gary and his Directors to seek a peaceable undestanding with the Department of Justice rather than go into a legal struggle requiring two years or more for a final determination. The possibilities of changes in not only the steel business but of many other important lines which would result from a dismemberment of the Steel Corporation are so many and of such far-reaching importance that it is easy to understand the unwillingess of banking circles to contemplate them.

The head of one of the leading banking institutions in the world admitted at the close of a conference last week that he was at a loss to know where business stands in the midst of the present unsettled conditions. "If I controlled the United States Steel Corporation," he said, "I would insist on fighting any effort to dissolve the company. Whether the corporation will take this view or not is to-day an open question. I think that the country is unduly alarmed over what is admittedly a delicate situation. Shareholders of the United States Steel Corporation should remember what happened when the Supreme Court decided against the Northern Securities Company. Holders of the stock of the American Tobacco Company and the Standard Oil Company, to take more recent instances, have not suffered from any greater decline in the prices of their securities than the holders of other stocks which have not been disturbed. There is, of course, this great difference between breaking up the Oil and Tobacco Companies, and the possible dissolution of the Steel Corporation, that, whereas the two former combinations were in the control of a small number of men, who could maintain practically the same status of the constituent parts and their relations to one another, the Steel Corporation is owned by more than 100,000 stockholders, and a breaking up of that vast organization into a large number of small companies would probably result in a return of the old intensive competition for business. At the same time, I am loath to believe that the effect on the corporation would be as bad as has apparently been anticipated by the stockholders who have sacrificed their shares in the past week."

But for the uneasiness aroused by the Steel situation, which exerted almost as bad an influence on the corporation's shares in London, the past week witnessed general improvement in the security markets of the world. Germany appears to have gone through much of her liquidation process, and the disturbing Morocco question is steadily receding into the background. The advance in the bank rates of England, Germany, France, Austria, and Belgium created very little disturbance, although on only three occasions in the past twelve years has the upward change been simultaneously introduced on so many markets. Only once until last week had the French Bank raised its discount rate at all in that period and that was in the panic of 1907. Successive low prices of consols were also without much disturbing effect, owing to a general realization of the natural conditions which brought the decline about.

The threatened strikes by employes of the Harriman system and other railroads have been apparently postponed. The Lackawanna's trouble is local and does not appear likely to develop into serious proportions. Railroad men do not feel that the labor question is in any sense settled by the failure of the strike leaders to call out the men this Fall, but rather regard it as only a postponement of trouble which must be met the coming Spring. There is no good reason for expecting a liquidation in labor through a reduction of wages in the event of a depression in the steel business and other lines. There is likely, however, to be a liquidation in the shape of a higher efficiency standard for present wages. The volume of business continues to hold up on a fairly saitsfactory basis and there are fewer signs of a possible disturbance in manufacturing and merchandising lines than appeared on the surface of conditions prevailing only a few weeks back.

# THE MARKETS OF EUROPE

## BRITISH STOCKS STRONGER.

**Reciprocity Defeat Stimulates Market —Americans Depressed.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Lombard Street became reconciled to the change in the bank rate as the Moroccan situation assumed a more favorable aspect.

The money market was quite tranquil. There was a little more business in bills, but the rates showed a somewhat easier tendency. Money continued plentiful.

The news of the defeat of reciprocity gave strength to British securities.

Americans were dull last week, with Steel stock under heavy pressure at the end, the rest of the American market being depressed in sympathy.

## BOERSE HOPEFUL.

**Firmness Looked For, Now Morocco Dispute Is About Settled.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—Optimism generally prevailed on the Boerse during last week. Nevertheless, the uncertainty of economical developments in the United States was reflected here towards the end of the week.

The result of the Canadian elections caused Canadian railway stocks, &c., to slump considerably at first, but they recovered toward the end of the week.

The settlement of the Moroccan negotiations, now expected daily, gives rise to the hope that the Boerse will be very firm this week.

## BETTER OUTLOOK IN PARIS.

**Securities Improve—Closes Firmer Than for Some Weeks Past.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The favorable turn to the Moroccan negotiations, and assurances given relative to the facilities which will be afforded for the purposes of the approaching market settlement, together with reasonable contango rates, caused the Bourse to close firmer than it had been for several weeks.

Generally, all securities showed a tendency to improve. Rios gained several points as did other Americans.

Money is expected to be comparatively easy at the next settlement, and although business is rather slow up to the present, the hope is entertained that there will be a larger amount of transactions within the next few days.


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# WHEAT EASIER ON FOREIGN OUTLOOK

**Reciprocity's Collapse Leaves Canada a Stronger Competing Factor in Outside Markets.**

**CORN SAGS—OATS FIRMER**

**Cotton Declines as Picking Progresses and Over-Sea Political Conditions Become More Tranquil.**

With the defeat of reciprocity, the aspect of the wheat market changed meterially. The result of the Canadian election was generally unexpected, and the effect on prices was greater than anticipated. Opinions in most quarters, since the measure was ratified in the United States Congress, were that it would meet with little opposition in Canada, and while, as the date of the Canadian election drew near, it was discernible that "annexation talk" was having a decided effect, the belief remained that the measure would pass by a slight majority. Prices bounded upward during the close of the week with an advance of from 5 cents to 7 cents in the Northwestern market and about 3 cents at other centres. Interest in favor of higher prices became more aggressive and new high levels for the season were scored. Assertions were made by the bull leaders that prices would advance materially later in the season and that the market was resting upon a domestic basis, with a decided revival to be anticipated in the flour and cash business.

Public participation in the market, however, is very limited at present, and as it is generally conceded that there remains a great amount of stock in the West unsold, which is controlled by certain influential interests, there was a disposition to act cautiously prior to following the advance. It was too early to discern the effect of the rejection of the reciprocity amendment upon flour buyers, but immediately following the announcement of the result of the Canadian election there was no stampede. The advance in wheat quotations prompted mills to raise asking prices on flour about 25c per barrel, but buyers maintained their reluctant attitude, as a rule, and were not inclined to pay full quotations requested. Obviously, the assertions that the market was on a domestic basis are not borne out entirely at present by statistics. It will be remembered that the carry-over on July 1 was variously estimated to amount to approximately 100,000,000 bushels, while latest crop statistics indicate a Winter and Spring wheat yield of 665,000,000 bushels. An available supply, therefore, for all requirements is shown of 765,000,000 bushels for this coming year. Consumptive requirements will absorb approximately 544,000,000 bushels and seed requirements about 85,000,000 bushels, leaving 146,000,000 bushels for export during this present season and for a carry-over on July 1, 1912. The exports the past year were about 72,000,000 bushels, which, however, were the smallest in many years. To date exports aggregate 34,000,000 bushels, or double those of the past year.

Export inquiry at this time is extremely quiet and the sharp advances during the latter part of last week has only served to place export bids further below a workable basis. It was quite natural for foreign markets to disregard the defeat of the reciprocity measure as a bullish factor, as Canadian wheat has actually been made cheaper and competition greater between exporting countries. Foreign crop conditions continue highly favorable, and the progress of the Argentine crop, the outturn of which will largely determine the probable export demand in this country, is satisfactory. World's stocks of wheat at present total 142,000,000 bushels against 141,000,000 bushels last year, and 86,000,000 bushels two years ago. This statement, however, appears less bullish when analyzed, as it is generally conceded that of the proportion of 58,000,000 bushels representing the American visible probably more than 30 per cent. is well controlled. European wheat supplies are less than last year, aggregating only 78,000,000 bushels, against 93,000,000 bushels in 1910, and 57,000,000 bushels two years ago.

Plowing and seeding operations for new Winter wheat are making good advancement, and private advices recently received indicate that the area will show a fair increase this season. Beneficial rains have occurred which has served to place the ground in favorable condition to receive the seed, and it is asserted that the soil at this time is in a more promising state than in several of the preceding seasons. The precipitation in the American Northwest, while rather detrimental during the past few weeks to the wheat in shock, has also been beneficial to the soil.

## CORN.

There has been insistent selling in the corn market last week, and despite the prevalence of bullish opinions it was insisted that there was profit-taking for the account of leading holders. Bulls rendered some support at times of decided weakness, but the character of the trading and the course of prices was not stimulating to outside demand. Weather conditions have been extremely favorable and possibilities of frost damage have been largely evaded. The reciprocity rejection was not a factor in this market, but it was noteworthy that corn prices failed to share to an important extent in the upturn of wheat and oats, although it is admitted that the feed crop situation is a firm one. Undoubtedly the market was in an overbought position, and in absence of an important cash or export demand there was little incentive for taking to the long side. Offerings from the country were very moderate, but seemed about commensurate with requirements. General predictions are for an increase in the foreign demand on important recessions, while it is also thought that the early movement of new corn will not cause abnormal pressure.

## OATS.

Prosaic trading was the rule until during the latter part of the week, until the outcome of the Canadian election brought decided advances. Bulls became more aggressive, and there was considerable short covering by interests who have been extremely confident that the proposed agreement would be ratified. Assertions were made that domestic cash demand also improved, while farmers were asking higher prices for the remainder of their crop. Predictions in several quarters were of materially higher prices later on as the shortage became more apparent, but, as in other markets, the extent of the recent advances and apathy on the part of the public leads to scrupulous purchases.

## PROVISIONS.

Considerable selling was reported for the account of scattered longs, and while at various times packing interests were the best buyers, they were enabled to purchase their wants on a declining scale. Foreign inquiry was very slow, with domestic cash demand only fair. The receipts of hogs were only about sufficient to supply requirements, but influential interests appear adverse to any advance at this time.

## COTTONSEED OIL.

The features of the past week were the elimination of the short interest in September and the easier crude situation. The latter factor, however, was naturally without effect as an aid to September shorts, and the spot positions were relatively firm, while future options showed substantial losses. At the close of the week a private settlement was reported with the leading shorts in September and claims were that contracts for 6,000 barrels on the basis of 740 to 750 were disposed of by this method. It is obvious that with October under 6 cents and spot oil over 7 cents a readjustment is inevitable during the coming week.

Crude was offered in larger volume, and while there was undoubtedly a good inquiry awaiting these offerings, it seemed to be the attitude of leading buyers to lower bids as previous bids were accepted. Consuming demand showed some contraction, and while foreigners bought as prices receded, it was difficult to ascertain what proportion of this inquiry was speculative. The conditions abroad are still regarded as bullish, but foreign oils have shown less firmness while generally kindred products to cottonseed oil have been inclined to ease. Decided weakness in the cotton market had considerable influence, this being taken to emphasize that the crop was progressing satisfactorily.

Sentiment in oil circles is confused at present with an indisposition to take to the buying side, owing to the larger offerings of crude, but on the other hand the stock on hand is still believed to be comparatively light, although gradually supplies are accumulating.

## COTTON.

The inertia which has existed for several weeks was broken, with dealings on a much larger scale last week, and incidentally the movement of prices was in accord with general opinion. Decisive declines to new low records were scored, and while doubtlessly energetic efforts on the part of opponents to higher prices were accountable for a certain percentage of the selling, it is beyond denial that conditions favored such operations. As on previous occasions, the South furnished incentive for the bear aggressiveness, as selling in the way of hedge pressure from Southern points was in good volume. It was also said that many dealers in spot cotton had been carrying stock unprotected, and these interests had become intimidated and either sold outright or else took advantage of the future market to secure themselves against further losses. The consensus of opinion was that as severe as the declines were, had it not been for an enormous short interest, the reaction would have been more drastic.

Weather conditions were highly satisfactory, and while intermittent showers were reported at scattered points in the belt, on the whole picking operations progressed rapidly. Receipts were very liberal, and the movement of cotton is not in conformity with the admonition circulated among farmers recently to hold for 14 to 15 cents. Moreover, it is apparent that the disposition on the part of the cotton trade as a whole is to regard these holding advices as a bearish rather than a bullish factor. For a time there was apprehension as to a storm noted in the West Indies, but the course of this was diverted to other directions than the cotton belt, and there were but comparatively few complaints. Worn deterioration advices were unimportant, and while there are some predictions of complaints increasing in the very near future, as the result of these insects emerging from the webbing stage, it is believed that the plant is too far matured for these pests to be a factor. In fact, in the Eastern belt the crop is probably safe from frost at this date, and barring a heavy frost in early October the disposition is still to expect a crop of approximately 14,000,000 bales.

The demand from trade sources last week was not conspicuous, but is representative of the attitude of these interests for several weeks. Purchasing is only noticeable as prices decline, and is indicative of much conservatism. The dry goods situation has undergone slight improvement during the week, and despite the weakness at intervals in the future market, prices for most grades of goods have been fairly well maintained. Some readjustment of this sort is absolutely necessary, as during the past few years the disparity in cotton goods and the raw material has been greatly to the disadvantage of manufacturers, and it is clear that such conditions cannot continue indefinitely. The foreign trade situation is still mixed, but also seems to be gradually improving, or at least unfavorable political developments [illegible]

are being dispensed with. The Moroccan dispute promises to be settled amicably in the very near future and labor unrest in Spain is less apparent. Conditions in China are also undergoing betterment, but on the other hand outbreaks, because of the high cost of living in several European countries, are not conducive to higher prices for commodities in general. Nevertheless, inquiry from China and India was in greater volume.

Intosight figures for the past week, according to The Chronicle, totaled to 425,000 bales, against 309,000 last year. Since Sept. 1, there have been 938,000 bales reported intosight, against 697,000 last year. Exports aggregated to 191,000 bales for the week, and since Sept. 1 were 459,000 bales, against 365,000 last year. The amount on shipboard not cleared is 150,000 bales, against 98,000 a year ago. Spinners' takings since the first of September aggregate to 633,000 bales, against 663,000 last year. The visible supply of American cotton is 1,960,000 bales, or 380,000 bales greater than last year.

## FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Consular and Trade Report will note the following foreign trade opportunities. Further information regarding these may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of item referred to:

7,382. AMERICAN RUM.—An American Consular officer in the Far East reports that a business man in his district desires a list of manufacturers or dealers in rum who are located on the Pacific Coast of the United States. He desires that manufacturers or dealers who are prepared to supply this article communicate with him.

7,383. PAPER FOR SCHOOL USE.—A report from an American Consular officer in Portugal states that a business man in his district has secured a concession from the Government for supplying paper for use in the schools. He is anxious to receive from American manufacturers catalogues, price lists, &c., of this article.

7,384. AGENCY FOR AMERICAN NOVELTIES.—A business firm in England, dealing in phonographic supplies informs an American Consular officer that it is prepared to consider agencies for American novelties suitable as side lines to the music, cycle, and talking machine trade.

7,385. DRY GOODS SPECIALTIES AND GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHTING SUPPLIES.—An American Consular officer in Canada reports that a business man in his district desires to be put in touch with manufacturers in the United States of dry goods specialties and gas and electric lighting specialties.

7,386. BRASS SHAVING STICK CASES.—A report from an American Consulate in the United Kingdom states that an inquiry has been received from a local firm for the names of American manufacturers of brass shaving stick cases, such as those used by several soap manufacturers in the United States. The Consulate requests that firms manufacturing this article send their catalogues, &c., for filing in that office as well as communicating direct with the firm making the inquiry.

7,387. PHARMACEUTICAL AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, PAINTS, AND VARNISHES.—A business house in Spain informs one of the commercial agents of the Department of Commerce and Labor that it is anxious to import from the United States pharmaceutical and chemical products, also paints and varnishes, and would like to communicate with firms in a position to supply these articles.

7,388. WELL-BORING MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES.—An American Consular officer in a Latin-American country reports that an engineer in his district desires catalogues and price lists of well-boring machines and supplies for artesian wells. This engineer is now engaged in sinking a well for a State Government, and has contracts for other wells. The machine he has is about worn out, and he wishes to purchase a new outfit. He also desires to purchase well casing of 6 to 14 inches.

7,389. AMERICAN FLOUR.—A business man in the Far East informs an American Consul that he is anxious to get in touch with American millers on the Pacific Coast, with a view to getting quotations on American flour of the first, second, and third grades. The Consul suggests that interested firms should send as quickly as possible their latest prices, terms, &c., to the inquirer, so that he would be in a position to get quotations and close by telegraph in case market conditions should make business as profitable as he anticipates. The report states the inquirer does not appear to be familiar with the American flour business, and samples of flour should be sent to him with the other information.

7,390. HOSPITAL FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT.—A report from an American Consulate in Mexico states that work has begun on the foundation of a public hospital in the city in which he is located, provided for by a bequest of a late resident. This institution, while not very extensive, is expected to be modern and up to date in every particular in respect to furnishings and equipment. The plant will cost about $150,000, Mexican currency. Persons interested in securing orders for supplying any of the furnishings or equipment required should communicate with the President of the Board of Trustees, whose name and address are given in the report.

## CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Aeolian Piano and Pianolo Co., for dividend on preferred.
Bell Telephone Co. of Canada, for dividend.
Bell Telephone Co. of Missouri for dividend.
Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. for annual meeting.
D. C. Heath & Co. for dividend on preferred.
International Harvester Co. for dividend on common.
National Licorice Co. for dividend on preferred.
Nipe Bay for dividend on preferred.
Plaza Operating Co. for dividend on preferred.
Union Traction Co. for dividend on preferred.
Union Utilities Co. for dividend on common and preferred.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Ashland Coal & Iron Railway.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Kerr Lake Mining Co.


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## TO AVOID DOUBLE TAXATION.

### State Controller Makes Provision for Holders of Secured Debts.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, Sept. 24.—In order to overcome double payment of the tax on secured debts when the owner desires to change from one class to another, State Controller Sohmer will put in force on Oct. 1 additional regulations governing the registration of secured debts and the payment of the tax thereon. These provide:

That if a bond of large denomination upon which the tax has been paid and to which stamps in proper amount are affixed and canceled, in accordance with law, be surrendered and reissued in bonds of smaller denominations, or vice versa, the bond or bonds received in lieu of the surrendered bond or bonds may be presented to the office of the Controller at which the tax was originally paid, with the affidavit of the transfer officer to the effect that each such bond upon which the tax had been paid was surrendered to him, canceled by him, and that he issued in lieu thereof the bond presented, the Controller will affix stamps in proper amount to the bonds presented without requiring another payment of the tax.

That if a bond or other certificate of indebtedness, upon which the tax has been paid and to which stamps in proper amount are affixed and canceled, in accordance with law, be surrendered and a bond or other proper certificate of indebtedness issued in lieu thereof, or vice versa, the bond or certificate received in lieu of the surrendered bond or certificate may be presented to the office of the Controller at which the tax was paid, together with the affidavit of the transfer officer to the effect that such bond or certificate, upon which the tax under this law had been paid, was surrendered to him, that he canceled the same, and that he issued in lieu thereof the bond or certificate presented, such bond will be registered by the Controller and adhesive stamps to the proper amount denoting payment of this tax will be affixed and canceled without requiring another payment of the tax.

To cover the additional expenses the Controller will levy a fee of 25 cents for registering each bond and affixing and canceling the required stamps.

### Boston Manufacturing Stocks.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—Following were the sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston last week:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | American Glue Co. pf. | 145⅝ |
| 1.. | Bigelow Carpet Co. | 165 |
| 3.. | Dwight Mfg. Co. | 1,175 |
| 30.. | Mass Cotton Mills. | 118 |
| 9.. | Merrimack Chem Co. | 100 |
| 30.. | Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co. | 140 |

# NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

SALES OF STOCK IN THE WEEK ENDED SEPT. 23. TOTAL WEEK'S SALES, 4,803,568.

| Range for Year 1910. High | Low | Range for Year 1911. High. Date. | Low. Date. | Closing Saturday, Sept. 23. Bid. | Ask | Week's Change. | STOCKS. | Par Value. | Amount Capital Stock Outstanding. | Last Dividend Paid. Date. | Per Cent | Period. | Range for Week Ended Sept. 23. First | High | Low | Last | Closing a Year Ago. | Sales Week Ended Sept. 23, '11. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | 7½ | 9⅝ May 31. | 6 Aug. 3. | 6 | 6¼ | — ½ | **Allis-Chalmers Co.** | 100 | $19,820,000 | ..... | .. | .. | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6 | 6 | .. | 200 |
| 54⅜ | 27 | 34 Feb. 3. | 16½ Sept. 23. | 15 | 16½ | — 1½ | Allis-Chalmers Co. pf. | 100 | 16,050,000 | Feb. 1, '04. | 1¾ | .. | 18 | 18 | 16½ | 16½ | .. | 800 |
| 109¾ | 53⅛ | 71⅜ June 19. | 48¾ Sept. 23. | 48⅞ | 49 | — 8¾ | Amalgamated Copper Co. | 100 | 153,887,900 | Aug. 28, '11. | 50c | Q | 51 | 53⅞ | 48¾ | 48⅞ | 61¾ | 213,420 |
| 40½ | 35 | 60½ May 18. | 46 Jan. 3. | 47½ | 49 | — 4⅞ | American Agricultural Chem. Co. | 100 | 17,215,600 | ..... | .. | .. | 51¾ | 51¾ | 48 | 48 | 43¾ | 1,500 |
| 47¼ | 24 | 56⅜ June 12. | 39¾ Jan. 12. | 49½ | 49¾ | — 4⅛ | American Beet Sugar Co. | 100 | 15,000,000 | ..... | .. | .. | 54¼ | 54¼ | 48½ | 49⅞ | 38 | 33,300 |
| 95½ | 89 | 100½ June 14. | 92½ Jan. 9. | 95½ | 100 | + 2 | American Beet Sugar Co. pf. | 100 | 5,000,000 | July 1, '11. | 1½ | Q | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | .. | 100 |
| 91½ | 83¾ | 97 Feb. 27. | 87 Sept. 21. | 82 | 88 | + 7¾ | Am. Broke-Shoe & Fy. Co. | 100 | 3,600,000 | June 30, '11. | 1¾ | Q | 90 | 90 | 87 | 87 | .. | 200 |
| 13⅜ | 6⅞ | 12½ May 9. | 8¾ Jan. 6. | 9⅞ | 10 | — ⅛ | American Can Co. | 100 | 41,233,300 | ..... | .. | .. | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 9¼ | 9⅞ | 8¼ | 7,700 |
| 82¼ | 62 | 88⅞ May 23. | 77 Jan. 5. | 82⅞ | 84 | — 1⅜ | American Can Co. pf. | 100 | 41,233,300 | July 1, '11. | 1¼ | Q | 84⅞ | 84⅞ | 80¾ | 82⅛ | 67¼ | 9,120 |
| 72⅞ | 39½ | 58¼ July 19. | 43¾ Sept. 22. | 44½ | 44⅞ | — ⅛ | American Car & Foundry Co. | 100 | 30,000,000 | July 1, '11. | ½ | Q | 47 | 47 | 43¾ | 44⅞ | 46⅞ | 5,800 |
| 120 | 109 | 120 May 23. | 114¾ Mar. 13. | 100 | 116½ | — 1½ | American Car & Foundry Co. pf. | 100 | 30,000,000 | July 1, '11. | 1¾ | Q | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | .. | 100 |
| 69¾ | 52⅛ | 62⅜ Feb. 28. | 49¾ May 22. | 50¾ | 51¼ | — ¼ | American Cotton Oil Co. | 100 | 20,237,100 | June 1, '11. | 2½ | SA | 51 | 51 | 50¼ | 50¾ | 62 | 3,645 |
| 8⅛ | 4 | 5 June 15. | 3½ Sept. 22. | 3½ | 3¾ | — ⅛ | American Hide & Leather Co. | 100 | 11,274,100 | ..... | .. | .. | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3½ | 3½ | 4 | 400 |
| 47⅞ | 19 | 26⅜ June 14. | 19 Sept. 20. | 19 | 19½ | — ½ | American Hide & Leather Co. pf. | 100 | 12,548,300 | Aug. 15, '05. | 1 | .. | 20 | 20 | 19 | 19⅞ | 21½ | 400 |
| 20¼ | 16⅜ | 25⅜ July 11. | 16½ Aug. 28. | 17½ | 18¼ | + ¼ | American Ice Securities Co. | 100 | 19,057,000 | July 20, '07. | 1¾ | .. | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 18⅝ | 100 |
| 17¾ | 10⅛ | 12⅜ Feb. 14. | 8 Aug. 11. | 8½ | 9 | — ¼ | American Linseed Co. | 100 | 16,750,000 | ..... | .. | .. | 9¼ | 9¼ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 12 | 210 |
| 46⅞ | 25½ | 34 Feb. 14. | 27 Sept. 23. | 27 | 29 | — ½ | American Linseed Co. pf. | 100 | 16,750,000 | Sept. 1, '00. | 1¾ | .. | 27¼ | 27⅜ | 27 | 27 | 31 | 800 |
| 62½ | 29 | 43¼ May 22. | 33⅜ Sept. 22. | 33½ | 34 | .. | American Locomotive Co. | 100 | 25,000,000 | Aug. 26, '08. | 1¼ | Q | 34⅜ | 35 | 33⅜ | 34 | 37⅜ | 1,500 |
| 115 | 102¼ | 110¾ Mar. 1. | 104 Apr. 18. | 104 | 106 | — 2 | American Locomotive Co. pf. | 100 | 25,000,000 | July 21, '11. | 1¾ | Q | 105 | 105 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | 200 |
| 8 | 3¼ | 5⅜ June 21. | 3⅜ Feb. 17. | 3½ | 4½ | — ½ | American Malt Corp. | 100 | 5,640,700 | ..... | .. | .. | 4 | 4½ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | .. | 300 |
| 48 | 28¼ | 43⅝ July 22. | 31¼ Mar. 8. | 37 | 38 | — 1⅛ | American Malt Corp. pf. | 100 | 8,696,800 | May 2, '11. | 1 | SA | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | 37 | 37 | 30¼ | 1,550 |
| 104 | 61⅜ | 83⅞ June 15. | 59⅛ Sept. 23. | 59⅜ | 60 | — 9 | Amer. Smelting & Refining Co. | 100 | 50,000,000 | July 15, '11. | 1 | Q | 68⅞ | 68⅞ | 59⅛ | 59⅞ | 65¾ | 159,350 |
| 112⅜ | 98¼ | 108½ June 15. | 100 Sept. 23. | 98½ | 99¼ | — 3 | Amer. Smelting & Refining Co. pf. | 100 | 50,000,000 | July 1, '11. | 1¾ | Q | 102¾ | 102¾ | 100 | 101 | 101 | 1,300 |
| 285 | 245 | 325 May 23. | 225 Sept. 19. | 226 | .. | — 17⅜ | American Snuff Co. | 100 | 11,001,700 | July 1, '11. | 7 | Q | 225 | 225⅜ | 225 | 225⅛ | .. | 600 |
| 66 | 38 | 52¼ Feb. 9. | 26 Sept. 14. | 26 | 27 | — 1 | American Steel Foundries. | 100 | 16,218,000 | May 15, '11. | 1¼ | .. | 28 | 28 | 26 | 26 | 43⅛ | 775 |
| 127½ | 111⅛ | 122½ Feb. 27. | 113 Jan. 6. | 114 | 116 | — 1⅞ | American Sugar Refining Co. | 100 | 45,000,000 | July 3, '11. | 1¾ | Q | 116¼ | 116¼ | 114⅛ | 114⅛ | 118 | 1,600 |
| 124 | 111½ | 119½ Feb. 14. | 111 Jan. 5. | 110 | 116 | — ¼ | American Sugar Refining Co. pf. | 100 | 45,000,000 | July 3, '11. | 1¾ | Q | 116 | 116 | 114⅞ | 114⅞ | 115 | 750 |
| 143⅜ | 126⅜ | 153⅛ June 8. | 131½ Aug. 30. | 134½ | 134⅝ | — 1⅝ | Amer. Telephone & Telegraph Co. | 100 | 275,980,900 | July 15, '11. | 2 | Q | 135⅜ | 136⅛ | 133¾ | 134¼ | 137½ | 11,440 |
| 99¾ | 90½ | 102 May 18. | 87 Aug. 24. | 91½ | 92½ | — ½ | American Tobacco Co. pf. | 100 | 78,689,100 | July 1, '11. | 1½ | Q | 93 | 93 | 91 | 92½ | 92 | 2,100 |
| ... | ... | 95¼ Sept. 6. | 92½ Sept. 1. | ... | 93½ | + ½ | American Tobacco Co. pf., tr. rcts. | ... | 1,500,000 | ..... | .. | .. | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93¾ | .. | 700 |
| 39½ | 25⅛ | 36¼ Mar. 21. | 27 Sept. 14. | 28½ | 28⅞ | + ½ | American Woolen Co. | 100 | 29,501,000 | ..... | .. | .. | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | 28 | 675 |
| 104 | 90⅜ | 96¼ June 15. | 86⅛ May 29. | 87 | 88⅜ | — ¾ | American Woolen Co. pf. | 100 | 40,000,000 | July 15, '11. | 1¾ | Q | 89⅞ | 90¼ | 87¼ | 87½ | 93⅜ | 620 |
| ... | ... | 34½ Feb. 7. | 25 Sept. 21. | 20 | 25 | — 2 | American Writing Paper Co. pf. | 100 | 12,500,000 | Apr. 1, '11. | 1 | SA | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | .. | 100 |
| 54 | 33½ | 41⅞ June 13. | 32 Sept. 23. | 32 | 32¼ | — 2½ | Anaconda Copper Mining Co. | 25 | 108,312,500 | July 19, '11. | 50c | Q | 34½ | 34⅝ | 32 | 32 | 38¼ | 5,750 |
| 124½ | 90¾ | 116⅜ June 5. | 100¾ Jan. 3. | 102⅝ | 102⅞ | — ⅝ | Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. | 100 | 169,310,000 | Sept. 1, '11. | 1½ | Q | 103⅛ | 103⅜ | 100⅞ | 102⅝ | 98⅜ | 47,725 |
| 104¼ | 97 | 105½ June 12. | 100⅜ Jan. 3. | 101¼ | 101½ | — ⅛ | Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf. | 100 | 114,199,500 | Aug. 1, '11. | 2½ | SA | 102 | 102 | 101½ | 101½ | 100⅜ | 400 |
| 137½ | 102½ | 132½ July 19. | 117 Jan. 3. | 118 | 120 | — 1½ | Atlantic Coast Line. | 100 | 56,973,200 | July 10, '11. | 3 | SA | 120½ | 120½ | 117⅝ | 118½ | 109 | 700 |
| 119⅛ | 100¼ | 109¾ July 14. | 94⅛ Sept. 9. | 95⅞ | 96 | — 1 | **Baltimore & Ohio.** | 100 | 152,304,800 | Sept. 1, '11. | 3 | SA | 97 | 97⅜ | 95 | 96 | 104½ | 11,200 |
| 94 | 87¼ | 91 Jan. 4. | 85½ Aug. 30. | 85½ | 87 | .. | Baltimore & Ohio pf. | 100 | 60,000,000 | Sept. 1, '11. | 2 | SA | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 | .. | 25 |
| 3½ | 2 | 2⅛ Jan. 27. | 1¼ Aug. 25. | 1¼ | 1½ | — ¼ | Batopilas Mining. | 20 | 8,931,980 | Dec. 31, '07. | 12½c | .. | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | .. | 100 |
| 34⅞ | 21 | 38¼ Aug. 1. | 26 Sept. 21. | 27 | 27⅜ | — 1¼ | Bethlehem Steel Corporation. | 100 | 14,862,000 | ..... | .. | .. | 29½ | 29⅞ | 28 | 28 | 27⅜ | 6,200 |
| 65 | 49 | 66¾ July 31. | 54½ Sept. 22. | 55⅛ | 55⅜ | — 5⅛ | Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf. | 100 | 14,908,000 | Feb. 1, '07. | ¾ | .. | 60⅝ | 60⅝ | 54½ | 55¼ | 58⅜ | 2,600 |
| 82⅞ | 68½ | 84⅜ July 30. | 72 Sept. 13. | 73⅜ | 73¾ | — 1 | Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. | 100 | 45,000,000 | July 1, '11. | 1¼ | Q | 74½ | 74½ | 72⅝ | 73½ | 76⅛ | 10,400 |
| 164½ | 125 | 145½ June 8. | 120 Sept. 15. | 128 | 132 | .. | Brooklyn Union Gas Co. | 100 | 17,998,500 | July 1, '11. | 1½ | Q | 129⅜ | 130 | 129¼ | 130 | 135 | 400 |
| 18⅞ | 8 | 10¾ Feb. 15. | 8¼ Aug. 15. | 8½ | 10 | + ⅝ | Brunswick T. & Ry. Securities Co. | 100 | 1,000,000 | ..... | .. | .. | 8¼ | 8½ | 8¼ | 8½ | 9¼ | 300 |
| 107 | 95 | 126 Feb. 8. | 100 Sept. 22. | 95 | 105 | — 7½ | Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg. | 100 | 10,500,000 | Aug. 15, '11. | 2½ | SA | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | .. | 100 |
| 202⅜ | 176⅜ | 247 July 21. | 195⅝ Jan. 3. | 226 | 226⅜ | — 2¼ | **Canadian Pacific.** | 100 | 179,999,400 | June 30, '11. | 2½ | Q | 227¼ | 229⅝ | 223⅛ | 226⅜ | 190⅝ | 68,598 |
| 48⅝ | 25¼ | 33⅜ Feb. 2. | 19 Sept. 22. | 19½ | 20 | — 3½ | Central Leather Co. | 100 | 39,574,100 | ..... | .. | .. | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 19 | 19⅝ | 33 | 7,900 |
| 109¼ | 99¼ | 105 Feb. 10. | 92 Sept. 14. | 91⅞ | 92 | — 1⅛ | Central Leather Co. pf. | 100 | 33,264,100 | July 1, '11. | 1¾ | Q | 92½ | 92½ | 92 | 92 | 105 | 200 |
| 92 | 65 | 86¾ Feb. 8. | 68⅝ Sept. 14. | 70⅝ | 70¾ | — 1 | Chesapeake & Ohio. | 100 | 62,793,700 | June 30, '11. | 1¼ | Q | 71½ | 71¾ | 69½ | 70½ | 75¼ | 17,850 |
| 36⅞ | 19 | 25¼ June 5. | 17¼ Sept. 14. | 17¾ | 18 | — ⅝ | Chicago Great Western. | 100 | 45,045,300 | ..... | .. | .. | 18 | 18 | 17½ | 17⅝ | 23¼ | 1,330 |
| 64½ | 40 | 49¼ Feb. 6. | 36 Sept. 14. | 36½ | 37½ | — ½ | Chicago Great Western pf. | 100 | 40,954,500 | ..... | .. | .. | 36 | 36¼ | 36 | 36¼ | 47 | 1,136 |
| 158⅜ | 113⅜ | 133½ Feb. 7. | 110 Sept. 14. | 111½ | 111⅞ | — ⅛ | Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. | 100 | 116,348,200 | Sept. 1, '11. | 3½ | SA | 113 | 113 | 110 | 111⅜ | 120½ | 34,270 |
| 172¼ | 143 | 155½ Feb. 6. | 141 Sept. 14. | 143½ | 147 | .. | Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf. | 100 | 116,274,900 | Sept. 1, '11. | 3½ | SA | 145 | 145 | 143½ | 143½ | 147 | 1,137 |
| 182½ | 137¼ | 150½ June 12. | 138¼ Sept. 1. | 139 | 140 | — ¼ | Chicago & Northwestern. | 100 | 130,121,700 | July 1, '11. | 1¾ | Q | 140½ | 140⅞ | 138⅛ | 140 | 145 | 2,258 |
| ... | ... | 25¾ May 19. | 17¼ Aug. 26. | 17⅞ | 17½ | — 1½ | Chino Copper. | 5 | 3,500,000 | ..... | .. | .. | 19 | 19 | 17⅜ | 17½ | .. | 10,750 |
| 92¼ | 61 | 66 Jan. 18. | 48⅜ Sept. 15. | 55 | 57 | + 6½ | Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis. | 100 | 47,056,300 | Sept. 1, '10. | 2 | .. | 50⅛ | 56 | 50 | 55 | .. | 1,400 |
| 50 | 22½ | 36⅞ Feb. 6. | 25 Sept. 23. | 25½ | 26 | — 2 | Colorado Fuel & Iron. | 100 | 34,235,500 | Apr. 15, '02. | 1¾ | .. | 27½ | 27½ | 25 | 25½ | 30 | 1,700 |
| 65¾ | 46 | 60 Jan. 18. | 43 Sept. 23. | 43½ | 45 | — 1 | Colorado & Southern. | 100 | 31,000,000 | Dec. 31, '10. | 2 | A | 46 | 46 | 43 | 44 | 53 | 600 |
| 83 | 70 | 82 Jan. 30. | 73¾ Sept. 15. | 74 | 78 | .. | Colorado & Southern 1st pf. | 100 | 8,500,000 | Apr. 1, '11. | 2 | SA | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 72 | 150 |
| 81 | 70 | 75½ Mar. 2. | 66 Sept. 18. | 65 | 72 | — 1⅜ | Colorado & Southern 2d pf. | 100 | 8,500,000 | Apr. 1, '11. | 2 | SA | 66 | 66 | 66 | 69¼ | 400 | |
| 160⅜ | 122½ | 148¼ June 6. | 130⅛ Sept. 14. | 132 | 132½ | — 2 | Consolidated Gas Co. | 100 | 99,816,500 | Sept. 15, '11. | 1½ | Q | 133¼ | 133¼ | 130¾ | 131½ | 130⅜ | 5,100 |
| 23¼ | 11½ | 15⅝ May 17. | 11⅜ Sept. 23. | 11⅜ | 12 | — ⅞ | Corn Products Refining Co. | 100 | 49,756,500 | ..... | .. | .. | 12½ | 13 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 13⅜ | 2,840 |
| 86⅜ | 70⅜ | 85 May 29. | 74½ Jan. 10. | 74 | 76¾ | — 2⅛ | Corn Products Refining Co. pf. | 100 | 29,818,600 | July 15, '11. | 1 | Q | 77⅜ | 78½ | 75 | 75 | 75 | 1,610 |
| 39 | 38 | 58 Sept. 22. | 35 Feb. 2. | 55 | .. | +12½ | Cuban American Sugar Co. | 100 | 8,712,000 | ..... | .. | .. | 58 | 58 | 57⅞ | 57⅞ | .. | 200 |
| 90 | 90 | 96 Sept. 14. | 88½ Jan. 19. | 93½ | 96 | .. | Cuban American Sugar Co. pf. | 100 | 7,893,800 | July 1, '11. | 1¾ | Q | 95 | 96 | 95 | 95 | .. | 500 |
| 185 | 149¼ | 174⅞ June 8. | 159⅛ Sept. 20. | 159 | 161 | .. | **Delaware & Hudson.** | 100 | 42,503,000 | Sept. 20, '11. | 2½ | Q | 160 | 160 | 159½ | 160 | 162 | 300 |
| 620 | 490 | 560 June 5. | 510 Feb. 9. | 510 | 540 | —10 | Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. | 50 | 30,277,000 | July 20, '11. | 2½ | Q | 510 | 510 | 510 | 510 | 495 | 100 |
| 52 | 23¼ | 35 Feb. 15. | 21½ Sept. 14. | 22¼ | 22⅝ | — ⅞ | Denver & Rio Grande. | 100 | 38,000,000 | ..... | .. | .. | 22⅜ | 23 | 22⅛ | 22⅜ | 30¼ | 2,050 |
| 84 | 62⅜ | 74 Feb. 21. | 44 Sept. 14. | 46¾ | 47¾ | + ¾ | Denver & Rio Grande pf. | 100 | 49,773,600 | Jan. 15, '11. | 2½ | .. | 46 | 46¾ | 45½ | 46¾ | 71⅜ | 1,330 |
| ... | ... | 40 Sept. 19. | 40 Sept. 19. | ... | ... | —50 | Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf. | 100 | 763,500 | Aug. 2, '09. | 5 | .. | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | .. | 100 |
| 36¾ | 25¼ | 38¼ Mar. 1. | 30 Aug. 30. | 30 | 30½ | — ⅝ | Distillers' Securities Corporation. | 100 | 30,784,600 | July 31, '11. | ½ | Q | 31 | 31⅛ | 30¼ | 30½ | 27 | 2,160 |
| 18⅜ | 10 | 15⅝ Mar. 30. | 9¼ Sept. 1. | 9½ | 10½ | + ⅝ | Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic. | 100 | 12,000,000 | ..... | .. | .. | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 300 |
| 34⅝ | 17 | 30½ Mar. 30. | 19⅜ Aug. 17. | 19 | 21 | — 1 | Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf. | 100 | 10,000,000 | ..... | .. | .. | 20½ | 20½ | 20 | 20 | 22¾ | 500 |
| 34⅝ | 19½ | 38⅜ July 1. | 27¼ Jan. 11. | 30⅞ | 31⅛ | + ¼ | **Erie** | 100 | 112,378,900 | ..... | .. | .. | 30¾ | 31¾ | 30⅛ | 31 | 25¾ | 86,135 |
| 52⅝ | 35 | 61¼ July 1. | 45⅜ Jan. 12. | 50 | 50¼ | — ½ | Erie 1st pf. | 100 | 47,892,400 | Feb. 20, '07. | 2 | .. | 51 | 51½ | 48¼ | 50 | 42¾ | 14,690 |
| 42 | 26¼ | 49¾ July 1. | 35 Jan. 9. | 40 | 41¾ | + ½ | Erie 2d pf. | 100 | 16,000,000 | Apr. 9, '07. | 2 | .. | 41½ | 41⅞ | 40 | 41 | .. | 1,715 |
| 60 | 12 | 36 Feb. 16. | 15 Sept. 23. | 15 | 25 | —13¼ | **Federal Mining & Smelting.** | 100 | 6,000,000 | Jan. 15, '09. | 1½ | .. | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | .. | 500 |
| 109¾ | 93 | 135 Feb. 10. | 104½ Jan. 28. | 125 | 131 | + 1 | **General Chemical Co.** | 100 | 7,410,300 | Sept. 1, '11. | 1½ | Q | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | .. | 100 |
| 160⅞ | 134 | 168⅝ May 29. | 142 Sept. 22. | 145 | 146 | — 4⅜ | General Electric Co. | 100 | 77,181,200 | July 15, '11. | 2 | Q | 151 | 151 | 142 | 145 | 145 | 9,125 |
| .. | .. | 51⅜ Aug. 4. | 39 Sept. 11. | 38½ | 42½ | — ½ | General Motors. | 100 | 14,487,300 | ..... | .. | .. | 39½ | 39⅝ | 39 | 39 | .. | 200 |
| .. | .. | 86⅞ Aug. 5. | 80 Sept. 5. | 75½ | 79 | — 1½ | General Motors pf. | 100 | 12,585,700 | Apr. 1, '11. | 1¾ | SA | 82½ | 82½ | 80½ | 80½ | .. | 650 |
| 9¼ | 7¾ | 7⅞ Jan. 3. | 5⅜ Aug. 26. | 5⅝ | 5¾ | .. | Goldfield Consol. Mines. | 10 | 35,591,480 | July 31, '11. | 50c | Q | .. | 5¾ | 5½ | 5⅝ | 8¾ | 9,150 |
| 143⅞ | 118 | 140 June 8. | 119⅞ Sept. 11. | 122¼ | 123 | — 2½ | Great Northern pf. | 100 | 209,981,900 | Aug. 1, '11. | 1¾ | Q | 124⅜ | 124½ | 122 | 122½ | 125¼ | 36,300 |
| 80½ | 45 | 63¾ Feb. 2. | 43½ Sept. 22. | 44 | 44¾ | — 1½ | Gt. Northern ctfs. for ore prop. | ... | 1,500,000 | Mar. 1, '11. | 50c | .. | 46¾ | 46¾ | 43½ | 45 | 56 | 7,150 |
| 89 | 81 | 85¾ Mar. 20. | 82½ Sept. 21. | 82 | 83 | — ½ | **Homestake Mining.** | 100 | 21,840,000 | Sep. 25, '11. | 50c | M | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | .. | 120 |
| 147 | 124 | 147 July 31. | 132 Jan. 3. | 135½ | 136 | — ½ | **Illinois Central.** | 100 | 109,291,800 | Sept. 1, '11. | 3½ | SA | 136 | 136 | 134½ | 136 | 128¼ | 600 |
| 25½ | 14¼ | 20⅜ Feb. 10. | 13⅛ Sept. 22. | 13½ | 13⅝ | — ⅞ | Interborough-Metropolitan | 100 | 60,419,500 | ..... | .. | .. | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 13⅛ | 13⅝ | 21⅜ | 12,400 |
| 62⅞ | 41½ | 56⅜ July 19. | 40⅝ Sept. 14. | 41¼ | 41½ | — 1¼ | Interborough-Metropolitan pf. | 100 | 16,955,900 | ..... | .. | .. | 42½ | 42½ | 40⅜ | 41¼ | 57 | 5,000 |
| ... | ... | 55½ July 19. | 39½ Sept. 14. | ... | ... | — 1 | Interborough-Met. pf., vot. tr. cfs. | ... | 28,784,100 | July 1, '07. | 1¼ | .. | 40 | 40 | 39¾ | 39¾ | .. | 310 |
| 125⅞ | 83½ | 129⅝ May 5. | 99¼ Sept. 20. | 101½ | 102 | — 3½ | International Harvester. | 100 | 79,999,700 | July 15, '11. | 1¼ | Q | 104½ | 104½ | 99½ | 102 | 97 | 26,150 |
| 129 | 117 | 128¼ May 4. | 115 Sept. 22. | .. | 117 | — 2½ | International Harvester pf. | 100 | 60,000,000 | Sept. 1, '11. | 1¾ | Q | 118¼ | 118¼ | 115 | 116 | 119½ | 1,700 |
| 16 | 9 | 13⅜ Jan. 31. | 9 Sept. 9. | 10 | 10¼ | + 1¼ | International Paper Co. | 100 | 17,442,900 | ..... | .. | .. | 9¼ | 10⅜ | 9¼ | 10⅜ | 10¾ | 900 |
| 61½ | 41½ | 56⅜ July 31. | 44 Sept. 22. | 45 | 45½ | + 2⅜ | International Paper Co. pf. | 100 | 22,539,700 | July 15, '11. | ½ | Q | 46⅞ | 48⅛ | 45¾ | 48⅛ | 47⅛ | 3,200 |
| 54⅜ | 36⅜ | 44 Feb. 8. | 27¾ Sept. 21. | 28½ | 29½ | + 2½ | International Steam Pump Co. | 100 | 45,000,000 | July 1, '11. | 1¼ | Q | 29 | 30 | 27¾ | 29 | 40¼ | 1,250 |
| 90¾ | 78½ | 90½ June 12. | 81 Sept. 22. | 80 | 82 | — 4 | International Steam Pump Co. pf. | 100 | 11,350,000 | Aug. 1, '11. | 1½ | Q | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 84½ | 100 |
| 30 | 15 | 22 Sept. 7. | 15 May 12. | 17½ | 18½ | — 1 | Iowa Central. | 100 | 8,524,400 | ..... | .. | .. | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | .. | 245 |
| 44¼ | 23 | 37⅝ June 13. | 26 Sept. 14. | 27 | 27¼ | + ¼ | **Kansas City Southern.** | 100 | 30,000,000 | ..... | .. | .. | 27 | 28 | 26⅜ | 27 | 27½ | 800 |
| 71 | 58 | 69¾ June 13. | 62 Sept. 22. | 62¼ | 62⅞ | — 2 | Kansas City Southern pf. | 100 | 21,000,000 | July 15, '11. | 1 | Q | 64 | 64 | 62 | 62 | .. | 800 |
| 45 | 34 | 48 Apr. 12. | 30 Sept. 23. | .. | 35 | — 5 | **Lackawanna Steel Co.** | 100 | 34,978,000 | ..... | .. | .. | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | .. | 300 |
| 116½ | 99¾ | 114½ Jan. 20. | 101½ Sept. 14. | 102 | 102¾ | — ⅛ | Laclede Gas Co. | 100 | 9,500,000 | Sept. 15, '11. | 1¾ | Q | 102½ | 103 | 102 | 102¼ | 100⅛ | 800 |
| 186 | 173¼ | 181⅝ Feb. 3. | 151 Sept. 14. | 155⅞ | 156 | — 1 | Lehigh Valley. | 50 | 60,501,700 | July 15, '11. | 5 | SA | 157 | 157⅝ | 153½ | 156 | .. | 121,370 |
| 159¾ | 131½ | 156½ July 19. | 136½ Sept. 14. | 139 | 139¾ | — 1 | Louisville & Nashville. | 100 | 60,000,000 | Aug. 10, '11. | 3½ | SA | 140 | 140 | 137¾ | 139 | 144 | 2,600 |
| 98 | 79 | 95 Feb. 2. | 82 Sept. 15. | 82 | 84 | + 1 | **Mackay Companies.** | 100 | 41,380,400 | July 1, '11. | 1¼ | Q | 83 | 83 | 83 | 83 | 92½

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

# Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ˢSpecial. xEx dividend.

## STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

| SECURITIES. | Amount Outstanding. | Dividend. Per Ct. | Period | Date. | Quotation Sept. 23, 1911. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany So. 5s.. | $1,302,000 | 2½s | S | M. & S. | 97 | 99 |
| Am. Gas & El.. | 2,500,000 | V | V | V | 55 | 56 |
| Do preferred | 1,537,500 | V | V | V | 43½ | 44½ |
| Am. Pow. & Lt. | 5,593,800 | .. | .. | ..... | 74 | 77 |
| Do 6% cum.pf. | 2,798,100 | 1½ | Q | July 1, 11 | 82 | 83 |
| Ariz. Power.... | 3,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 18 | 20 |
| Do preferred | 825,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 56 | .. |
| Do 1st 6s, '31 | 1,793,000 | 3 | S | M. & N. | 83 | 87 |
| Aub'n & Syr. E. R.R. tax ex. 5s | 1,460,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 99 | 101 |
| Aug.-Aik. R. & E. s. f. 5s, '35. | 2,400,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 92½ | 94 |
| Aug. R. & E. 5s, '40 ..... | V | V | V | V | 100 | .. |
| Aur., El. & Chi. | 3,100,000 | ¾ | Q | Apr 10, 11 | 40 | 43 |
| Do preferred. | 3,100,000 | 1½ | Q | Apr 10, 11 | 85 | 87 |
| Do 1st 5s, '41 | 3,000,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 100 | 101 |
| Balt. Co. Water & Elec. 5s, '46 | 917,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 95 | 97 |
| Benton Har.-St. Jo. 1st 5s.... | 810,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 90 | .. |
| Bing'mt'n 5s, '31 | V | V | V | V | 98 | 100 |
| Birmingham R., L. & P. Co. 4½s | 8,720,000 | 2¼ | S | A. & O. | 92 | 93½ |
| Bleecker St.&F. Ferry stock.. | 900,000 | V | S | V | 15 | 25 |
| Do 1st 4s, 1950 | 700,000 | 2 | S | J. & J. | 50 | 60 |
| B'way& 7th Av. | 2,100,000 | 2½ | V | V | 120 | .. |
| Do 2d 5s, 1914 | 500,000 | V | V | V | 99 | 99½ |
| B'way Surface guar. 1st 5s,'24 | 1,500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 102 | 103½ |
| B., B. & W. E gen. 5s, 1933.. | 121,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 97 | 100 |
| B'klyn C.R.($10) | 12,000,000 | 2 | Q | Apr 15, 11 | 160 | 170 |
| Buf. Cr't'n 1st5s | 2,974,000 | 2½ | S | V | 103½ | 104½ |
| Buff. Gen. El.5s | 2,375,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 100 | .. |
| B. & Lac. Tr. 5s | V | V | V | V | 87 | 92 |
| B. & Lockp. 5s. | 500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 99 | 100 |
| B. & L.E. Trac. 5s, '36..... | 7,005,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 67 | 69 |
| B. & N. Falls El. L.& P.1st5s,'42 | 500,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 98 | .. |
| Capital Trac... | 12,000,000 | 1½ | Q | July 1, 11 | 127 | 127½ |
| Do 1st 5s, '47 | 4,000,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 111 | 112 |
| Cen. Crosstown | 600,000 | 4¾ | Q | Oct. 1, 07 | 85 | .. |
| Central Maine Power 1st 5s.. | 1,100,000 | .. | S | M. & N. | 95½ | 97½ |
| Charleston Con. R.,G.& E.($50) | 1,500,000 | 2 | S | V | 80 | .. |
| Do con 5s, '99. | 1,734,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | .. | 96½ |
| Chas. City Ry. 5s, 1923..... | 766,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 100 | .. |
| Chi.-Terre H. & S. E. 1st 5s... | 3,100,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | .. | 98 |
| Cit'z L,H.&P.5s | 1,500,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 99 | .. |
| Clev. El.R.5s,'13 | 5,000,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 99½ | 100½ |
| Clevel'd Ry. 1st 5s, '31..... | 5,000,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 99 | 100 |
| Columbia Ry. G. & El. 1st s.f.5s | 2,454,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 93 | 94 |
| Col., Nwk. & Z. 5s, '24..... | 1,250,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 97 | 99 |
| Conn. R. & L. 1st 4½s, 1951, st. red m'ble.. | 10,782,000 | 2¼ | S | J. & D. | 100¾ | 102 |
| Do unstamp.. | 1,709,000 | 2¼ | S | J. & D. | 100¾ | 102½ |
| C. P. N. & E.R. | 1,800,000 | 2½ | S | Jan., 1908 | 15 | .. |
| Chris. & 10th St | 650,000 | 2 | Q | Apr. 1, 11 | 100 | 110 |
| Coney Isl. & B. Do 1st con 4s | 2,983,900 | 2 | Q | Feb., 1907 | 50 | .. |
| Con. Gas,E.L.& P. (Balt.) 4½s | 2,000,000 | 2 | S | J. & J. | 78 | 83 |
| Con. Tr. of N.J. | 11,564,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 86 | 87 |
| Do1st 5s,1933 | 15,000,000 | 2 | S | Jul 15, 11 | 75 | 76 |
| Consum. Power (Mich.) 5s .... | 15,100,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 103½ | 104 |
| Dallas Electric Corp. 1st 5s.. | 6,388,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 95½ | 97½ |
| Detroit & Flint 5s, '21..... | V | V | V | V | 92½ | 95 |
| Dry D., E. B. & B. 1st 5s, 1932 | V | V | V | V | 93½ | .. |
| Duluth Ed. El. Co. 1st 5s, '31 | 950,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 96 | 100 |
| D'th S. Ry.1st5s | 1,103,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 99 | 101 |
| Economy L.&P. 1st mtg. 5s,'56 | 2,500,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | .. | 101½ |
| Eighth Av.R.R. | 1,621,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 94 | .. |
| Elmira W., L.& R. R. con. 5s. | 1,000,000 | V | V | V | 290 | .. |
| El Paso El.5s,'32 | V | V | V | V | 92 | 95 |
| Emp. Dist. El. Co | 1,000,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 96 | 99 |
| Do preferred | 1,756,500 | V | V | V | 50 | .. |
| Do 5s..... | 501,100 | V | V | V | 79½ | 80½ |
| 42d St. & Gr. St. | 1,250,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 77 | 78 |
| 42d St. M. & St. N.Av.1st 6s,'10 | 748,000 | 12½ | N | V | 200 | .. |
| Do inc.6s,1915 | 1,200,000 | V | V | V | 98 | 100 |
| Gas & El.Sec.Co | 1,600,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 50 | 60 |
| Do preferred | 1,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 100 | 102 |
| Gt. W. Pow. 5s | 1,000,000 | 7 | A | Monthly | 85 | 87 |
| Hamburg Ry. 5s | 9,800,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 80 | 83 |
| Harwood El. 5s, '39 ..... | V | V | V | V | .. | 86 |
| Hyd. Power 6s. | 1,000,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 97 | 99 |
| Int. Ry.of Buf.: Buf. Div.5s,'31 | V | 3 | S | J. & J. | 101 | 102 |
| Do deb. 6s,'17 | 4,706,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 103½ | 104½ |
| L.&O.Div.1st5s | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | M. & S. | 103½ | 105 |
| B.&L.Div.1st5s | 800,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 97 | 98 |
| B.& N FDist5s | 500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 99 | 100 |
| Int. Trac. 4s,'49 receipts flat... | 750,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 103½ | 105 |
| Jer. Central Tr. 5s, '54..... | 18,335,000 | 2 | S | J. & J. | 70 | 70 |
| J. C., H. & P.4s | 750,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 84 | 92 |
| Joplin & Pit.Ry. 5s ..... | 14,061,000 | 2 | S | M. & N. | 74½ | 75½ |
| Kan. C. R. & L. | 1,750,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 93 | 95¾ |
| Do preferred | 9,543,080 | .. | .. | ..... | 15 | 17 |
| Do 1st l.r. 5s | 9,407,500 | 1¼ | Q | Mar 1, 11 | 40 | 41 |
| K. C. Belt L. 6s | 10,200,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 92 | 91 |
| K. C. Elv. 4s,'22 | 2,500,000 | 3 | S | M. & S. | 91¼ | 94 |
| Kan. C. West.5s | 2,000,000 | 2 | S | J. & J. | 106½ | 107 |
| K.C. Met. St.Ry cn.ex.1st 5s,'13 | 1,650,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 83 | 86 |
| K. C. & Westpt. 1st 5s, 1926... | 7,243,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 96½ | 95 |
| Knoxv.R. & L.5s | 500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 93 | 93 |
| Knoxv. Trac. 5s | 824,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 103½ | 97 |
| Leavenw'th L., H. & P. 5s.... | V | V | V | V | 90 | 91½ |
| Lit. Rock Ry. & El. 1st 5s, '33. | 1,972,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 104¾ | .. |
| Lockp't L., H. & P. 5s, '38... | V | V | V | V | 91 | 95 |
| L. R., H. S. & W. 4s, '39..... | V | V | V | V | 84¾ | 85½ |
| Los A.G. & E.5s Met.Elec.(Reading) 1st 5s. '39. | 2,920,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 96½ | 98½ |
| Min'p's Gen. E. 1st con 5s, '33. | 2,000,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 95 | .. |
| Min. St. Ry. 6s, '19 ..... | 5,486,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 100 | 101 |
| Mobile El.5s,'46 | V | V | V | V | 102 | .. |
| Nash. R.& El.5s | 4,054,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 102 | 103 |
| Do stock.... | 4,000,000 | 1½ | Q | July 1, 11 | 70½ | 71½ |
| Do preferred | 2,500,000 | 1¼ | Q | July 1, 11 | 90 | 91 |
| Nassau L. & P. 1st 5s, '27..... | 619,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 99½ | 102½ |
| Nat. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s,Ser.B | 500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 97½ | 100 |
| Do Series C.. | 405,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 97½ | 99 |
| N.Y. & Q. Elec. Lt. & P..... | 1,250,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 52 | 55 |
| Do preferred | 1,250,000 | 1 | Q | Sep. 1, 11 | 72 | 75 |
| Do 1st 5s.... | 2,850,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 100 | 102 |
| N. Y. State Rys | V | V | V | V | 80 | 83 |
| N. Am. Co. 5s, notes, 1912.... | 1,922,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 99¾ | .. |

## STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

| SECURITIES. | Amount Outstanding. | Dividend. Per Ct. | Period | Date. | Quotation Sept. 23, 1911. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. F. Hy. & M. 5s, '17..... | V | V | V | V | 100 | .. |
| N. F. Pow.6s.'32 | 8,226,000 | 3 | S | A. & O. | 101½ | 102 |
| Niag., L. & O.P | V | V | V | V | 90 | 94 |
| N Y & Westch'r Ltg G M4s.2004 | 10,000,000 | 2 | S | J. & J. | 83 | 85 |
| Ninth Avenue.. | V | .. | .. | ..... | 150 | .. |
| Northam't'n—E. & W. Tr.5s,'50 | 550,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 92 | 96 |
| N.Hud.Co Ry.5s | 1,291,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 102 | .. |
| Nor. Jersey Ry. 1st. 4s. 1948... | 15,000,000 | 2 | S | M. & N. | 77 | 77½ |
| No. Ohio Tr.5s, '19 ..... | 2,700,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 99¾ | 100¼ |
| Nor. Tex. Tr. 5s | 2,500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 99 | 101 |
| Okla. Ry. 5s... | 2,500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 94 | 96 |
| Om. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st 5s, '28. | 6,814,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 96 | 98 |
| O. & C. B. Ry. & B. 1st 5s,'28. | 1,657,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 96 | 99 |
| Ont. P. stock.. | V | V | V | V | 50 | 53 |
| Ontario Pow. 5s | 6,949,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 97 | 97 |
| Do deb. 6s,'21 | 3,000,000 | 3 | S | J. & J. | 94½ | 97 |
| Ont. Transmis. 1st 5s, 1945... | V | V | V | V | 89 | 92 |
| Oreg. Elec. Ry. | 2,000,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 98 | 100 |
| Oreg. W. P. & Ry. 6s, '32. & | 3,931,000 | 3 | S | J. & J. | 103 | 105 |
| Pacific Lt. & P. (Los Ang.) 1st 5s, '42 ..... | 88,827,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | .. | 100 |
| Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st 5s, '30. | 8,220,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 98¾ | 99½ |
| Port. R., L. & P. 5% notes,'12 | 4,273,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 100 | 100⅛ |
| Port. Gen. El.5s | 7,178,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 99 | 101 |
| Pot'm'c El. Pow con. mtg.5s,'36 | 4,391,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 101¾ | 102½ |
| Do 1st 5s, '29 | 1,700,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 108 | .. |
| Pub. S. Cor.ctfs | 20,000,000 | 2¾ | S | May 1, 11 | 104½ | 104 |
| Roch. Gas & El. 1st 5s, 1912... | 2,000,000 | 2½ | S | V | 100 | 100¾ |
| Roch. Ry. 1st con. 5s..... | 2,700,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 103 | 104 |
| Do 2d 5s, '33 | 1,500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 101 | .. |
| Do pf. stock. | V | V | V | V | 90 | .. |
| Roch.Ry.& L.5s | 9,401,000 | 2½ | .. | J. & J. | 100 | 100¾ |
| Same bond, tax exempt, N. Y. | ..... | .. | .. | ..... | 100½ | 102 |
| Rochl., Syr. & E. 5s, '45..... | V | V | V | V | 87 | 88 |
| Rockld.L.& P.5s | 555,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 98 | 100 |
| Rutland R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46 | 1,702,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 92 | 96 |
| St. Jos.(Mo.)R., L., H. & P. 5s | 4,250,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 98½ | 99½ |
| Sagn. Val.Tr.5s | 813,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 95 | .. |
| St. Lou. Ry.4½s (B'y Cable) '20 | V | V | V | V | 97½ | 98 |
| Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s..... | 1,000,000 | .. | S | F. & A. | 96 | 98 |
| San Diego Con. G. & E..... | 727,400 | 1¾ | Q | Jun 15, 10 | 100 | .. |
| Do preferred | 1,505,000 | 1¾ | Q | Jul 15, 11 | 95 | 102 |
| Do 1st 5s, '39 | 2,200,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 96 | 98 |
| San Joaquin Lt. & P. 1st 5s,'45 | 2,695,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 97 | 99 |
| Savan. E. 5s,'52 | 2,051,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 72 | 75 |
| Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '23..... | 1,800,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 97 | .. |
| Scranton El. 5s | 2,271,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 102 | 103½ |
| Scran. Ry. ($50) | 2,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 50 | .. |
| Do pf., ($50). | 1,500,000 | 1½ | Q | Apr. 1, 11 | 62½ | 70 |
| Do con.5s,'32 | 1,100,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 98 | 100 |
| Seattle Elec. Co | 6,427,200 | 3 | S | Apr. 1, 11 | 109 | 110 |
| Do preferred | 5,000,000 | 1¾ | Q | Jul 15, 11 | 101 | .. |
| Do 1st 5s, '30 | V | V | V | V | 104 | .. |
| Do con. 5s,'29 | 7,271,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 97 | 99 |
| Seattle Ltg. 5s. | 3,623,000 | 2¼ | S | A. & O. | 95 | 97 |
| Seat.-Tac. Pow. 1st 5s, '25..... | 1,963,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 99 | .. |
| Second Av. stk. | 1,862,000 | 2½ | Q | Jan. 1, 09 | 8 | 12 |
| Sierra & San F. Pow, 1st 5s.. | 6,500,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 93 | 95 |
| Sixth Av. stock | 2,000,000 | 1¾ | Q | V | 120 | 130 |
| So.Cal.Ed's'n 5s | 7,633,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 94 | 96 |
| South'n Pow. 5s | 4,000,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 98 | 100 |
| Spokane & Inland Emp. 5s.. | 4,035,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 97½ | 99½ |
| Spgfld. (Mo.) R. & L.F.L.5s,'26 | 2,000,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 94 | 96 |
| Superior W.,L.& P. 1st 4s, 1931. | 1,600,000 | 2 | S | M. & N. | 82 | 84½ |
| Syrac. Rap. T. Do preferred | V | V | V | V | 60 | 68 |
| Tampa El.1st5s | 932,500 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 97 | 99 |
| Tex. Trac.1st5s | 2,000,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 95 | .. |
| 23d Street..... | 600,000 | 4½ | Q | V | 190 | 275 |
| Tri-City R. & L. Do preferred | 9,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 28 | 30 |
| Do 5s, '23..... | ..... | .. | .. | ..... | 92 | 94 |
| Twin City R. T. 5s, '28..... | V | V | V | V | 97⅞ | 98½ |
| Unit. Elec. N.J. Do 4s, '49..... | V | V | V | V | 104 | 104¾ |
| Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s.... | 18,617,500 | 2 | S | J. & D. | 77 | 78 |
| U. Ry. & Elec. (Balt.) ..... | 4,875,000 | 2¼ | S | M. & N. | 98 | 95 |
| Do 1st 4s..... | 15,000,000 | V | V | V | 19¾ | 20 |
| Do fdg. 5s... | 26,450,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 86¾ | 87 |
| Do inc. 4s.... | V | V | V | V | 88½ | 89 |
| UG & E of N J.5s | 14,000,000 | 2 | S | J. & D. | 64½ | 64½ |
| Utica & M'h'k V. Ry. 4½s,'41 | V | V | V | V | 95 | 100 |
| Va. Ry. & P. 5s | 2,268,000 | .. | S | M. & S. | 96 | .. |
| Wash., Alex. & Mt. V. Ry. 5s. | V | V | V | V | 95 | 97½ |
| Wash., Balt. & A. 1st 5s.... | 2,450,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 92 | 92 |
| Wash. R. & El. Do preferred | 6,500,000 | V | V | V | 81 | 82¼ |
| Do con. 4s,'51 | 8,500,000 | 2½ | S | June 1, 11 | 88 | 42½ |
| Wash.-Va. Ry.. | 10,244,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 84 | 84¾ |
| Do preferred | 2,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 39 | 41 |
| West'n Power.. | 1,000,000 | 2 | V | V | 77 | 78 |
| Do 6% cum.pf | 12,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 30 | 31 |
| | 5,220,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 58 | 59 |

## BANKS.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aetna Nat..... | $300,000 | 2 | Q | July 1, 11 | 175 | 182 |
| America ..... | 1,500,000 | 13 | S | July 1, 11 | 595 | 600 |
| Am. Exch. Nat. | 5,000,000 | 5 | S | May 1, 11 | 250 | 260 |
| Batt'y Pk. Nat. | 200,000 | 3 | S | July 1, 11 | 135 | .. |
| Bowery ..... | 250,000 | 18 | Q | Aug 1, 11 | 380 | .. |
| Bronx Borough. | 150,000 | 10 | S | July 1, 11 | 300 | .. |
| Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)... | 300,000 | 3 | S | July 1, 11 | 135 | 140 |
| Century ..... | 200,000 | 1½ | Q | Apr. 1, 11 | 145 | 155 |
| Chase National. | 5,000,000 | 5 | Q | July 1, 11 | 550 | 575 |
| Chat.-Phen.Nat. | 2,250,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 165 | 172 |
| Chelsea Exch.. | 200,000 | 2 | Q | July 1, 11 | 195 | 205 |
| Chemical Nat.. | 3,000,000 | 2½ | B | Sep. 1, 11 | 435 | 450 |
| Cit's Cent. Nat. | 2,550,000 | 1½ | Q | July 1, 11 | 150 | 160 |
| City (National). | 25,000,000 | s5 | S | May 1, 11 | 430 | 440 |
| Coal & Iron Nat | 1,000,000 | 1½ | Q | Oct. 2, 11 | 155 | 162 |
| Colonial ..... | 400,000 | 2½ | Q | July 1, 11 | 425 | .. |
| Columbia ..... | 300,000 | 8 | S | July 1, 11 | 360 | .. |
| Commerce (Nat) | 25,000,000 | 2 | Q | July 1, 11 | 200 | 204 |
| Corn Exchange. | 3,000,000 | 4 | Q | Aug 1, 11 | 310 | 315 |
| E. R. Nat. ($25) | 250,000 | 3 | S | July 1, 11 | 110 | 125 |
| Fidelity ..... | 200,000 | 3 | S | May 1, 11 | 165 | 175 |
| Fifth Avenue.. | 100,000 | 25a | Q | July 1, 11 | 4000 | .. |
| Fifth National.. | 250,000 | 8 | Q | July 1, 11 | 300 | .. |
| First National.. | 10,000,000 | 7 | Q | July 1, 11 | 970 | 980 |
| Fourth Nat.... | 5,000,000 | 2 | Q | July 1, 11 | 204 | 208 |
| Gal'tinNat.($50) | 1,000,000 | 7 | S | Oct. 6, 10 | 330 | 340 |
| Garfield Nat... | 1,000,000 | 3 | Q | Jun 30, 11 | 290 | 305 |
| Ger.-Am. ($75).. | 750,000 | 3 | S | Aug 1, 11 | 140 | 145 |
| German Exch.. | 200,000 | 10 | S | July 1, 11 | 460 | .. |
| Germania ..... | 200,000 | ‡12½ | S | May 1, 11 | 580 | 560 |
| Gotham Nat.... | 200,000 | 4 | S | July 1, 11 | 150 | .. |

## BANKS.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Greenwich ..... | 500,000 | 2½ | Q | Aug 1, 11 | 240 | 250 |
| Hanover Nat... | 3,000,000 | 4 | Q | July 1, 11 | 630 | 640 |
| Harriman Nat. | 200,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 290 | .. |
| Imp. & Tr. Nat. | 1,500,000 | 12 | S | July 1, 11 | 560 | 575 |
| Internat. B'k'g.. | 3,250,000 | 2 | S | Oct 10, 07 | .. | 95 |
| Irv. Nat. Exch.. | 2,000,000 | 2 | Q | July 1, 11 | 212 | 220 |
| Jefferson ..... | 500,000 | 4 | S | July 1, 11 | 145 | .. |
| Liberty Nat.... | 1,000,000 | 5 | Q | July 1, 11 | 560 | 575 |
| Lincoln Nat.... | 1,000,000 | 2½ | Q | Aug 1, 11 | 400 | 420 |
| Manhattan ($50) | 2,050,000 | 7 | S | July 1, 11 | 335 | 345 |
| Mar.& Fult.Nat. | 1,000,000 | 3 | Q | July 1, 11 | 250 | 258 |
| Mechanics and Metals ..... | 6,000,000 | 3 | Q | May 10,11 | 260 | 266 |
| Mercantile Nat. | 3,000,000 | 1½ | Q | Oct. 2, 11 | 150 | 155 |
| Merch.Nat.($50) | 2,000,000 | 3½ | S | July 1, 11 | 175 | 185 |
| Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50) ..... | 600,000 | 3 | S | July 1, 11 | 160 | 165 |
| Metropolis ..... | 1,000,000 | 4 | Q | Aug 1, 11 | 370 | 390 |
| Metropolitan .. | 2,000,000 | 2 | Q | July 1, 11 | 198 | 203 |
| Mount Morris.. | 250,000 | 3 | Q | Oct. 2, 11 | 250 | 260 |
| Mutual ..... | 200,000 | 4 | S | July 1, 11 | 275 | 290 |
| Nat. Nassau.... | 500,000 | 4 | S | May 1, 11 | 300 | 325 |
| Nat. Reserve... | 1,200,000 | 3 | S | Jan. 1, 11 | 90 | 95 |
| N. Netherland.. | 200,000 | 2½ | S | Apr. 1, 11 | 210 | 230 |
| N. Y. (N.B.A.) | 2,000,000 | 7 | S | July 1, 11 | 300 | 310 |
| N.Y.County Nat | 500,000 | 20 | S | July 1, 11 | 850 | .. |
| N. Y. Prod. Ex. | 1,000,000 | 4 | S | Apr 15, 11 | 168 | 173 |
| Pacific ($50).... | 500,000 | 2 | Q | Aug 1, 11 | 270 | 280 |
| Park National.. | 5,000,000 | 4 | Q | July 1, 11 | 356 | 365 |
| People's ($25).. | 200,000 | 2 | S | July 1, 11 | 250 | 270 |
| Plaza ..... | 100,000 | 10 | S | July 1, 11 | 915 | .. |
| Seaboard Nat.. | 1,000,000 | 3 | Q | July 1, 11 | 415 | .. |
| Second Nat..... | 1,000,000 | 3 | Q | July 1, 11 | 385 | 405 |
| Security ..... | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | Aug 1, 11 | 150 | 155 |
| Sherman Nat... | 200,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 185 | .. |
| State ..... | 1,000,000 | 5 | S | July 1, 11 | 250 | 275 |
| 23d Ward ..... | 200,000 | 3 | S | Aug. 1, 11 | 160 | .. |
| Union Ex. Nat.. | 1,000,000 | 4 | S | July 1, 11 | 160 | 170 |
| Wash. Heights. | 100,000 | 2 | Q | July 1, 11 | 275 | .. |
| West Side ..... | 200,000 | 6 | S | July 1, 11 | 600 | .. |
| Yorkville ..... | 100,000 | 10 | S | July 1, 11 | 525 | .. |

‡‡Dividend of 3% payable same day on First Securities Co.
a—Also special dividend of $135 paid July 1, '11.
s—Also special dividend 40% paid July 10
¶ Result of special inquiry of six leading bank-stock specialists the individual bid and asked quotations being 165-170, 165-175, 165-175, 165-172, 167-173, 170-175.

## TRUST COMPANIES.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Astor Trust.... | $1,250,000 | 2 | Q | Aug 1, 11 | 350 | 365 |
| Bankers' Trust. | 5,000,000 | 4 | Q | Jun 26, 11 | 680 | 700 |
| Bd. & Mg. Guar | 5,000,000 | 3 | Q | Aug 15,11 | 245 | 250 |
| Broadway Tr.. | 700,000 | 1½ | Q | Aug 1, 11 | 142 | 150 |
| Brooklyn ..... | 1,000,000 | 5 | Q | July 1, 11 | 445 | 455 |
| Central ..... | 5,000,000 | 9 | Q | July 1, 11 | 1000 | 1020 |
| Citizens' ..... | 500,000 | 2½ | S | Sep. 1, 11 | 125 | 130 |
| Columbia Trust | 1,000,000 | 3 | Q | Jun 30, 11 | 300 | 308 |
| Commercial ... | 500,000 | V | V | V | 100 | 110 |
| Empire ..... | 1,000,000 | 2½ | Q | Jun 30, 11 | 300 | 310 |
| Equitable Trust | 3,000,000 | 6 | Q | Jun 30, 11 | 500 | 500 |
| Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25). | 1,000,000 | 12½ | Q | Aug 1, 11 | 1380 | 1400 |
| Fidelity ..... | 1,000,000 | 3N | S | July 1, 11 | 215 | 225 |
| Flatbush ..... | 300,000 | 4 | S | July 1, 11 | 200 | 210 |
| Franklin ..... | R1,500,000 | 4 | S | July 1, 11 | 275 | 285 |
| Fulton ..... | 500,000 | 5 | S | July 1, 11 | 300 | 315 |
| Guaranty ..... | 5,000,000 | 8 | Q | Sep 30, 11 | 795 | 802 |
| Guardian ..... | 500,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 100 | 130 |
| Hamiltop ..... | 500,000 | 3 | Q | Aug 1, 11 | 270 | 275 |
| Home ..... | 750,000 | 2 | .. | Jul 15, 07 | 105 | 110 |
| Hudson Trust.. | 500,000 | 3 | S | July 1, 11 | 140 | 150 |
| Kings County.. | 500,000 | 4 | Q | Aug 1, 11 | 510 | 525 |
| Knickerb. Trust | 3,181,000 | 3 | Q | Jan 30, 11 | 285 | 292 |
| Lawyers Mtg... | 4,000,000 | 3 | Q | July 1, 11 | 255 | 260 |
| Law. T. In. & T. | 4,000,000 | 3 | Q | Oct. 2, 11 | 230 | 237 |
| Lincoln ..... | 1,000,000 | 3 | Q | Sep 30, 07 | 120 | 125 |
| Long Island.... | 1,000,000 | 3 | Q | July 1, 11 | 330 | 340 |
| Manhattan ($30) | 1,000,000 | 6 | S | July 1, 11 | 375 | 400 |
| Metropolitan ... | 2,000,000 | 6 | S | Jun 30, 11 | 450 | 460 |
| Mtge. Bond Co. | 2,000,000 | 1½ | Q | Jun 30, 11 | 105 | 108 |
| Mutual Alliance | 700,000 | 1½ | Q | July 1, 11 | 125 | 130 |
| Nassau ..... | 600,000 | 2 | Q | Aug 1, 11 | 155 | 165 |
| New York..... | 3,000,000 | 8 | Q | Jun 30, 11 | 590 | 595 |
| N.Y. Life I.&T. | 1,000,000 | 20 | S | Jun 10, 11 | 1000 | 1050 |
| N.Y.Mtg. & Sec. | 1,000,000 | 3 | Q | July 1, 11 | 212 | 214 |
| People's Trust.. | 1,000,000 | 1 | M | July 1, 11 | 288 | 295 |
| Realty Assoc't's | 4,000,000 | 3 | S | Jul 15, 11 | 111 | 113 |
| Standard ..... | 1,000,000 | 4 | Q | Jun 30, 11 | 350 | 380 |
| Title Guar.& T. | 4,375,000 | 5 | Q | Jun 30, 11 | 480 | 482 |
| Title Insurance. | 2,000,000 | 3½ | S | Apr. 1, 11 | 120 | 125 |
| Tr. Co. of Am.. | 2,000,000 | 3 | Q | July 1, 11 | 320 | 330 |
| Union ..... | 1,000,000 | 12½ | Q | Jul 10, 11 | 1230 | 1245 |
| U. S. Mtg. & T. | 2,000,000 | 3 | Q | Jun 30, 11 | 475 | 490 |
| United States.. | 2,000,000 | 25 | S | July 1, 11 | 1120 | 1140 |
| Washington Tr. | 500,000 | 3 | Q | July 1, 11 | 360 | 380 |
| Windsor§ ..... | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | Dec 20, 10 | 193 | 195 |

§New stock. N—Paid on old capital of $750,000.
R—Action has been taken to reduce capital to $1,000,000.

## GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

| SECURITIES. | Amount Outstanding. | Dividend. Per Ct. | Period | Date. | Quotation Sept. 23, 1911. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Lt. & Trac | $10,395,400 | 2½s | Q | Aug 1, 11 | 295 | 295 |
| Do preferred | 14,236,200 | 1½ | Q | Aug 1, 11 | 104½ | 106½ |
| Auburn 1st 5s.. | V | V | V | V | 99½ | .. |
| Binghamt'n Gas 1st 5s, 1938... | 750,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 97 | 100 |
| Buffalo Gas... | 7,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 5 | 7 |
| Buffalo Gas pf. | 1,713,000 | .. | .. | ..... | .. | 20 |
| Buf.G. 1st 5s,'47 | 5,900,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 61 | 62 |
| Burl'gton 1st 5s | V | V | V | V | 90 | 93 |
| Cent. Un.5s,1927 | 3,500,000 | 2½ | S | A. & J. | 101 | 103 |
| Cities Service.. | 4,889,825 | ½ | M | Oct. 1, 11 | 74 | 74 |
| Do preferred | 8,779,850 | ½ | M | Oct. 1, 11 | 81 | 78 |
| Colum. G. & F. | 2,750,000 | 1 | M | Aug 1, 10 | 30 | 36¼ |
| Do preferred | 5,500,000 | 1¼ | Q | Apr. 1, 11 | 99¼ | .. |
| Do subs. stks | V | V | V | V | 93½ | 95 |
| Do "old"..... | V | V | V | V | 250 | 350 |
| Stern Bros. pf.. | 3,000,000 | 1¾ | Q | Sep. 1, 11 | 625 | 635 |
| Street's West'n Stable Car 5s.. | 1,850,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 95 | 98 |
| Studeb'kr Corp. | 30,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 9½ | 10½ |
| Do preferred | 13,500,000 | 1¾ | Q | May 1, 11 | 54 | 56 |
| Temple Iron 4s | 642,000 | 2 | S | J. & J. | 100½ | 101 |
| Texas Co. cv. 6s | 12,000,000 | 3 | S | J. & J. | 103 | 105 |
| Un. Typewriter. | 10,000,000 | 3 | S | J. & J. | 99¼ | 100 |
| Unit. Cig. Mfrs. | 15,000,000 | 1 | S | Oct. 1, 07 | 37 | 41 |
| U. S. Motors.. | 8,000,000 | 1 | Q | Aug 1, 11 | 42 | 43 |
| Do preferred | 8,000,000 | V | V | V | 28 | 30 |
| U. S. Play. Cd. | 350,000 | 2¼ | Q | June 1, 11 | 69 | 71 |
| U. S. Ptg. Co... | 3,500,000 | 1¾ | Q | June 1, 11 | 10 | .. |
| U. S. Tel. Co.. (Clev.) 1st 5s. | 2,156,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 90 | 92 |
| U.S.Worsted pf. | 2,340,600 | 1¾ | Q | Jul 15, 11 | .. | 88 |
| West. Elec. 1st. 

# TOY CITY WILL SHOW HOW POLICE WORK

### Huge Relief Map Being Constructed at Headquarters for the Budget Exhibit.

### ALL STATIONS IN MINIATURE

### Tiny Traffic Men Will Be on Post and Launches In the River—Many Other Features Planned.

A toy city, containing toy policemen riding toy horses, toy station houses, toy police launches, and toy patrol wagons, is being built in the old Police Headquarters in Mulberry Street, as part of the exhibit which Commissioner Waldo is having prepared for the Budget Exhibit, which opens on Oct. 2, at 330 Broadway.

The "city" is built on the largest map ever made of Manhattan Island. It is more than twenty-two feet long and seven feet wide, and its object is to show how the city is policed. It represents New York at night, with every stationary post held down by a three-inch policeman. The traffic policemen at the principal squares and crossings are shown in trim uniforms on their toy horses, while traffic lines are shown by cord and little green lanterns. Every station house is represented by a specially constucted miniature of the real one. The work of the harbor police, with their launches and docks, is also shown.

"Cop-Land," as the workers have named the toy city, is being constructed under the direction of Patrolman Henry Alfberg, an expert mapmaker. It it had been made by contract it would have cost thousands of dollars. A large cartoon will direct attention to the fact that the police are really a very small part of the population of New York. In this cartoon, which was drawn by a patrolman, "Father Knickerbocker," representing the total population, holds a smaller figure, a policeman in uniform, drawn to scale 500 to 1. It was drawn to emphasize Commissioner Waldo's request for 1,000 more policemen. The total police force Aug. 21 consisted of 16 Inspectors, 96 Captains, 618 Lieutenants, 120 first grade detectives, 584 Sergeants, and 8,553 patrolmen, a total of 10,007. A population chart shows that 5,000,047 persons in the city—2,393,636 in Manhattan, 487,437 in the Bronx, 1,716,852 in Brooklyn, 312,630 in Queens, and the remainder in Richmond.

Part of the exhibit, which will be the largest ever made by the police force, has been designed to illustrate graphically police methods. A section of the Rogues' Gallery will be taken to the exhibit, and detectives will be assigned to explain it. Capt. Joseph Faurot, the finger print expert and chief of the Bureau of identification, will show the original finger prints, photographs and records in the Crispo case, the first in the history of the United States in which a criminal, a burglar, who had made an escape without leaving any clue but his finger prints on a pane of glass, was convicted without other evidence to connect him with the crime. An exhibit will also be made of the latest police system of identification, the "portrait parler," or "photograph in words," which was described two weeks ago in the Sunday Magazine Section of THE TIMES.

Not only the training school for policemen but the one for police horses will be shown. The shool for horses in Queens County will be represented by a large number of photographs, showing green horses being taught to leap barricades, stand at attention, work in squadron and line formation, and other things. The way in which horses are trained to stand at crowded corners despite the busy traffic and how to shove back a crowd without trampling the people will be illustrated also. Some of the views show the horses receiving their first lessons in disregarding ticklers, horns, and other noise makers and disturbers carried by crowds on election and New Year's nights. When the horse leaves the training school he has to pass an examination which will satisfy the trainers that he will respond to his rider's commands in any situation.

The Ambulance Bureau is part of the Police Department, and in this connection the police exhibit will include a chart of the city divided into districts of hospitals which answer ambulance calls for surgeons, in the same way that fire companies respond to alarms.

Samples of the letters which pour into Police Headquarters daily will make another interesting exhibit. These letters are written in most of the languages of the world. Sergt. George H. Quackenbos, head of the Bureau of Information, a former professor of languages, translates these letters and then transmits them to their proper destination in Police Headquarters. The system by which the Police Department, operating its own printing plant, transmits each day to every station in the city the list and description of missing persons and property and the orders of department officials will be fully explained by magnified copies of these lists and orders for typical days.

The manifold activities of the department will be shown in one booth, in which there will be a sample of every article bought by the department—oats, horseshoes, telegraph instruments, photograph films, letter heads, automobile supplies, and so on. Charts will show the hours the patrolman and other officials are on duty and reserve under the new three platoon system. Special attention will be given to the Traffic Squad, the efficiency of which was impaired by the three platoons law. Commissioner Waldo is seeking now to have the law amended to exempt the squad from other police duty.

The outfit of the individual policeman will be another branch exhibit. Its purpose is to convince the taxpayers that Commissioner Waldo's desire to raise the pay of first-year patrolmen from $800 to $1,000 is reasonable. The new patrolman must buy all his own equipment, exccpt his shield and signal box key. This takes $121.93 out of his first year's pay. His Winter overcoat costs $30, Winter trousers $9, dress coat $24, dress trousers $9, Summer blouse $11. Summer trousers $6.50, Summer helmet $2. Winter cap and cover $2.75, belt and club socket $1.70, night stick 90 cents, billy 33 cents, dress baton 50 cents, revolver $12, whistle 25 cents, rubber coat $4.50, rubber boots $4 and buckskin gloves $1.50. Departmental estimates show that if he spends $388 for food on himself and his family, $149 for rent, and $54 for clothing and incidental necessities in proportion, he will go in debt. This is why so many policemen have fallen into the grip of the loan sharks, the police officials declare.

The police exhibit is being prepared under the direction of First Deputy Commissioner Douglas L. McKay, Robert J. Kennedy, his executive secretary; Capt. Joseph A. Faurot, and Capt. Matthew McKeown.

## CHANGING FIRE CONDITIONS.

### Old and New Methods in Department to be Shown at the Exhibit.

A garland of flowers is being prepared for old Brentwood, the oldest horse in the Fire Department, for Brentwood will appear this year as a foil for the department's newest fire fighting appartus at the Budget Exhibit, which opens on Oct. 2 in the Tefft-Weller Building, at 330 Broadway. With the garland around his neck in place of a collar, Brentwood, who is 24 years old and has served the city eighteen years, will stand beside the massive gasoline automobile pumping engine, known in the Fire Department as "the Giant." And over Brentwood's head will swing a sign which reads, "The passing of the horse."

For two weeks or more Fire Commissioner Johnson and a staff of assistants have been preparing for the Fire Department's budget exhibit, for Commissioner Johnson is anxious to make the department's showing as thorough as possible, owing to the fact that several million dollars more than usual are being asked for this year to carry out the motorization of the Fire Department, and take care of the proposed new Fire Prevention Bureau, as well as provide for forty-three new fire companies.

An exhibit descriptive of the work of the proposed new Fire Prevention Bureau will be another feature. A model concrete house, complete in every detail, will be shown, equipped with every approved device for preventing fire or extinguishing it quickly. Automatic sprinklers, such as will be required in thousands of factory and loft buildings when the new prevention bureau gets going, will be shown, along with automatic alrams for inside the building, fireproof metal furniture and doors, approved fire escapes, fire buckets, axes, hooks, and extinguishers—in fact all kinds of equipment which the Fire Department experts deem necessary in the ideal building.

The motorization of the Fire Department, which ranks equally in importance with the fire prevention phase of the department's work in the opinion of Commissioner Johnson, will be represented not only by the "Giant," but by a sample of practically every piece of motor apparatus at present in the department. As already told in THE TIMES, 150 pieces of motor fire fighting apparatus will be in service here by the end of 1912.

The fire alarm telegraph system of transmitting alarms, which is now being greatly improved and extended, will be set forth in miniature in the department's exhibit. Also the public will see just how the connection is made between the conduit alarm wire and the fire alarm box. Each alarm that comes to Fire Headquarters during the Budget Exhibit will be sounded in the basement of the Tefft-Weller Building.

A lamp post near the fire box will mark the junction of "Economy Street" and "Efficiency Avenue," and up these thoroughfares will be placards which will inform the public how its money is being spent and just what savings are being effected.

# New York Stock Exchange Quotations

### THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

### Total Week Ended Sept. 23, $12,150,000

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams Express 4s | 84½ | 83½ | 84¼ | 9 |
| Allis-Chalmers 5s | 68½ | 68 | 68 | 20 |
| Am. Agr. Chemical 5s | 101¼ | 101 | 101¼ | 12 |
| Am. Cotton Oil 4½s | 97⅞ | 97⅞ | 97⅞ | 4 |
| Am. Hide & L. 6s | 98¼ | 98 | 98 | 10 |
| Am. Smelt. Secur. 6s | 101¼ | 100 | 100¼ | 218 |
| Am. Tel. & Tel. col. 4s | 90¼ | 90 | 90 | 38 |
| Am. Tel. & Tel. con. 4s | 106½ | 105¾ | 105¾ | 44 |
| Am. Tobacco 4s | 86 | 86⅛ | 86⅛ | 727 |
| Am. Tobacco 4s, reg | 87½ | 86⅛ | 86⅛ | 3 |
| Am. Tobacco 4s, t. r | 87⅜ | 86⅜ | 86⅜ | 34 |
| Am. Tobacco 6s | 108 | 106⅜ | 106⅞ | 1,061 |
| Am. Tobacco 6s, reg | 107 | 106½ | 106½ | 52 |
| Am. Tobacco 6s, t. r | 107⅞ | 106½ | 106¾ | 323 |
| Am. Writing Paper 5s | 90½ | 90 | 90½ | 27 |
| Ann Arbor 4s | 80 | 80 | 80 | 11 |
| Armour 4½s | 92⅝ | 92 | 92 | 40 |
| A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s | 99 | 98¼ | 98¼ | 119 |
| A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s, registered | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98¼ | 1 |
| A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s | 91¼ | 90⅞ | 90⅞ | 6½ |
| A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped | 91½ | 91¼ | 91½ | 17½ |
| A., T. & S. F. con. 4s | 105¼ | 104⅛ | 104⅛ | 178 |
| A., T. & S. F. con. 4s, 1960 | 98¼ | 97⅞ | 98 | 219 |
| A., T. & S. F. conv. 5s | 107 | 105¼ | 106 | 208 |
| A., T. & S. F., Trans. S. L. 4s | 93½ | 93¼ | 93½ | 10 |
| Atl. Coast Line 4s | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 16 |
| At. C. L., L. & N. 4s | 92½ | 92 | 92 | 7 |
| Balt. & Ohio gold 4s | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98¼ | 17 |
| B. & O., S. W. Div. 3½s | 90⅛ | 89⅝ | 89⅝ | 27½ |
| B. & O. P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s | 90⅝ | 90¼ | 90¼ | 13 |
| B. & O. prior lien 3½s | 92 | 91½ | 92 | 16 |
| Bethlehem Steel 5s | 92¼ | 89 | 90 | 13 |
| B. & 7th Av. con. 5s | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 5 |
| B'klyn Un. El. 5s, sta. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 1 |
| Brooklyn R. T. 4s | 84 | 83¼ | 83½ | 102 |
| Brooklyn R. T. 5s | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ | 7 |
| Brooklyn Un. Gas 5s | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ | 4 |
| Buffalo Gas 5s | 60⅞ | 60¼ | 60¼ | 1 |
| Bush Terminal 4s | 92 | 92 | 92 | 10 |
| Bush Terminal 5s | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 2 |
| Cal. Gas & El. 5s | 95½ | 95¼ | 95½ | 4 |
| Canada So. 1st 6s | 102 | 101½ | 102 | 12 |
| Canada So. 2d 5s | 100⅞ | 100⅝ | 100⅞ | 16 |
| Central Leather 5s | 97 | 96 | 96 | 71 |
| Cent. of N. J. 5s | 121 | 121 | 121 | 2 |
| C. of N. J. gen. 5s, reg. | 120¼ | 120¼ | 120¼ | 5 |
| Central Pacific 4s | 96⅜ | 96⅜ | 96⅜ | 13 |
| Cent. of Ga. con. 5s | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ | 1 |
| Central Vermont 4s | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ | 5 |
| Ches. & O. con. 5s | 111⅝ | 111⅝ | 111⅝ | 1 |
| Ches. & O. gen. 4½s | 101½ | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 16 |
| Ches. & O. conv. 4½s | 93 | 92¼ | 92⅜ | 500 |
| Ches. & O. fund. 5s | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | 8 |
| Chicago & Alton 3½s | 66⅜ | 66 | 66 | 22 |
| C., B. & Q. gen. 4s | 96¼ | 95⅝ | 96 | 103 |
| C., B. & Q. gen. 4s, reg. | 95⅞ | 95⅞ | 95⅞ | 3 |
| C. B. & Q. deb. 5s | 101 | 101 | 101 | 2 |
| C., B. & Q. joint 4s | 96 | 95⅝ | 96 | 125 |
| C., B. & Q. joint 4s, reg. | 96 | 95⅝ | 96 | 11 |
| C., B. & Q., Ill. 3½s | 88 | 87¼ | 87¼ | 29 |
| C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s | 99 | 98¼ | 98¼ | 14 |
| Chi. Gt. Western | 83 | 83 | 83 | 1 |
| C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s | 98⅜ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | 14 |
| C., M. & St. P. 4s, 1934 | 92¼ | 92 | 92¼ | 22 |
| C., M. & St. P., Dubuque 4s | 113¼ | 113¼ | 113¼ | 1 |
| C., M. & Puget S. 4s | 94 | 93½ | 93½ | 165 |
| C. & N. W. gen. 3½s | 86 | 85½ | 86 | 50 |
| Chi. & N. W. con. 7s | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ | 2 |
| C. & N. W. gen. 4s | 97⅜ | 97½ | 97½ | 55 |
| C. R. I. & P. col. 4s | 71⅜ | 70½ | 70⅞ | 300 |
| C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s | 95¼ | 95½ | 95½ | 2 |
| C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s | 88⅜ | 88 | 88¼ | 27 |
| Chino Copper 6s, sub. receipts, full paid | 100 | 100 | 100 | 32½ |
| C., St. P., M. & O. 6s | 124 | 124 | 124 | 1 |
| Chi. & W. Ind. gen. 6s | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ | 12 |
| Cin., Ind. & W. 4s | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ | 1 |
| Colorado Industrial 5s | 75 | 74 | 74 | 10 |
| Col. Midland 4s | 60 | 60 | 60 | 8 |
| Col. & South. 1st 4s | 95⅞ | 95½ | 95½ | 2 |
| Col. & South. ref. 4½s | 97 | 97 | 97 | 9 |
| Consum. Gas, Chi., 5s | 102 | 102 | 102 | 3 |
| Corn Products 5s | 87⅝ | 86 | 86½ | 51 |
| Corn Prod. Ref. s. f. 5s, 1931 | 96⅝ | 96⅝ | 96⅝ | 1 |
| Corn Prod. Ref. s. f. 5s, 1934 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 7 |
| Del. & Hudson conv. 4s | 97¼ | 97 | 97 | 13 |
| Del. & Hudson ref. 4s | 98⅜ | 98 | 98⅜ | 66 |
| Del. & Hudson 4½s | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | 2 |
| Den. Rio Gr. 4½s | 98 | 98 | 98 | 2 |
| Den. Rio Gr. con. 4s | 90⅝ | 90⅝ | 90⅝ | 3 |
| Den. & Rio Gr. ref. 5s | 85¼ | 84¼ | 85½ | 21 |
| Dist. Securities 5s | 72⅜ | 71 | 71 | 26 |
| Det. Union Cent. 4½s | 80 | 80 | 80 | 1 |
| Dul., Miss. & Nor. 5s | 105 | 105 | 105 | 2 |
| Du Pont Powder 4½s | 84 | 82 | 82 | 1 |
| East Tenn. reor. 5s | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ | 1 |
| El. Tr., Va. & Ga. 5s | 110 | 110 | 110 | 3 |
| Edison El. Ill. of N. Y. con 5s | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ | 5 |
| Equit Gas, N. Y., 5s | 105 | 105 | 105 | 2 |
| Erie conv. 4s, A | 83½ | 82¼ | 83½ | 125 |
| Erie conv. 4s, B | 76 | 74⅝ | 75 | 124 |
| Erie 1st con. 4s | 86⅝ | 86 | 86⅝ | 9 |
| Erie 1st con. 4s, reg | 83¼ | 83¼ | 83¼ | 2 |
| Erie gen. 4s | 76 | 74⅝ | 75 | 29 |
| Erie (Penn.) col. 4s | 88¼ | 88¼ | 88¼ | 8 |
| Fla. East Coast 4½s | 99 | 96 | 96 | 5 |
| General Motors 6s | 98¼ | 98 | 98¼ | 22 |
| Green Bay & W. deb. B | 12 | 11½ | 11½ | 16 |
| Hocking Valley 4½s | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | 10 |
| Ill. Cent. ref. 4s | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | 3 |
| Ind., Ill. & Iowa 4s | 95 | 95 | 95 | 1 |
| Inter.-Met. 4½s | 79¼ | 77½ | 78½ | 366 |
| Inter. Rapid Tran. 5s | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101⅞ | 1 |
| Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ | 2 |
| Int. Navigation 5s | 80 | 80 | 80 | 1 |
| Int. Steam Pump 5s | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 2 |
| Int. Paper 6s | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | 1 |
| Int. Paper conv. 5s | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ | 1 |
| Iowa Central 4s | 66 | 66 | 66 | 3 |
| Iowa Central 1st 5s | 102 | 101½ | 102 | 4 |
| K., O., T. & S. M. 4s | 79½ | 78⅝ | 79½ | 6 |
| Kan. & Mich. 2d 5s | 97 | 97 | 97 | 2 |
| Kansas City So. 5s | 99 | 98¼ | 99 | 7 |
| Kansas City So. 3s | 74⅜ | 74¼ | 74¼ | 5 |
| Kansas City Ter. 4s | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ | 6 |
| Lake Shore 3½s | 89 | 88½ | 88½ | 10 |
| Lake Shore 3½s, reg | 87¼ | 87¼ | 87¼ | 10 |
| Lake Shore 4s, 1928 | 93½ | 93 | 93 | 36 |
| Lake Shore 4s, 1931 | 93 | 92⅝ | 93 | 48 |
| Laclede Gas 1st 5s | 103 | 103 | 103 | 1 |
| Lack. Steel 5s, 1915 | 92 | 91¼ | 91¼ | 16 |
| Lack. Steel 5s, 1950 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 8 |
| Long Island ref. 4s | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ | 2 |
| Louis. & Ark. 5s | 97¾ | 97½ | 97¾ | 5 |
| Louis. & N. unif. 4s | 98⅝ | 98⅛ | 98¼ | 28 |
| Manhattan Con. 4s | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ | 1 |
| Man. Con. 4s, tax ex | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97½ | 22 |
| Mercantile Marine 4½s | 64¼ | 64 | 64 | 11 |
| Met. Street Ry. gen. 5s tr. | 76 | 74½ | 74½ | 21 |
| Mich. State Tel. 5s | 100 | 100 | 100 | 1 |
| Mo., Kan. & E. 5s | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ | 1 |
| Mo., K. & Tex. Ext. 5s | 101 | 100 | 101 | 6 |
| Mo., K. & Tex. ref. 4s | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ | 1 |
| Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s | 97¼ | 97 | 97½ | 27 |
| Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s | 85 | 85 | 85 | 1 |
| Mo., K. & T. 4½s | 85¼ | 84½ | 84½ | 8 |
| Mo. Pacific conv. 5s | 86½ | 85 | 85 | 51 |
| Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 2 |
| Mo. Pacific 5s, 1920 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | 4 |
| Mobile & Ohio ext. 6s | 114 | 114 | 114 | 2 |
| Morgan's L. & T. 7s | 112¼ | 112¼ | 112¼ | 2 |
| Morris & Es. con. 7s | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ | 5 |
| Nat. Enam. & Stam. 5s | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | 4 |
| N. R. R. of M con. 4s | 78⅛ | 78⅛ | 78⅛ | 1 |
| N. Rys. of M. gen. 4s | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ | 1 |
| N. Rys. M. pr. lien 4½s | 92¼ | 92 | 92½ | 15 |
| N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s | 87⅞ | 87¼ | 87¾ | 60 |
| N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s | 93¾ | 93 | 93½ | 29 |
| N. Y. C., M. C. 3½s, registered | 75 | 75 | 75 | 2 |
| N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s | 79¾ | 79¾ | 79¾ | 5 |
| N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s, registered | 77 | 77 | 77 | 6 |
| N. Y. C. & S. L. 1st 4s | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ | 5 |
| N. Y. G., E. L. & P. 4s | 87½ | 87¾ | 87¼ | 10 |
| N. Y. G., E. L. & P. 5s | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ | 29 |
| N. Y., N. H. & H. c. 6s | 129½ | 129¼ | 129½ | 11 |
| N. Y., N. H. & Hcv. 3½s | 90 | 90 | 90 | 1 |
| N. Y. Telephone 4½s | 100¼ | 99⅞ | 100¼ | 50 |
| N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s | 94⅞ | 94½ | 94½ | 11 |
| Norf. & West. con. 4s | 98½ | 97⅞ | 98½ | 12 |
| Norf. & West. ext. 6s | 124 | 124 | 124 | 1 |
| Norf. & W. conv. 4s | 103½ | 102¼ | 102¾ | 264 |
| Norf. & W., Poca. 4s | 88¾ | 88⅝ | 88¾ | 2 |
| Norf. & W. div. 4s | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92¼ | 5 |
| Nor. Pacific 3s | 70 | 68½ | 69 | 80 |
| Nor. Pacific 3s, reg | 68 | 68 | 68 | 1 |
| Nor. Pacific 4s | 99 | 98¾ | 99 | 67 |
| Oregon R. & N. 4s | 93½ | 93⅛ | 93½ | 56 |
| Oregon S. L. ref. 4s | 93 | 93 | 93 | 10 |
| Oregon, S. L. con 5s | 110 | 110 | 110 | 7 |
| Pacific Coast 1st 5s | 105 | 105 | 105 | 1 |
| Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s | 98½ | 97¼ | 97½ | 10 |
| Penn. conv. 3½s, 1912 | 99½ | 99¼ | 99¼ | 6 |
| Penn. conv. 3½s, 1915 | 96⅝ | 96⅜ | 96⅜ | 59 |
| Penn. 4s, 1948 | 102½ | 102 | 102 | 14 |
| Penn. gtd. 4½s | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ | 10 |
| Penn. gtd. 3½s, Sr. D. | 88 | 88 | 88 | 1 |
| Penn. R. E. 4s | 100½ | 100¼ | 100¼ | 1 |
| Penn. gtd. gold 4s | 99½ | 98½ | 98½ | 19 |
| Peo. Gas Chi. ref. 5s | 102 | 102 | 102 | 3 |
| Peo. & Eastern inc. 4s | 40 | 40 | 40 | 11 |
| Pub. Service s. f. 5s | 93¾ | 93½ | 93½ | 16 |
| Railway Steel S. 5s | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 10 |
| Reading gen. 4s | 97⅝ | 97 | 97¼ | 164 |
| Read. J. C. col. 4s | 97⅜ | 97½ | 97½ | 11 |
| Rio Gde. West. 1st 4s | 88 | 88 | 88 | 19 |
| St. L., I. M. & S. 5s | 107½ | 107½ | 107¼ | 1 |
| St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s | 83⅞ | 83⅞ | 83⅞ | 1 |
| St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s | 79¼ | 78 | 78 | 33 |
| St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s | 86¾ | 85⅞ | 86 | 13 |
| St. L. & S. W. 1st 4s | 91 | 91 | 91 | 6 |
| St. L. & S. W. con. 4s | 79½ | 79 | 79 | 53 |
| St. P., M. & M. con. 6s | 125⅝ | 125⅝ | 125⅝ | 3 |
| St. P. & M. Mont. Ext. 4s | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | 98⅜ | 1 |
| San An. & Ar. Pass 4s | 86½ | 86 | 86⅜ | 17 |
| S. A. L. 4s, stpd | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ | 2 |
| S. A. L. adj. 5s | 75½ | 74½ | 74½ | 29 |
| Scioto, V. & N. E. 4s | 97 | 97 | 97 | 5 |
| So. Car. & Ga. 1st 5s | 103 | 103 | 103 | 1 |
| Southern Pac. col. 4s | 91½ | 91 | 91 | 5 |
| Southern Pac. conv. 4s | 96½ | 95½ | 95¾ | 289 |
| Southern Pac. ref. 4s | 94⅜ | 94 | 94 | 49 |
| Southern Ry. 1st 5s | 105⅝ | 105½ | 105⅝ | 65 |
| Southern Ry. gen. 4s | 75¾ | 74¾ | 75¼ | 271 |
| So. Ry., St. L. Div. 4s | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ | 1 |
| Stand. Milling 5s | 86 | 86 | 86 | 9 |
| Tenn. C. & I., Birm. Div. 6s | 104 | 104 | 104 | 1 |
| Term. of St. ref. 4s | 96 | 96 | 96 | 2 |
| Third Av. 1st 5s | 107½ | 103¾ | 106¾ | 15 |
| Third Av. con. 4s, t. r. | 63 | 63 | 63 | 7 |
| Third Av. con. 4s, t. r., stamped | 63½ | 62¼ | 63¼ | 119 |
| Union Pacific 1st 4s | 100¾ | 100½ | 100⅝ | 253½ |
| Union Pacific ref. 4s | 97¼ | 96¾ | 96¾ | 44 |
| Union Pacific conv. 4s | 102 | 100⅝ | 101⅛ | 588½ |
| Un. Rys. of S. F. 4s | 66 | 65⅝ | 65⅝ | 8 |
| U. S. Rubber 6s | 104½ | 103½ | 103½ | 74 |
| U. S. Steel 5s | 103⅜ | 100 | 101 | 1,671 |
| U. S. Steel 5s, reg | 103½ | 100¼ | 100⅜ | 5 |
| U. S. Steel 5s, tax ex | 100¼ | 100½ | 100½ | 6 |
| Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s | 97¾ | 96½ | 97 | 5 |
| Va.-Car. Chem. 5s | 99½ | 99 | 99 | 32 |
| Va. & So. W. con. 5s | 94¾ | 94¾ | 94¾ | 4 |
| Wabash 1st 5s | 107¾ | 107⅜ | 107⅝ | 18 |
| Wabash ref. 4s | 60½ | 57½ | 57⅞ | 408 |
| W. P. T. 1st 4s, Cen. certificates | 43¼ | 40 | 42 | 66 |
| W. P. T. 1st 4s, col. t. r | 41½ | 41 | 41½ | 21 |
| W. P. T. 2d 4s, t. r | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 15 |
| Westchester Light 5s | 105 | 105 | 104½ | 8 |
| West Shore 4s | 100½ | 99¾ | 99¾ | 18 |
| Western Maryland 4s | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ | 38 |
| Western Electric 5s | 102¼ | 102 | 102 | 6 |
| West. Elec. & Mfg. 5s | 92½ | 91½ | 91½ | 42 |
| West. Union conv. 4s | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | 14 |
| Wheel. & L. E., Wheel. Divson 5s | 102¼ | 102⅛ | 102⅛ | 2 |
| Wheel. & L. E. con. 4s | 82¾ | 82½ | 82½ | 21 |
| Wis. Central gen. 4s | 93⅛ | 93 | 93⅛ | 19 |
| Wis. Cent., Superior & Duluth 4s | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 2 |
| Total sales | | | | $11,502,000 |

**United States Government Bonds.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Panama 3s | 102⅝ | 102⅜ | 102⅜ | 160 |

**Foreign Government Bonds.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Argentine 5s | 97 | 96¾ | 97 | 4 |
| Chinese Ry. 5s, full pd. | 97¾ | 97½ | 97½ | 2 |
| Japanese 4½s | 94 | 94 | 94 | 2 |
| Japanese 4½s, 2d series | 93¾ | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | 20 |
| Japanese 4s | 86⅝ | 86⅝ | 86⅜ | 4 |
| Republic of Cuba 5s | 103¼ | 102⅞ | 103¼ | 46 |
| U. S. of Mexico 5s | 96⅞ | 96¼ | 96¼ | 5 |
| Total sales | | | | $82,000 |

**State Securities.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York 4s, 1960 | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | 2 |
| New York 4s, 1961 | 103¼ | 103⅛ | 103¼ | 66 |
| Va. deb. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs | 53½ | 53 | 52 | 37 |
| Total sales | | | | $105,000 |

**New York City Issues.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4s, 1955, reg | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ | 4 |
| 4s, 1956, reg | 99⅞ | 99¼ | 99¼ | 2 |
| 4s, 1957 | 100 | 99⅞ | 100 | 25 |
| 4s, 1958 | 100 | 99¾ | 100 | 51 |
| 4s, 1959 | 100 | 99¾ | 100 | 23 |
| 4½s, 1960 | 102¾ | 102½ | 102½ | 132 |
| 4½s, 1917 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ | 2 |
| 4½s, 1957 | 108⅝ | 108⅜ | 108½ | 36 |
| 4½s, 1957, reg | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ | 2 |
| 4½s, 1957, new | 108⅝ | 108½ | 108½ | 23 |
| 4½s, 1957, new reg | 108½ | 108¼ | 108½ | 1 |
| Total sales | | | | $301,000 |
| Grand total | | | | $12,150,000 |

## YEAR'S RANGE IN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

### Where no sale occurred in 1911 the last previous price is given.

| | Highest. | | Lowest. | | Last Sale. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama Currency Fund 4s | J. J. | | | | 111 | Mar. 20, 1904 |
| Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 | J. J. | 99 May 12 | 99 | May 12 | 99 | May 12, 1911 |
| N. Y. H'y Imp. 4s, March 1, 1958 | | | | | 113⅜ | Jan. 19, 1909 |
| N. Y. H'y Imp. 4s, March 1, 1960 | | | | | 105½ | Oct. 28, 1910 |
| N. Y. State 4s, June, 1961 | M. S. | 103¼ Sep. 9 | 102⅝ | Aug 10 | 103¼ | Sep. 19, 1911 |
| N. Y. Canal 4s, July, 1960 | J. J | 106¼ Jun. 2 | 103½ | Aug 21 | 103¼ | Sep. 21, 1911 |
| N. Y. Canal 4s, Jan., 1961 | J. J. | 103⅛ Aug. 24 | 103½ | Aug 24 | 103¼ | Sep. 7, 1911 |
| North Carolina 6s, 1919 | A. O. | | | | 114⅜ | Mar. 28, 1910 |
| North Caro. consol. 4s, 1910 | J. J. | | | | 99⅝ | Feb. 3, 1909 |
| North Caro. consol. 4s, small | | | | | 100¼ | Apr. 8, 1907 |
| North Caro. special tax | A. O. | | | | 117 | Dec. 11, 1903 |
| South Carolina 4½s, 1933 | J. J. | | | | 103½ | July 27, 1910 |
| Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913 | J. J. | 97 Mar. 1 | 96 | Jan 18 | 97 | Sep. 11, 1911 |
| Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913 small | | | | | 95½ | Jun. 20, 1910 |
| Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cfs | | 67½ Mar. 6 | 40 | Jan 13 | 52 | Sep. 22, 1911 |
| Virginia fund debt, 2-3s, 1991 | J. J. | 88 Aug. 30 | 86½ | Mar 4 | 88 | Sep. 16, 1911 |
| Virginia Riddleberger | | | | | 90 | Dec. 20, 1907 |
| U. S. 2s, 1930, reg | Q. Jan. | 101½ Feb. 15 | 101⅜ | Feb 15 | 101½ | Feb. 15, 1911 |
| U. S. 2s, coupon | J. Jan. | 101⅛ Apr. 3 | 101 | Feb 1 | 101 | May 10, 1911 |
| U. S. 4s, 1925, reg | Q. F. | 116 Feb. 21 | 113⅞ | Aug 22 | 113⅞ | Aug. 22, 1911 |
| U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon | Q. F. | 116⅜ Feb. 17 | 113⅝ | Aug 2 | 113⅞ | Aug. 22, 1911 |
| U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon | Q. F. | 102¾ Apr. 17 | 101⅞ | May 31 | 101½ | Aug. 21, 1911 |
| U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg | Q. F. | 103 Feb. 7 | 101⅜ | Aug 30 | 101¼ | Sep. 8, 1911 |
| U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small | | | | | 102½ | Nov. 11, 1910 |
| Panama 2s, 1936, reg | Q. F. | 100½ Jun. 6 | 100½ | Jun 6 | 100½ | Jun. 6, 1911 |
| Panama 2s, 1938, reg | Q. Nov. | | | | 101¼ | Aug. 11, 1910 |
| Panama 3s, 1961 | Q. Mar. | 103 Jun. 22 | 101⅞ | Aug 5 | 102⅜ | Sep. 22, 1911 |
| Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1925 | F. A. | | | | 110 | Nov. 28, 1909 |
| Philippine 4s, 1914-1931 | Q. F. | | | | 111 | May 3, 1906 |
| Phil. Isl. p. w. & Imp. reg. 4s, 1935 | Q. M. | | | | 108¾ | Feb. 26, 1908 |
| Phil. Isl. land pur. 4s, 1914-45 | Q. F. | | | | 100½ | July 14, 1910 |
| Argentina 5s | | 99 Jan. 18 | 96¾ | Sep 18 | 97 | Sep. 20, 1911 |
| Republic of Cuba 5s | M. S. | 104 Feb. 20 | 102¼ | Apr 4 | 103⅛ | Sep. 21, 1911 |
| Republic of Cuba 4½s | | 100 Feb. 2 | 97¾ | Jan 17 | 99 | July 8, 1911 |
| São Paulo (U. S. of B.) 5 p.c., 1919 | | 97⅜ July 20 | 96⅞ | May 24 | 97⅜ | Sep. 9, 1911 |
| U. S. of Mex. s. f. 6s | Q. J. | 97⅞ Jan. 6 | 95½ | Jun 26 | 96¾ | Sep. 21, 1911 |
| U. S. of M. 4s, Ser. A, Dec. 1, 1953 | J. D. | 94½ Jan. 6 | 89½ | Aug 23 | 89½ | Aug. 24, 1911 |
| U. S. of Mex. 4s, Series B | | | | | 96⅜ | May 2, 1910 |
| Imp Chinese Gov. rects, full paid for Hukuang Ry. 5% sterling bonds and interest | | 99 July 31 | 97⅝ | Jun 23 | 97⅝ | Sep. 21, 1911 |
| Imp. Jap. Gov. 4½s, Feb. 15, 1925 | F. A. | 93¾ Jan. 3 | 93½ | Mar 30 | 94 | Sep. 22, 1911 |
| I. Jap. Gov. 4½s, 2d ser. Jy. 10, 1925 | J. J. | 95¼ Jan. 9 | 93⅜ | Mar 31 | 93⅝ | Sep. 22, 1911 |
| Imp. Jap. Gov. 4s, Jan., 1925 | F. A. | 90 Jan. 5 | 86⅝ | Sep 23 | 86⅝ | Sep. 23, 1911 |

## NEW YORK CITY SECURITIES.

| | Highest. | | Lowest. | | Last Sale. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Corporate stock 3½s, 1954 | MN. | 89 Aug. 10 | 88 | Mar 6 | 88 | Sep. 8, 1911 |
| Corp. stock 3½s, 1954, reg | M. N. | 87¼ Jan. 18 | 87¼ | Jan 18 | 87½ | Jan. 18, 1911 |
| Corp. stock 3½s, 1955 | M. N. | | | | 88¼ | Nov. 2, 1910 |
| Corp. stock 3½s, 1959 | | 89½ Jun. 6 | 89½ | Jun 6 | 90¼ | Jun. 6, 1911 |
|

# CYCLIST THROWN IN RACE, BUT WINS

## Cox Makes Sensational Finish in Motor Cycle Contest at Guttenberg Track.

The spectators at the motor cycle races at Guttenberg yesterday were thrilled when in the second mile of the five-mile free-for-all the front tire on George Haas's machine went flat on the first turn and the rider was thrown in the path of onrushing machines. Haas, who is a member of the Staten Island Motor Cycle Club, jumped off the track and into the infield just as J. J. Cox and Theodore Maynz came tearing around the turn. Before Cox could change his course he ran into Haas's machine and was thrown into the air. He did a complete somersault and landed on his side. He was bruised, but remounted his machine and won the race in a sensational finish from Joe Buckingham. Maynz also struck Haas's machine. He had his machine under control and steered up the bank before he fell. He also remounted, and won third place. Haas was leading when he met with the accident and had two victories to his credit in previous contests.

A. J. Graves made his début as a professional, and celebrated it by winning the first heat of a match race with A. F. Corson and Lon Guterman in fine style, but engine trouble spoiled his chances in the following heats, and the match was won by Corson. The summaries:

Three-mile novice under 61 cubic inches.—Won by Theodore Maynz, (N. S. U., 7;) second, William Buckingham, (Harley-Davidson, 4;) third, F. J. Le Roy, (Pengeot, 7.) Time—4:00.

First heat of five-mile professional match race.—Won by A. J. Graves, (Reading-Standard, 7;) second, H. F. Corson, (Indian, 7;) third, Lon Guterman, (Indian, 7.) Time—5:50.

Five-mile, private owners, under 61 cubic inches.—Won by George Haas, (Indian, 7;) second, Robert Buttlar, (Indian, 7;) third, H. W. G. Cox, (Excelsior, 6.) Time—5:38 4-5.

Five-mile, trade riders, miss and out.—Won by George Haas, (Indian, 7;) second, J. J. Cox, (Indian, 7;) third, Robert Buttlar, (Indian, 7.) Time—5:50.

Second heat, five-mile professional match race.—Won by Corson; second, Guterman; third, Graves. Time—5:55 1-5.

Five-mile free-for-all.—Won by J. J. Cox, (R. S., 7;) second, Joe Buckingham, (Harley-Davidson;) third, Theodore Maynz, (N. S. U., 7.) Time—6:25.

Third heat, five-mile professional match race.—Won by Guterman; second, Corson; Graves, bad start. Time—5:54 1-5.

Ten-mile, trade riders, handicap.—Won by H. W. G. Cox, (Excelsior, 6,) 2 minutes; second, J. J. Cox, (Indian, 7,) 20 seconds; third, Theodore Maynz, (N. S. U., 7,) scratch. Time—13:46 1-5.

Final heat, five-mile professional match race.—Won by Corson; second, Guterman. Time—5:53

## WOMAN SWIMMER FAILS.

### Miss Aykroyd Gives Up Attempt to Reach Coney Island.

Miss Alsie Aykroyd, the Boston high school girl who made a second attempt yesterday to swim from the Department of Charities pier at East Twenty-sixth Street to Steeplechase Pier, Coney Island, in an effort to lower the record for the course, which is estimated at twenty-one miles, held by Miss Rose Pitonof, also of Boston, was compelled to abandon the task when she was within a half mile of her goal.

In her swim Miss Aykroyd, although unable to cover the complete course, bettered the time between all the intermediate points from her start to the finish, which was just off Twenty-second Street, Coney Island, by large margins, and had the start been made on time she would, in all probability, have succeeded in hanging up a new mark for the distance.

Instead of starting at 9 o'clock, the delay being brought about by some trouble in the yacht which accompanied her, she dove off the pier at 10:12 A. M., and arrived at Twenty-second Street, Coney Island, at 4:10 P. M., being in the water 5 hours 58 minutes.

Miss Aykroyd headed down the East River amidstream with a strong overhand stroke. She showed unusual speed at the start, swimming with an ebb tide, and in just an hour after her start had reached the Williamsburg Bridge. After rounding Corlears Hook she struck out for Wallabout Bay, which was passed at 11:18 A. M., and by hugging the Brooklyn shore managed to pass Manhattan Bridge at 11:32 A. M. The tide began to flow out as she passed the Brooklyn Bridge, at 11:37 A. M., and she reached the Battery at 12:10 P. M., which was two full minutes faster than any time recorded by either man or woman for the distance.

All points from here on were passed in better time than on previous occasions, and everything looked possible for the completion of the swim in record time until the Point was rounded and the change of tide encountered. The swimmer at all times appeared strong and in a confident mood, and, with the exception of the trouble of the salt water, which affected her eyes, she never complained.

Miss Aykroyd passed Quarantine at 1:54 P. M., and in a few minutes was seen off Fort Hamilton, making this point at 2:22 P. M. The end of the journey was well in sight, and, with the tide still in her favor, she rounded Norton's Point, which was considered the only obstacle in the way, in good shape at 3:30 P. M. She was far out in the stream on rounding the Point, but headed for the shore after turning and made a straight line for Sea Gate, with the tide still in her favor and with little effort.

From here on until Twenty-second Street was reached the task became a hazardous one, and the tide began to flow out quickly. There was no sign of a let-up in her swimming, and the accompanying launch went ahead of the swimmer to Coney Island to inform the contestant's mother, who was waiting for her, that she would soon finish, but after the departure of the launch it was only a few minutes when she was forced to give up. Her time to Norton's Point was 1 hour and 15 minutes faster than any other time ever recorded between these same two points.

## LOUISA D. CAPTURES RACE.

### Twenty Motor Boats Start in 40-Mile Handicap Contest.

Twenty motor boats of various lengths and horse power completed a forty-mile course yesterday in the annual long distance handicap race of the New York Motor Boat Club, from 147th Street and the Hudson River, to Rockland Light and return. The Louisa D., owned by H. Van Ness, proved the winner. She covered the course in 5:16:55, defeating W. B. Young's Anna V. by 0:12:17.

Each boat's handicap was based on her actual performance in previous races during the season just closing. The boats were sent away from the club float at their allotted intervals from a standing start. When the signal was given by the committee, C. F. Chapman, W. E. Little, J. P. Ackerman, and C. A. Leonard, each boat's engine was "dead," and the time consumed in starting it was deducted from the running time. H. Dill's Wayward, starting at 9:30, led the fleet in the up-river contest.

## Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Following is the forecast for the cotton and grain States for Monday and Tuesday, as issued by the United States Weather Bureau:

North and South Carolina—Local showers Monday and probably Tuesday; light to moderate east and southeast winds.

Georgia and Florida—Probably showers Monday and Tuesday; easterly winds.

Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Fair in northern, probably showers in southern portions Monday and Tuesday; moderate easterly winds.

Eastern Texas—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday, except probably showers on the coast; light to moderate east and southeast winds.

Western Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

Utah—Cloudy Monday. Tuesday probably fair.

Oklahoma—Cloudy Monday. Tuesday probably fair; not much change in temperature.

Kentucky—Increasing cloudiness, probably followed by showers Monday night or Tuesday; cooler Tuesday.

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Lower Michigan—Local rains and cooler Monday. Tuesday unsettled; continued cool; moderate northeasterly winds.

Upper Michigan—Cloudy and continued cool Monday and Tuesday; moderate northeast and east winds.

Wisconsin—Unsettled Monday, probably showers in extreme southern portion. Tuesday overcast; moderate northeasterly winds.

Minnesota—Cloudy and continued cool Monday and Tuesday; moderate variable winds, mostly easterly.

Iowa—Cloudy Monday, probably preceded by showers in southeast portion; Tuesday unsettled.

Missouri—Unsettled Monday; cooler in southern and central portions. Tuesday cloudy and continued cool.

North Dakota—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Nebraska and South Dakota—Local rain Monday; Tuesday unsettled.

Kansas—Cloudy Monday; cooler in southern portion. Tuesday unsettled.


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Arrival of Buyers.
Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 4000 Bryant

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Schultz, flannels; 104 Worth Street.
Milner, W. L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; F. A. Gerdes, domestics; 684 Broadway; Hotel Broztell.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Rochester, N. Y.; J. C. McCarthy, dress goods and silks; Hotel Broztell.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; M. A. Cook, wash goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Broztell.
Sessions, F. W., Millinery Company, Utica, N. Y.; J. V. Clermont, millinery, hats, and ribbons; 621 Broadway.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. D. Bartholomew, housefurnishing goods; 214 Church Street.
Pringle Brothers, Charleston, S. C.; A. F. Pringle, furnishing goods; Hotel Woodward.
Holmes, D. H., Company, New Orleans, La.; J. B. Bellamy, linens; L. E. Masson, dress and wash goods; J. Streck, handkerchiefs, neckwear, and veilings; 20 East Twentieth Street; Hotel Longacre.
Cherry, Los Angles, Cal.; G. H. Cherry, ladies' ready to wear; 142 Fifth Avenue.
Dejong's, Evansville, Ind.; Mr. Grossbaum, cloaks, suits, waists, and dresses; 114 Fifth Avenue.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburgh, Penn.; T. Kaufman, furnishing goods; 200 Fifth Avenue.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. A. David, upholstery goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Euwers, J. N., Sons Company, Youngstown, Ohio; J. N. Euwer, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Victoria.
Conn-Coblens Company, Baltimore, Md.; L. Coblens, hosiery and gloves; Hoffman House.
Fettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; A. Taylor, domestics; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Grand.
Brafman, J., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; J. Brafman, woolens; Hotel Grand.
Garfinkel, J., & Co., Washington, D. C.; Miss L. Wenner, infants' wear; Hotel Wolcott.
Miller & Rhoades, Richmond, Va.; G. S. Reeder, cloaks, suits, and waists; 55 White Street; Hotel Wolcott.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; D. D. Adams, clothing; 15 East Twenty-second Street; The Breslin.
Duffy-Powers Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. J. Beckton, cloaks and suits; 45 East Seventeenth Street.
Stearns, L. L., & Co., Williamsport, Penn.; F. Legg, linens; G. L. Stearns, dry goods; Hotel St. Denis.
Marks-Rothenberg Company, Meridien, Miss.; L. Rothenberg, dress goods and silks; I. S. Rothenberg, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Dougherty-Little-Redwine Company, Atlanta, Ga.; L. A. Redwine, notions and furnishing goods; 258 Church Street.
Krauss Company, New Orleans, La.; L. Krauss, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Pierrepont.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Wilson, millinery; 2 Walker Street; The Hermitage.
Miller, Daniel Company, Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Spencer, domestics; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Gregorian.

SALESMAN
with a large established trade in fine silk chiffon and cotton waists; first-class man only will be given partnership in a well-known house; (am alone;) must be able to invest about $5,000; names strictly confidential. Address Box B 237 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to handle a popular-priced line of silk and lingerie dresses; good proposition for the right man. Apply in person or by mail to Peerless Dress and Costume Co., 454 Broadway.

SALESMAN, one-time manufacturer, wishes to connect with cloak and suit house. C 53 Times.

Guide for Buyers.
*One line, 12 months, $116.80; 6 mos., $61.98; 3 mos., $32.76; 1 mo., $11.40.*

ADVERTISING NOVELTIES & SOUVENIRS. A. C. Bozselman & Co., 469 Broadway.
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES. Leumann, Boesch & Weingart, 122 5th Av.
MARABOU Neckwear, Novelties & Trimmings. Hauser & Davis Mfg., 39 East 8th St.
MANICURE SUPPLIES. Lustr-ite (Fiorodine Mfg. Co.,) 43 Franklin.

AUTUMN RESORTS.
*1 time per line, 25c. 7 times, consecutively, $1.40. 30 times, consecutively or every other day, $5.00.*

NEW YORK—New York City.
IN THE COUNTRY IN NEW YORK CITY.
Ideal hotel, 300 feet above Hudson. Large grounds, plenty shade, fine tennis court. Stable and garage accommodations, modern conveniences; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; accommodates 50 guests; accessible by train or Subway. Address for booklet, THE CHESTNUTS. Riverdale-on-Hudson, New York City. Tel. Kingsbridge 133.

NEW JERSEY—Montclair.

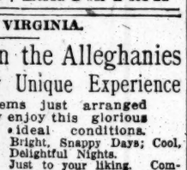
600 feet elevation.
Hotel MONTCLAIR
*Open the year 'round.*
*14 Miles from New York —the BEST of Roads.*
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
T. EDMUND KRUMBHOLZ
Also "The Sagamore," on Lake George

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Josiah White & Sons Company.
NEW HOTEL MERION,
Atlantic City, N. J.—Vermont Av., near beach. Newly brick built; open all year; cuisine unsurpassed. MACK LATZ & CO. A. T. MURPHY, Mgr.
*Ask Mr. Foster.* | Free information. Flatiron Arcade. B'way & 23d St.

WEST VIRGINIA.
An Autumn in the Alleghanies
Is An Absolutely Unique Experience
Everything seems just arranged so that you may enjoy this glorious season under ideal conditions.
Climate Just Right — Bright, Snappy Days; Cool, Delightful Nights.
Cuisine and Hotel — Just to your liking. Comfortable, Cozy, Homelike.
For the Days — Tennis, Golf, Motoring, Riding, Hunting.
For the Evenings — Music, Dancing, Cards, Open Fires, pleasant Company.
White Sulphur Springs Hotel
On the Main Line of C. & O. Ry.
Open Until October 15th.
For booklets, terms, reservations, etc., address Geo.F. Adams,Mgr.,White Sulphur Springs,W.Va
If you prefer the Seashore,
Hotel Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Virginia, is also under the management of Mr. Adams. New York Office, 1,122 Broadway. Telephone 1872 Madison Square.

PENNSYLVANIA—Delaware Water Gap.
Enjoy Autumn's charms and attractiveness at THE MOUNTAIN PARADISE,
WATER GAP HOUSE
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
Highest altitude, overlooking all other hotels and surrounding country. Acknowledged to be unquestionably the finest hotel in every respect in this region; entertains 500 guests. Interesting Sept. and Oct. rates. Write for handsome booklet and auto maps. JOHN PURDY COPE.
The KITTATINNY
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
Leading hotel; steam heat, open fires, etc. Write for Booklet, Auto Maps. Special September and October rates. Cafe and Grill. G. FRANK COPE.

FOR SALE.
TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 Months for $5
and upwards. Every machine is in fine working order and will be kept so during term of rental. Initial payment allowed to apply if purchased. WE SELL rebuilt machines, guaranteed for one year, at a saving of 50% to 75%. Send for catalogue.
TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St., 7 Doors from B'way. Tel. 6353 Cortlandt. | 345 Broadway, Cor. of Leonard St. Tel. 6408 Franklin.

ROLL TOP DESKS
Office Furniture
in great variety of Style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW
111 FULTON ST.

DESKS Roll and Flat Top. Chairs, Filing Cabinets. Office Partition. HAMBURGER, 33 E.20th St.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
SMALL PIANOS
Rented very low; some $3 month. Bargains in Grand, Player, and Upright Pianos. Used Aeolian Player-Piano.....$375
Liberal Terms; large stock to select from.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM, Mfrs.,
23 EAST 14TH STREET.

$135 Looks Like New
Upright, Mahogany Finish, Beautiful Tone.
STEINWAY
Sacrifice, NEW PIANOS and PLAYER-PIANOS.
For Rent
Privilege Purchase.
Moderate Prices Terms
NO INTEREST.
BIDDLE PIANO CO., 30 West 32d St.


SURROGATE NOTICES.

SPERB, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the Country of New York,

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SPERB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Charles R. Bauerdorf, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November, 1911.

Dated New York, May 1st, 1911.

CHARLES F. BAUERDORF,
CHARLES ROHE,
Executors.

CHARLES R. BAUERDORF, Attorney for Executors, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

HICKS, EDITH BURCHELL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDITH BURCHELL HICKS, late of Summit, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Stitt & Phillips, No. 113 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of April, 1911. HENRY J. BURCHELL, Jr., Executor. STITT & PHILLIPS, Attys. for Ex'r, No. 113 Fulton St., Manhattan, New York City.

WOODMAN, GEORGE H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George H. Woodman, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Leventritt, Cook & Nathan, her attorneys, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of February next.

Dated New York, the 7th day of August, 1911.

ELIZABETH LE B. WOODMAN,
Administratrix.

LEVENTRITT, COOK & NATHAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

HESSE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HESSE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Geo. H. Hyde, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of June, 1911. HENRY HESSE, JR., LOUIS STOIBER, Executors. GEO. H. HYDE, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, Manhattan.

KROWER, ALFRED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED KROWER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Felix H. Levy, at No. 37 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of February next.—Dated New York, August 11, 1911. HARRY Z. OPPENHEIMER, LOUIS KROWER, LEONARD KROWER, Executors. FELIX H. LEVY, Attorney for Executors, 37 Liberty Street, New York City.


MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.
Change
of Tax Day may not be known to many property owners who will be affected by it. Consult our Bureau of Tax Registration.
LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL - - $4,000,000
SURPLUS - - 5,500,000
160 Broadway, New York.
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.
375 Fulton Street, Jamaica.

Geo. R. Read & Co.
REAL ESTATE
20 Nassau St. 3 East 35th St.

J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO
*Manager of Estates*
Brokers, Appraisers,
161 West 40th St., nr. B'way. Tel. 376 Bryant.
J. Romaine Brown. A. P. W. Kinnan.

East Side.
FOR SALE—FOR SALE
I am offering a beautiful new 5-story American basement private house,
46 EAST 52D STREET
In one of the choicest Residence blocks of the City at a bargain price,
$10,000 Less than Appraisal
or than it could be reproduced for.
YOUR OWN BROKER, OR
CHARLES BUEK, Owner,
5 East 42d Street.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
YOUR TENANT WILL HELP YOU PAY
for your home and your investment if you buy one of our new 2-family houses in 11th Avenue, Brooklyn, bet. 49th and 50th Streets. $750 cash, $50 monthly.
REALTY ASSOCIATES
176 Remsen St., Bklyn.

BUILDER'S SACRIFICE—New one-family detached cottage, restricted plot, 40x120, near Ocean Parkway; 9 rooms, shower bath; trim and doors all of oak; parquet floors, steam heat, gas, electric light; laundry in cellar; dining room has beam ceiling; buffet with china closets, plate shelves; large kitchen with combination ranges, stationary refrigerator and pantry; costly decorations. Write Builder Heres, 1,304 Avenue T, Brooklyn.

You Don't Need a Servant
in an "Easy Housekeeping Home." Prospect Park East, $1,000 cash and $50 to $55 monthly. Send for booklet. REALTY ASSOCIATES, 176 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Beautiful 9 Room House
Modern; all latest improvements; short distance from shore; only 32 minutes from Penn. Station, N. Y. C.; on 2 full city lots; 2 more lots can be acquired if desired; macadamized streets, cement walks, curbs, &c.; has electric lighting, sewered property; privileges of fine bathing beach; dock anchorage and high-class yacht clubhouse; refined and select neighborhood and elegant surroundings; price, $7,000; terms will be arranged to suit purchaser; title guaranteed. Address Waterfront, Box 200 Times Downtown.

WATER FRONT LOTS,
only ½ hour from Penn. Station; few people know even of the existence of this beautiful water-front property so near New York City; fine dock for bathing, &c.; elegant bathing beach; yacht clubhouse on the water's edge; finest residential property on Long Island; streets, sidewalks, gas, electricity, and sewers; no assessments whatever; improvements all paid for; selling very cheap on easy terms; titles guaranteed; make appointment to see this property. Choice Water Front Lots, 146 East 34th St., New York.

LET YOUR RENT PAY
Queens, L. I. A beautiful new semi-bungalow. Price $6,200; value $6,700. 28 minutes from Broadway, 3 minutes from express station; 100 trains daily, electric, subway, and trolleys. Select neighborhood. Restricted property. Every modern convenience; schools, libraries, churches, etc. A Perfect Gem. Write for description.
Small amount cash; easy monthly payments. Call, write, or 'phone 8257 Cortlandt.
J. MEADE BRIGGS, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

Distinctive and Satisfying.
Owner must sacrifice most picturesque home on "Ridge of Long Island," 2 miles east of Jamaica; commanding location; overlooks Bay and Narrows to Jersey Highlands; built last Summer; 10 rooms, 3 baths, beautiful loggia, 4 fireplaces, large grounds with garden and shrubbery; fireproof garage; express station, 26 minutes out. Write OWNER, 585 Fulton St., Brooklyn, or 'phone 6741 Main.

A HOME FOR THE SAME AS RENT.
7 and 8 room houses, with 2 to 6 lots; 32 minutes out; modern improvements; low prices; terms very easy; also beautiful water front property. Wm. Sallberg, 391 East 149th St., Room 213.

Attractive, modern 13-room house; hardwood trim; all improvements; 70-foot corner lot; large garage; worth $9,250; sell $8,500; cash $2,500. Davis, 114 Maple St., Richmond Hill, L. I.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.
is supposed to be the most beautiful place on earth where everybody is perfect and perfectly contented.
RIVER VIEW MANOR, at Hastings-on-Hudson, is the most beautiful suburb for an all-year home in near New York. It has a fine colony of cultured people residing here in artistic homes. You can make this your Utopia if the ideal appeals to you. High class but not high priced. Villa Plots, $800 and up. You can own your own home in River View Manor with a small payment, balance like rent. To reach, take N. Y. Central to Hastings-on-Hudson. Auto bus always at station. Booklet on request.
HASTINGS HOMES CO., 103 West 40th St.

Biggest Bargain In
Westchester County.
Fine old homestead, 17 rooms, all modern. Magnificent plot. Views for miles up and down the Hudson. House cost $30,000 to build. Will sell for $16,000. Very easy terms. WESTCHESTER, P. O. Box 49 Times Sq. Station.

AT MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.
An unusually attractive sunny house, convenient to New Haven Railroad station, and everything; five rooms first floor, 7 family bedrooms; hot-water heating, electric lights, hardwood floors; owing going away for Winter months will rent furnished to a very desirable family.
Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

At Mount Vernon and Pelham Heights, several modern and attractive homes for rent at prices from $75 to $150 per month; beautiful grounds and environment. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y. 'Phone 708.

Plots and Houses for sale and rent. Angell, Scarsdale; office open after 2 o'clock.

New Rochelle.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—New cottage, 12 rooms and 3 baths; hot-water heat; open fireplaces; electricity; large plot; convenient; price $11,500; rent $900. H. B. DOWNEY, 282 Huguenot St.

Yonkers.
COMING TO YONKERS?
Let me show you the glorious view from Hudson View Terrace. Plots and houses for sale at fair prices. Write to-day. Christian Gaul, 23 N. Broadway, Yonkers.


REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FARM BARGAINS.
70 acres—good house and barns.....$1,300
100 acres—8-room house and barns.....$1,500
8 acres—hour and a half out.....$500
$25 acres—3-room house and barns.....$2,500
A. R. E., Room 803, 105 West 40th St.


LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET
LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

GARDEN CITY
NEW YORK'S MOST BEAUTIFUL SUBURB
The place to enjoy country life with all city conveniences and the superior social advantages that only a refined, highly restricted neighborhood can offer.
Attractive and distinctive homes and plots of all sizes for sale.
Our policy is to make terms to suit the customer.
Write to-day for illustrated book giving views of Garden City and showing designs and character of houses.
GAGE E. TARBELL
320 Fifth Avene, New York
Telephone 7944 Madison.

On September 30th, 1911, we open for inspection the high-class, perfectly developed, and unusually attractive "Water-front Park,"
"WAMPAGE SHORES,"
on Manhasset Bay, Sands Point, L. I.
R. R. Station, Port Washington.
Two years' work and a large expenditure of money have created local conditions for homes on this beautiful little Peninsula, which stretches far out in the broadest and most picturesque part of Manhasset Bay. No development of similar completeness and attractiveness has ever been attempted in the neighborhood of New York. WAMPAGE SHORES, with one mile of beautiful beach; with no road or reservation in front, makes ownership possible of a type of property with private beaches, heretofore only within reach of the very wealthiest.
Write for map and particulars and see "Wampage Shores."
S. OSGOOD PELL & CO.
Tel. 5619 Bryant. 542 Fifth Ave.

GREAT HOUSE BARGAIN
$5,950 BUYS A $7,500 HOUSE.
A beautiful new home, built by "day's work"; gas, electricity, running water, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, large wardrobes; many special features; a large plot on an attractive avenue in private residence park; fine surroundings; 24 minutes to Herald Square or Battery, on the Pennsylvania tunnel line; near depot; very easy terms and small deposit, or will rent with privilege of buying and apply rent payments on purchase. Call, write, or phone T. I. M'NEECE, 150 Nassau St.
PHONE 4070 BEEKMAN.

A GENTLEMAN'S SHORE FRONT ESTATE, 17 acres, fronting on Old Field Bay; house 13 rooms, 2 baths; also gardener's cottage of 5 rooms; all modern improvements; finest kind of fruit and shrubbery. Photographs, price, &c., STEPHEN YATES, 148 East 34th St.

NORTH SHORE.
PLANDOME, MANHASSET BAY.
Water view, beach privilege; corner; for immediate sale; bargain.
Address Owner, 764 Lexington Ave.

For Rent.—Furnished concrete house; red tiled roof; 8 rooms, bath, 2 toilets, steam heat, electricity and gas, open fireplaces, 4 porches; on corner, exclusive neighborhood, Flushing, L. I.; rent, $1,200 year; references required. X 45 Times.

Sacrifice price on new stucco cottage, 6 rooms, fireplace, parquet floors throughout; every improvement. Alfred E. Lloyd, Broadway at 22d St., Flushing, L. I.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET
HILLTOP BUNGALOW, $275.
Among the oaks and cedars, 3 rooms, nice porch; outhouse. Large plot, $95; $10 down, $5 monthly; 52 trains daily. MOUNTAINSIDE, 69 Times Downtown.

Jersey Facts tell of the advantages New Jersey offers for homes for investment and for factories. Drop a postal for it to-day. New Jersey-New York Real Estate Exchange. Hudson Terminal, 30 Church St., New York.

Oradell, Fairmount, Hackensack.—Attractive, new houses, improvements, $3,200 to $6,500; $500 cash, balance as rent. John N. Falkinburg, 1,133 Broadway, New York.

ALMOST giving away new house, six light rooms and bath; nearly half acre land; price $2,500; easy terms. Nicholson, Lynhurst, N. J.

Only $200 per acre for 5½ acres; rich garden land, hour out, D., L. & W. R. R.; near station; no buildings. Slocum, 141 B'way.

TWO IDEAL FARMS.
Rev. Palmer, Perth Amboy.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.
Orchard Bargains.—2,500 trees, apple, peach, pear, and cherry; joines Hale & Coleman orchard; stock, tools, $8,000; honest description; illustrated catalogue; 100 farms. Dibble Farm Agency, Ansonia, Conn.

Gentleman's residence; furnished; improvements; beautiful location; large grounds; rent low. Box 231, Stamford, Conn.

Bungalow Sites, $100 up an acre; new clubhouse, near Bantam Lake, Columbia Univ. Summer camp; ideal for young people; restricted. "Goodaire," Lakeside, Conn.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
—Tax Day, Oct. 1st—
We offer unexcelled facilities for placing your funds promptly in tax exempt First Mortgage, netting 4½% and 5%. Guaranteed if desired. The Best Security in the World. Prompt, Courteous Attention.
M. MORGENTHAU, JR. CO.
95 LIBERTY ST., N. Y.

Want $18,000 4½%, centrally located, Manhattan; appraised $30,000; lot $20,000; principals. Jenks, 115 Broadway.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET
Four lots, four blocks from east end of Washington Bridge and one-half block from Morris Av. trolley, six minutes' ride to 181st St. Subway; two lots on Nelson Av., near 168th St., one block from Ogden Av. trolley, six minutes' ride to 181st St. Subway, eight minutes' ride to 155th St. elevated; two lots fronting on White Plains Road; will sell or exchange for improved; send for maps of property and locality to owner. C. De Voe, 1,423 Jessup Place, High Bridge, New York City.

Attention, Bronx Owners
Do you need cash for your property? If so, send me full particulars at once. Investor, 84 Times.

Choice corner lot, Grand Boulevard and Concourse; frontage 108x59; $16,000. Richardson, 227 Times Downtown.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.
Staten Island farm, 11 acres, to be sold to close up affairs of a corporation; cheapest tract of land in New York City at price; must be sold at once. S. D. Hannah, 277 Broadway, N. Y.

Grant City.—Corner plot, very desirable, 100x87; Washington Av., Thompson St., $2,250; cash $1,000; no agents. Regard, 707 Amsterdam Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished.
$1,000.00 PER ANNUM.
NO. 388 ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE,
(Bet. 129th and 130th Streets.)
3 STORY and BASEMENT, HIGH-STOOP DWELLING CONTAINING 12 Rooms and Bath. RECENTLY OVERHAULED AND IN FIRST-CLASS CONDITION.
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
No. 252 West 138th St.
Tel. 1008 Audubon.

781 West End Av., near 98th; 4-story and basement house; 10 rooms, 2 baths; in fine order; near Subway express station; $1,700.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES.
Especially attractive list between 23d and 90th Sts.
ALSO A NUMBER OF HOUSES FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
9 Pine St. and 532 5th Av., cor. 44th St.

434 MADISON AVE.
Four story and basement brownstone dwelling to let, size 20x82x76; sixteen rooms and bath; rent low; possession at once.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

A three and two story extension dwelling to let: No. 133 East 104th Street, near Lexington Av.; eight rooms and bath; house in perfect order; rent only $500.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

121 WEST 88TH ST.
Four-story American basement dwelling. RENT $2,000.
Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

The demand for property at NEPONSIT is such that prices cannot long be held at the present level.
Lots sold on period payments.
NEPONSIT REALTY COMPANY,
1 W. 34th ST., N. Y.
Bklyn. Office, 176 REMSEN ST.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.
Store, Basement and Floors
*In New 12-Story Fireproof Bldg.,*
71 & 73 MURRAY ST.
Near West B'way. Most attractive floors ever offered in lower section of city. Lot, 50x100. Ready for immediate occupancy. No interior columns; light on three sides, automatic sprinkler, two passenger and one freight elevator. Low insurance. Full commission to brokers.
Wm. H. Whiting & Co.
41 PARK ROW. Tel. 5900 Cort.
Elevator Running. Agent on Premises.

1653-1655 Broadway,
51x70 FT.
Two fine connecting showrooms, with large basement.
Possession on Oct. 1st
Henry D. Winans & May, Agents.
749 5TH AV., NEAR 58TH ST.

40TH STREET
Adjoining
FIFTH AVE.
5-story building within 100 feet of Fifth Ave.; can be secured on long lease at reasonable rental.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
17 West 42nd Street.

42 & 44 West 39 St.
Large Studio

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN. West Side.

# THE LANGHAM

Central Park West, 73d and 74th Streets, New York

**Apartments of the Highest Type**

with unusually light, large rooms

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK

**10-12 Rooms (3 Baths), $4,000 to $6,500**

Apply to Superintendent Whiting, on the premises, Tel. 4020 Columbus, or to Pease & Elliman, Real Estate Agents, 165 West 72nd Street.

NEW APARTMENTS JUST FINISHED

# OREGON

54th St. & 7th Ave.

12 STORY FIREPROOF HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

**Only a few choice apartments left**

**4, 5 & 6 Rooms, $1,200-$1,800 per annum**

OPEN EVENINGS.

RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES

or Gibbs & Kirby, Agents, 103d St. and Broadway.

# Versailles Apartments

Broadway and 91st St.

**9 Room Corner Apartment**

6 rooms on street.
Dining Room, 15x18.6
Sitting Room, 15x12
Parlor, 15x19.6
Magnificent woodwork.
Bedrooms averaging 12x13, finished in bird's-eye maple.

**PRICE $2000.**

RENTING REMCO SYSTEM

**AMIDON,**

83d St., (n. w. cor.,) B'way, 7 rooms and bath; exceptionally large, light rooms; all outside apartments; $1,300 to $1,500; all improvements.

**LINLAUGH,**

2,647 B'way, (101st St.;) 6, 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; all night elevator; 'phone and hall service; $67.50 to $80.

Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

# The Wendolyn

**S. E. Cor. 100th St. and Riverside Drive**

A new twelve-story fire and sound proof building.

**The only house of its kind on the west side. A few of the 10 and 11 room apartments left. Rent from $2,800 to $3,500.**

Inspection invited.

J. AXELROD, Owner, on the Premises.

**or SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents**
**162 West 72d Street.**

# CAMBRIA

**347-353 West 55th St.**

Bet. 8th and 9th Aves.

**1 Room Bath Kitchenette $40 to $42.50**

Best Value in the City

Absolutely Fireproof. Extra Large Rooms. Exceptional Closet Space. Restaurant on Premises. Agent on Premises.

Satisfactory References Indispensable.

**2 Rooms Bath Kitchenette Unfurnished $47.50 to $60 Furnished, $57.50 to $70**

# HOTEL WOODWARD

HOUSEKEEPING ANNEX

Broadway & 55th St., N. Y.

CONVENIENCE of a Hotel with PRIVACY of a Home.

Furnished if Desired.

'Phone 5000 Columbus.

**The Oakdale**

BACHELOR APARTMENTS

**36-38 West 35th St.,**

NEAR 5TH AV.

Suites of 2 and 3 rooms and bath. Hotel service.

**Rents $500 to $1,000**

Superintendent on premises, or FT. AMSTERDAM REALTY CO., 59 Wall St. Tel., 6650—Broad.

**Hague Apartments**
**547 Riverside Drive**

overlooking Hudson River, Palisades and Claremont.

High class Apartments, 6 or 7 rooms and bath.

Excellent location; convenient to subway express station; all night elevator; hall and 'phone service.

APARTMENTS, $900 to $1,500.

THE

# LOMBARD

**WEST END AV. & 76th St.**

VERY SELECT

**9 Room and 11 Room Apartment**

Telephones {1282 Murray Hill / 6300 Columbus

**2,128-30 Broadway,**

Diagonally opposite Ansonia Hotel.

A most beautiful

**12 rooms and 3 baths apartment.**

Absolutely fireproof building.
Only two apartments in the house.
Every room exceptionally large and light.
Every known modern convenience.
Open for inspection.

**GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS**
**222 WEST 59TH ST.**

DUPLEX STUDIO TO LEASE.

Also apartments of three rooms and bath to lease from $1,200; ideal for bachelor or couple; furnished and unfurnished.

JAMES E. BALL, Manager.

**THE ADRIAN,**
**58 West 72d St., Corner.**

Eight large, light rooms, tiled bath; electric light; parquet floors; night and day elevator; Subway express and elevated stations on 72d; all surface lines convenient; rent $1,200 to $1,300. Also four-room apartment and bath, $50.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

**THE AYLSMERE,**
60 West 67th St.

Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; two elevators night and day, passenger and service; steam dryer; convenient to all traction lines; rent $1,000 to $1,530.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

**65 Central Park West**

N. W. CORNER 66TH ST.

Ideal 8 room Suite, large, light, sunny, facing Central Park; high class service; rent $1,700; also 2 room bachelor Apartment. Apply Supt.

**WEST END AVE.**

301 West 106th St, 10 large, sunny rooms, 3 baths; river view; excellent service; fireproof; perfect condition; $2,700. Seventh floor, west.

**LIFE BUILDING,**
21 West 31st St.

2 rooms and bath, $600; 4-room apartment, $1,500; open fireplaces; meals served in apartments.

**THE CHACORNAC,**
**5-7 WEST 91ST ST.**

High-class elevator apartments, 7 and 8 large, light rooms, with 2 baths; very attractive; convenient location; rent $1,200 to $1,500.

# WINFIELD

**207 West 56th Street,**

Between Broadway & Seventh Ave.

**Completely Reconstructed**

Thoroughly modern and exclusive apartments.
Extra servants' rooms.

**7 & 8 Rooms with Baths, $1500 to $1950**

Apply on premises or
MOORE & WYCKOFF,
546 Fifth Ave., cor. 45th St.
Telephone 1263 Bryant.

**A FEW**

Two, Three, and Four Room

**APARTMENTS,**

furnished and unfurnished, in the exceptionally located

**Schuyler Arms**

**307 West 98th St.,**

on terms that will surprise you.

Two doors from Riverside Drive. Near Express Subway station. Convenient for elevated and surface lines.

Maid service included.
Restaurant in building.
'Phone 3964 Riverside.

**SAN SALVADOR**

**378 Central Park West**

Corner Apartments, six large rooms.

RENTS $1,050.

One apartment of seven rooms, first floor, corner; chance for doctor; immediate possession.

SNOWBER & SMITH,
2190 BROADWAY, (78th St.)

**DON'T COME HERE**

if you want a flashy entrance AND ALL IT IMPLIES, BUT IF YOU WANT

**A Homelike Apartment**

**5-6 or 7 Rooms Rent $50-$65**

WITH ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS IN REFINED NEIGHBORHOOD, Apply

**West End Av. 738 Cor 96 St.**

Block from Subway Express Station.

**Big Concessions.**
**94TH ST.**

NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

High Class Elevator Apartments with All Improvements.

**315** FRONT APT., 6 ROOMS & BATH, $46-$52.00.
REAR APT., 5 ROOMS & BATH, $42.50.

**321** 4 and 5 ROOMS AND BATH AND EXTRA LARGE FOYER, $45 TO $65.

Will accept any reasonable offer from desirable tenants.

BACHELOR APARTMENT

**OVER 5TH AVE. BANK**

5TH AVE. AND 44TH ST.

3 VERY LARGE ROOMS AND 1 BATH FRONTING ON 5TH AVE.

**HERBERT A. SHERMAN**

532 5th Av., cor. 44th St., and 9 Pine St.

**SONOMA**

BROADWAY AND 55TH ST.

MOST CENTRAL LOCATION IN TOWN.

Apartments of 4, 5, and 8 rooms, 1 and 2 baths; exceptionally large, light rooms, with high ceiling, decorated to suit; superior hall and elevator service. Your inspection invited each day, including Sundays. Also 1 furnished apartment of 8 rooms and 2 baths.

**The Prasada** Central Park West, Corner 65th Street.

Apartments of 8 & 10 rooms, 2 & 3 baths; every convenience and improvement, including foyer, pantry, free refrigerator, etc.

**St. Augustine**

264 West 57th Street, near Broadway. Corner apartment, 9 rooms and bath. Rent $1,400. Superintendent on premises.

**$50 AND $60.**

100 West 87 St., S. W. Corner Columbus Av. 7 Extra Large Outside Rooms and Bath, with all improvements.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN. West Side. Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

**KINGS COLLEGE**

**501 West 121st St.** N. W. Corner Amsterdam Ave.

**5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Baths.**
**RENTALS $540 TO $900.**

Very desirable location, facing Morningside Park. Parquet floors, ample closets, spacious bathrooms, all night elevator and 'phone service.

**530-560 WEST 144TH ST.**

**One Block from 145th St. Subway Station.**
Between Broadway and Amsterdam Ave.
**2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Baths.**
2 and 3 Room Apartments Have Kitchenettes.
**RENTALS $420 TO $840.**

Rooms are large, light, perfectly ventilated; ample closet room. Dining rooms have paneled wainscoting, beam ceilings; all night elevator and 'phone service.

RENTING OFFICE, 560 W. 144TH ST.

**PINKNEY COURT**

**151 to 159 West 140th St.** Near 7th Ave.

**5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Baths.**
**RENTALS $390 TO $660.**

Within one block of 6th Ave. and 9th Ave. elevated stations. Convenient to subway. Large, light rooms; all night elevators; 'phone service.

Apply on Premises or
LOUIS ISRAELSON, Agent
398 West 145th St.
(At St. Nicholas Ave.)
'Phone Audubon 3540.

# STRATHMORE

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, S. E. CORNER 113TH STREET

**A Few Choice Apartments to Let**
**100 Feet Frontage on the Drive**

Two apartments to floor; 10 rooms, 3 baths and large foyer, 14 closets, pantry. Parlors 18x22. Dining room 17x21; Master bedroom 17x20; other rooms large.

No other apartments on Riverside Drive, with similar rental, can compare with these. The sunlight, air and view are really unusual.

Apartments may be seen at any time, and on request by letter or telephone (John 5567 or Morningside 488) our representative will call on you with plan and prices.

**HALL, HAWKES & PRENTICE,**
32 NASSAU STREET.

# SOUND VIEW

Northwest Corner

**140th STREET and CONVENT AV.**

Convenient to Subway and Elevated. Restricted Private House Neighborhood.

**JUST COMPLETED**

**10 Story Fireproof Building**

**3, 4, 5 and 6 ROOMS**

**Rentals, $540 to $1,200 Yearly**

Every Improvement, Including Mail Chute, Filtered Water and Vacuum Cleaner, Laundry and Steam Clothes Dryers. Outlet for small Electric Stove in every kitchen.

Unobstructed View in all Directions.

**Opposite St. Nicholas Park and City College Campus**

'Phone, 6157—Audubon.

# HILLCREST

**APARTMENTS**
**430 West 116th St.**

One block from 116th St. and Broadway Subway Station.

**8 Outside Sunny Rooms**

2 and 3 baths

Living rooms.....18x23 feet
Dining rooms.....14x19 feet
Bedrooms, southern exposure..13x16 feet

Spacious foyers. Wide halls. Ample closets.

Elevator and all Modern Conveniences.

**RENTS $1,500 TO $2,000.**

Open for inspection until 10 P. M.

**HeatherdellCourt**

**Northwest Corner Broadway and 179th St.**

**Why Pay Big Rent,**

when you can get a beautiful apartment in this modern Elevator Building with every up-to-date convenience, filtered water, etc., only couple minutes from 181st Subway?

**4 Rooms.....$37 to $40**
**5 Rooms.....$50 to $55**
**7 Rooms.....$65 to $70**

KNAP & WASSON CO. Agents,
BROADWAY & 178TH ST.

**ROSALIND COURT**

**510 West 144th St.**

Between Amsterdam and Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

Near Subway, Elevated, & Crosstown Cars.

**4 Large Rooms.....$35—$40**
**5 Large Rooms, Front...$45—$50**
**6 Large Rooms, Front...$55—$60**

**Ground Floor, 6 Rooms, Suitable for Dentist, $60.**

See Superintendent on premises, or
Duff & Brown, 1,715 Amsterdam Av.

**Columbia Co-operative Apartments**

**411 West 114th St.**

8 large rooms. 2 baths. All light. Unique floor plan. No long hall. On the Heights, overlooking Morningside Park. Convenient to 116th St. Subway. Rents $1,100 to $1,400.

Apply to Superintendent, or

**PEASE & ELLIMAN,**

165 W. 72d St. Tel. 8300 Columbus.

**Oxford Hall**

**454-456 Riverside Drive.**
(116-119 STREETS.)
FRONT APARTMENTS.

**5&6 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,100-1,500**
REAR.
**4 Rooms and Bath, $700-900**

APPLY ON PREMISES OR
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
165 W. 72nd St. Tel. 8300 Col.

**EL MORA & MIRAMAR,**
**606 to 612 West 137th St.**
**Subway Station**
**Elevator Apartments.**
**5, 6 and 7 Rooms,**
**Every Modern Improvement;**
**$50 to $65 Per Month.**

**AMHERST,**
**204 West 110th St.**

Absolutely Fireproof. Recently Completed.

Private House Rooms. Large Closets. 8 Rooms and 3 Baths. To Lease from October 1.

RENT $2,000.

Superintendent on Premises.

**MONTALVO COURT,**
NORTHWEST CORNER

146TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.

ELEGANT CORNER APARTMENTS; FOUR, FIVE, AND SIX ROOMS; EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT; CONTINUOUS ELEVATOR SERVICE; RENTS $480-$720 PER ANNUM.

9 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS, $1,000 PER ANNUM.

Apply to Superintendent.

707 St. Nicholas Av. near 145th St.

**Harvard Court**

5-6-7 Rooms, $45 to $75.

New Elevator Apartments.

**THE MINERVA,**
**365 WEST 118TH. ST.**

8 rooms, baths; elevator; improvement; $960 yearly.

**STANLEY COURT,**
519-527 W. 134TH ST.
3—4—5—6 ROOMS, $25 to $37.

Telephone, electric light, high-class; view on 3 streets. H. BOWIE, Agt. Tel. Morning.—640.

**141st St., 221 West.**—Near 7th Ave. Elegant 4-6 large, light room elevator apartments; modern; near L and Subway stations; $32.50 to $45; concessions desirable tenants; investigate.

**ARGYLE HALL**
524 W. 123d.

Seven large, light room apartments; all modern improvements; $36 to $38. Inquire on premises.

**202 WEST 130th STREET**
7 large, light rooms, $45 to $55.

West Side.

**RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 524**

Opposite Grant's Tomb; 5-6-8 beautiful rooms; magnificent view Hudson; $720-$1,200.

**THE MIDLOTHIAN**
**353 West 117th St.**

**5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.**

Elevator, telephone, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. See janitor.

**THE OREGON,**
28 WEST 127TH ST.

8 rooms, baths, elevator; parquet floors; modern improvements; rent $930 yearly.

**Cathedral Heights $45**

5 rooms, elevator, telephone. 509 W. 113th.

East Side.

**A—CORONADO—A**

High-class fireproof apartments, Park Ave. corner; suites 6-7 rooms; yearly rents $800 upward; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

**THE CLEVELAND,**
**126-130 East 24th St.**

Apartments of 2 rooms, ample closets, etc.

**715 MADISON AV., (NEAR 63D ST.)**

Non-housekeeping apartment, 3 rooms and bath; elevator, electric light, steam heat; good service; rent, $60; references required.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN. West Side. Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

# VERNON HALL

**146-156 West 118th Street**
**Adjoining Seventh Ave.**

Centrally located, convenient to Subway and "L" Express Station

**Private Block, Quiet and Refined**

All modern improvements, including day and night elevator and hall service, parquet floors, combination wall safes, telephone and electric light in each apartment, etc.

**A Few Choice, Bright and Cozy**
**5, 7 AND 8 ROOM APARTMENTS**
**For October Occupancy**
**RENTS $540, $900, $1,000**

LIBERAL CONCESSIONS TO RESPONSIBLE LESSEES.

Superintendent on Premises.

**New Fireproof Elevator Apartments**

# THE ALABAMA

**550 Riverside Drive, N. E. Cor. 127th St.**

One block from Manhattan St. Subway Station & B'way Surface Cars.

An apartment house of unusually substantial construction, containing every up-to-date improvement and convenience including vacuum cleaners, etc. Service of the Highest Standard.

**3-4-5-6 and 7 Rooms & Baths**

**3 Room Suites Have Kitchenettes.**

**Rents from $40. up** Manager on premises

East Side.

**5TH AV. AND 58TH ST.**

100 feet east of 5th Av.

**THE MASON,**
**6-12 East 58th St.**

Attractive Apartments of 8 and 9 rooms and bath; open plumbing, steam heat; hall boys; elevator service all night.

**VERY LOW RENTS FOR CHOICE LOCATION**
**$1,600 to $1,750**

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 BROADWAY, OR SUPERINTENDENT, ON PREMISES.

# BACHELOR

THE CLINTON, 691-695 N. E. COR.
**Madison Ave., 62d St.**

Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath.
Furnished or Unfurnished.
Everything High Class and Modern.
Service Included.
**RENTS $480 TO $750.**
Apply on premises, or to
**MOORE & WYCKOFF**
546 Fifth Ave. 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

**APARTMENTS**

**MUST SUBLET**

**Very Desirable Apartment**

9 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.

All large, light rooms.

**IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.**

Modern improvements, elevator service; outside corner, facing Madison Av.

**Rent Very Moderate.**

SUPERINTENDENT,
1,389 Madison Ave., Corner 89th St.

**Swannanoa,**
105-107 East 15th St.,

Overlooking Union Square, At 14th St. Subway express station.

High Class Apartments, 3 and 5 Rooms and Bath.

Every Room Sunny.

Steel constructed building, magnificent entrance and reception room, excellent hall and telephone service.

C. F. BEDELL CO., Agents, Broadway and 87th St.

# Manhanset

**61-65 East 59th St.,**

NEAR MADISON AVE.

The Most Accessible Location in New York City.

High Class Modern Apartments, 8 Rooms and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished. Hotel Service.

FOR RENTS, ETC.,
See Superintendent on Premises.

Strictly NEW ENGLAND Fireproof. 43 to 51 E. 58th St., 54 E. 59th St., 430 Park Av. Seven rooms, one and two baths, $1,200 to $1,700. Two and three rooms and bath; $490 to $600. All-night elevator; hall and 'phone service; all improvements; resident Superintendent.

Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.

**223 LEXINGTON AVE.,**

**Suites of 2 Rooms and Bath, $40 per Month.**

**111 WEST 43D ST.**

2 ROOMS, BATH.
$35 TO $45 PER MONTH.

**Ashforth & Co., 11 E. 42d St.**

**43 East 27th St.** Near Madison Ave.

**QUITE DISCOURAGING!!**

So it is with KITCHENNETTE APARTMENTS. Something always lacking—if not one thing, then another. Not so with ours. We have New York's most complete, up-to-date, commodious 2-3 room KITCHENETTE SUITES, FIREPROOF BUILDING. Detached maid's rooms or maid service. Rent $700-$900. VERY DESIRABLE FOR BACHELORS.

**Studio Apartments.**
**GRAMERCY PARK.**

2 Rooms and Bath. Apply Malvern Hall, 143 East 21st.

**108-110 EAST 91ST STREET.**

Thoroughly renovated apartments, 7 rooms and bath; light and airy; all improvements; moderate rent. Inquire on premises, or Carl Jacobs, 135 West 117th St.

**39-43 E. 27th ST.**

HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

Six or seven large, sunny rooms, bath; elevator; all modern conveniences; fireproof; $1,200-$1,400.

**KINGSTON—129 E. 76th Street**

Handsome parlor apartment; seven large, light rooms.

BRONX.

MORRIS AV. 1921 SOUTH OF TREMONT AV

**READY OCT. 1ST**

3-4-5 Extra Large Rooms. Electric light, telephone, parquet floors, &c. Refined, quiet neighborhood.

BRONX.

**FRANKLIN AV., 1408-1414**

2 blocks E. 169th St., 3d Av. L Station; 1 block to park and school.

LARGE, LIGHT APARTMENTS OF 4 AND 5 ROOMS; new building equipped with steam heat, electric light throughout; modern plumbing, hardwood trim.

**RENTS $20 TO $26.**

5 elegantly finished rooms, large dining room and wardrobe. All modern improvements; residential section of the Bronx, near public and Morris High schools. Small select families desired.

**950 TRINITY AVE.,** Near 163d St.

RENT $22 UP.

Apply on premises.

**1024 Boston Road near 165th** — High-class 5 and 7 rooms; electric light; parquet floors; bath, telephone, etc. well-kept house.

**1,999 MORRIS AV.,**

corner 179th St., 6 and 8 rooms in 2-family house; select neighborhood; rents reasonable.

BROOKLYN.

**Park Slope Duplex Houses**

Separate entrance to apartment. Seven large, all light rooms with bath. Every improvement, handsomely decorated. All comfort and privacy of a one-family dwelling, with conveniences of an up-to-date apartment. Rents $65. Superior to anything in Manhattan at twice that Rental. 20 minutes from Park Row. Elevated, Trolley, or Subway.

WALTER L. JOHNSON,
386 9th St., bet. 6th and 7th Avs., Brooklyn.

**7 ROOM APARTMENT—$48.**

Superb 2d floor; every modern improvement. Central, select; 4 large bedrooms. One block from Grand Av. and Fulton St. "L" Station. Golden Realty Co., 238 St. James Pl.

**PARKWAY HEIGHTS.**

Six Elegant Outside Rooms and Bath. RENTS $30 TO $33.

Every improvement; fine location; convenient trolleys and elevated. 171 Rogers Av., near St. John's Place.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

*"Greatest Comfort of Living With Freedom from Care."*

# THE LORRAINE

**Fifth Avenue and 45th Street**

3 Beautifully Furnished Apartments on 5th Av.; 3 Rooms and Bath, 4 and 2 Baths, 7 and 3 Baths, with Full Hotel Service.

Rooms and Apartments Furnished, with Bath, permanently or transiently. Every bedroom has a bath with outside window.

Restaurant and Cafe with Superior Cuisine and Moderate Prices.

PAUL W. ORVIS GEO. C. HOWE

# Hotel Renaissance

**512 Fifth Ave., cor. 43d St.**

# APARTMENTS

## SURROGATE CITATION.

HAMLIN, FREDERICK R.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to MARY B. WARNER, Mary E. Hamlin, Harry L. Hamlin, George J. Hamlin, Herbert W. Hamlin, Bessie H. Clark, Dorothy Hamlin, Judith Hamlin, George E. Hamlin, Anna M. Hamlin, John F. Hamlin, Frederick A. Hamlin, Mary C. Hamlin, Mancel T. Clark, Jr., and Lew M. Fields, and to all persons interested in the Trust Estate of FREDERICK R. HAMLIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 10th day of October, 1911, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings filed with the Clerk of this Court, April 11, 1908, and of the account of proceedings filed with said Clerk, Aug. 19, 1911, rendered and filed by Julian Mitchell and William M. Gray, as trustees of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 19th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ALBERT E. SEIBERT, Esq., Attorney for Trustees, 49 Wall Street, New York City.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

POORE, CHARLES T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Charles T. Poore, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Howe, Smith & Howe, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of March next. Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1911. GERRIT SMITH, HELEN T. POORE, Executors. HOWE, SMITH & HOWE, Attorneys for Executors, 2 Rector Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

## REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HARRIET A. ANDERSON, Plaintiff, vs. JOSEPH KLEIN, Mary Klein, Louis Lowinson, Crown Holding Company and Henrietta Seckel, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 14th day of September, 1911, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of October, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

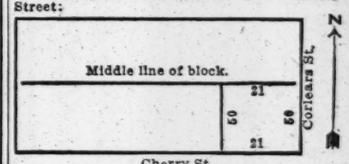
Beginning at the point of intersection of the northerly side of Cherry Street and the westerly side of Corlears Street; running thence westerly along said northerly side of Cherry Street twenty-one feet more or less thence northerly and parallel with Corlears Street fifty feet more or less; thence easterly and parallel with the northerly side of Cherry Street twenty-one feet more or less; to the westerly side of Corlears Street; and thence southerly along said westerly side of Corlears Street fifty feet more or less to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known as No. 484 Cherry Street.

Dated New York, September 21st, 1911.

ALEXANDER A. MAYPER, Referee.

ELLERY O. ANDERSON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 484 Cherry Street:




The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Twelve Thousand Eight Hundred Ninety-three and 75-100 dollars ($12,893.75,) with interest thereon from the 7th day of September, 1911, together with costs and allowance amounting to $327.46, with interest from September 14th, 1911, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $389.03 and interest.

Dated New York, September 21st, 1911.

ALEXANDER A. MAYPER, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY SAY, Plaintiff, against NATHAN KOHN, SARAH KOHN, his wife, and NATHANIA ANSPACHER, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 13th day of September, 1911, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of October, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, being known as lot No. 107 on a map of 240 lots situate at Burnt Mill Point in the Eleventh Ward in the City of New York, filed February 2d, 1836, in the Register's Office, New York County, as Map 365, by Frederick de Peyster, Master in Chancery, and bounded and described as follows:

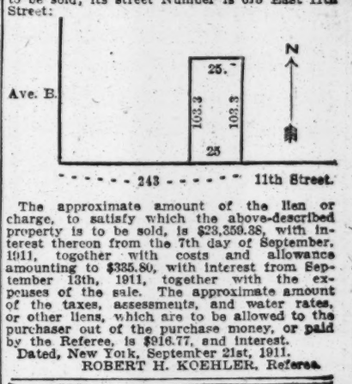
BEGINNING at a point on the northerly side of Eleventh Street, distant two hundred and forty-three feet easterly from the intersection of the northerly side of Eleventh Street with the easterly side of Avenue B; running thence northerly along the westerly side of Lot, Number 106, on said map one hundred and three feet three inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the centre line of the block, twenty-five feet to the easterly side of lot No. 108 on said map; thence southerly along the easterly side of said lot Number 108 one hundred and three feet and three inches to the northerly side of Eleventh Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of Eleventh Street, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known as Number 615 East 11th Street.

Dated, New York, September 21st, 1911.

ROBERT H. KOEHLER, Referee.

P. CHAUNCEY ANDERSON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street Number is 615 East 11th Street:




The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $23,359.38, with interest thereon from the 7th day of September, 1911, together with costs and allowance amounting to $335.80, with interest from September 13th, 1911, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $916.77, and interest.

Dated, New York, September 21st, 1911.

ROBERT H. KOEHLER, Referee.

## FORECLOSURE SALE.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY A. PETTIT, plaintiff, against MARY A. MEAGHER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of July, 1911, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of October, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

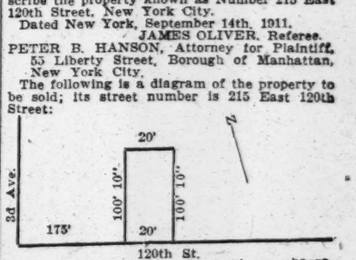
Beginning at a point on the northerly line of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet easterly from the easterly line of Third Avenue; running thence northerly, and parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and ten (10) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street, twenty (20) feet; thence southerly, and parallel with said Third Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and ten (10) inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Twentieth Street; thence westerly, along said northerly line of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. It being intended to describe the property known as Number 215 East 120th Street, New York City.

Dated New York, September 14th, 1911.

JAMES OLIVER, Referee.

PETER B. HANSON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 55 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 215 East 120th Street:




The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is seven thousand one hundred and fifty-one 67-100 dollars, ($7,151.67,) with interest thereon from the 15th day of July, 1911, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and one 89-100 dollars, ($301.89,) with interest from July 27th, 1911, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $245.66 and interest.

Dated New York, September 14th, 1911.

JAMES OLIVER, Referee.

## SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW York.—FRANCES FISH, plaintiff, against HENRY F. WHALEN and ABRAHAM ISEAR, defendants.—Summons. To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within six days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, May 18th, 1909. WAYNE M. MUSGRAVE, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, St. Paul Building, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Henry F. Whalen: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. John V. McAvoy, Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 15th day of September, 1911, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at New York, on September 21st, 1911. WAYNE M. MUSGRAVE, Attorney for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office address, 220 Broadway, New York City.

# SAVOY HOTEL

## LONDON, ENGLAND.

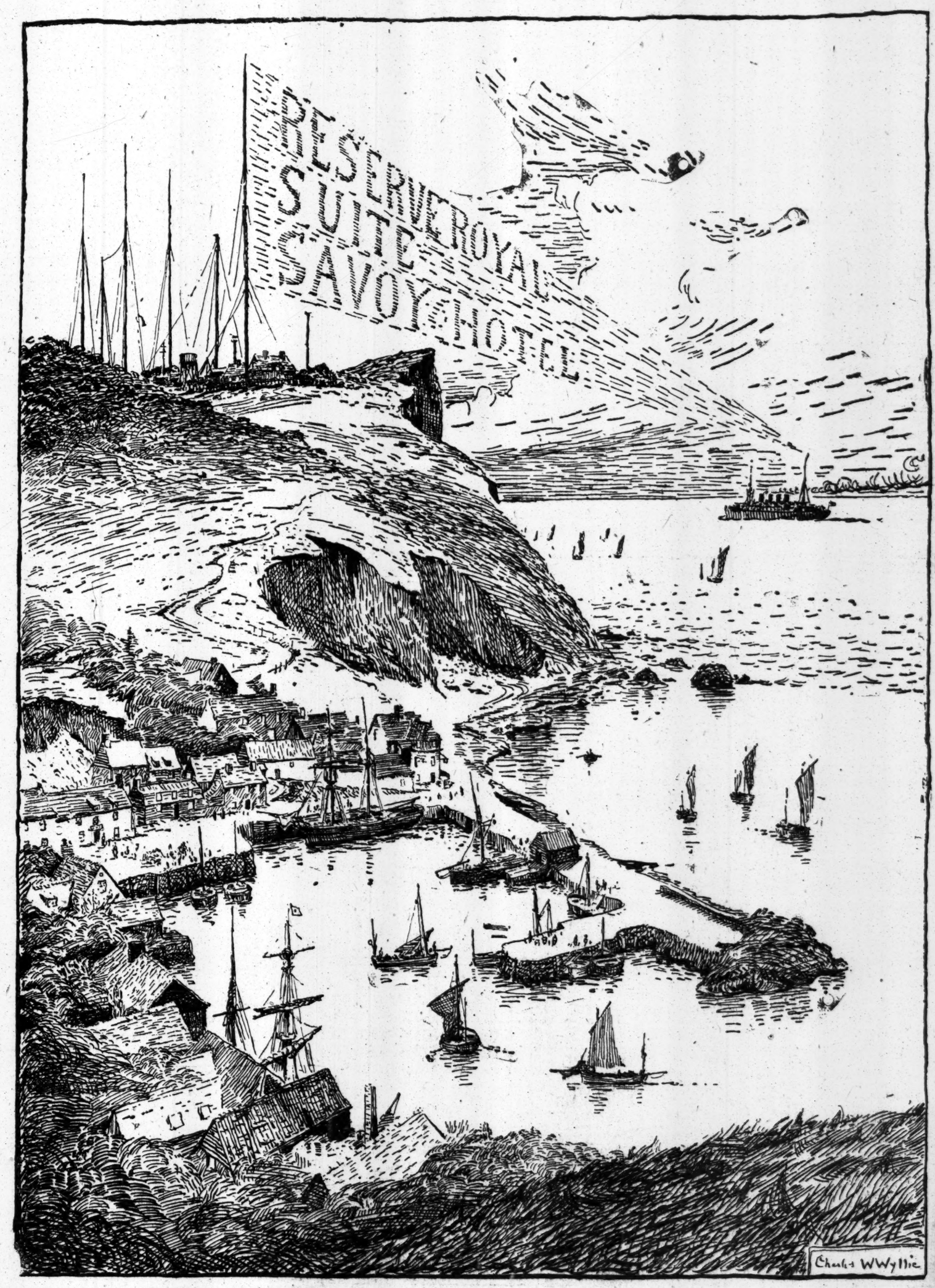
### THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS HOTEL DE LUXE

### Overlooking the River Thames and Embankment Gardens

## Engaging Rooms at the World's Most Famous Hotel By Wireless Telegraphy

"The rush of tourists from America has begun. The Savoy is one of London's big hotels which is full. Never so early in the season has there been such a demand for suites of apartments. Hours before the 'Carmania' was in sight of land Wireless Telegrams were arriving at the booking offices of the Savoy, and soon every free suite was ready for its occupants."

—*From "The New York Herald" (Paris)*



The comforts and luxury of the SAVOY HOTEL, its cuisine and service, combined with the most moderate charges, place it absolutely in the front rank of all hotels in Europe. The beautiful suites, with bathrooms attached, overlooking the River Thames and Embankment Gardens, away from the noise and bustle of street traffic, although in the centre of London, are greatly appreciated by all American travelers.

**GUSTAVE SEGGELKE,** - - - - *Manager.*

## THE PREMIER RESTAURANT OF THE WORLD

The SAVOY RESTAURANT still remains the most renowned in the world--its cuisine is unrivalled. There are few visitors to London who do not consider a visit to the SAVOY RESTAURANT and its luxurious and delightful surroundings an indispensable feature in their arrangements. The appreciation of the public is seen in the increased number of people who year by year come to the SAVOY owing to the strong recommendations of their friends who have stayed there.

**Finding employment.**

One thing that every man or woman in search of employment should do:

Read the Help Wanted advertisements in The New York Times each day.

This is the quickest way to get in touch with vacancies in various lines of endeavor offering opportunities for permanent employment.

## Lost

*$0c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.*

LOST—Between Grand Central Terminal and Lake Mahopac, N. Y.; either on Hudson Division or Putnam Division of the New York Central & Hudson R. R. during week beginning Sept. 11, two (2) checkbooks, one of Bankers' Trust Co. and one of National Nassau Bank. Finder will please return to Henri A. L. Hoguet, 154 Nassau St., Manhattan, New York.

LOST—Sept. 13 on 6th Av. elevated train, between 155th and 125th or vicinity of 125th, lady's gold watch and fob, with crystal charm, gentleman's photograph on dial; liberal reward if returned. W. M. Beamish, Grand Opera House, 8th Av. and 23d St.

LOST—$50 reward for gold open-face Tiffany watch, No. 79,919, and gold fob lost Sept. 22 on Broadway, N. Y., to Brooklyn. Hotel Bossert, Montague and Hicks Sts., Brooklyn.

LOST—Friday, Sept. 22, in Macy's store, silver-handled umbrella, initials R. P. W. Reward if returned to St. John's Hospital, Albany and Atlantic Avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST—Black jet bead bracelet, Wednesday night, between Arrowhead Inn, Broadway, 177th St., valuable only keepsake; reward. Rocker, 1,061 St. Nicholas Av.

LOST—A platinum and gold bracelet set with sapphire. Reward of more than value if returned to Upham, Chatsworth Apartments, 344 West 72d St.

LOST—One Brooch, small diamond centre, surrounded with leaves and bordered with small pearls. Finder return to Mr. Shonberg, 363 Hudson Av., Brooklyn, and receive reward.

LOST—Monday night, at Liberty Theatre or going to Knickerbocker Hotel, large diamond horseshoe, with three rows of diamonds; liberal reward. Field, 125 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Gold bracelet, Criterion Theatre, Saturday matinee; initials A. J. W. to G. L. R., 6|8|'11; reward. G. L. Rice, 194 Lenox Road, Flatbush.

LOST—Light blue enameled watch, diamond centre, Broadway, between 55th St. and Astor Hotel; liberal reward. Mrs. I. L. Adams, 307 West 79th St.

LOST—Ladies' camellia brooch pin in gold frame, Monday night, between West 14th and East 50th; reward. Nealey, 247 West 15th.

LOST—Bunch keys, silver keyring, Elks' emblem; reward. O'Connell, 158 West 84th St.

LOST—Gold watch, green dial; initials E. M. F.; reward. H. N. Wieting, 20 Nassau St.

LOST—Gold bracelet, H. Y., near Empire Hotel; reward if returned to office.

## Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

*$0c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.*

LOST—Twenty-five dollars reward return information whereabouts white poodle, short face, decidedly split nose. Positively no questions asked. 540 Hudson St.

LOST—Small fox terrier, white, with tan spots; answers to name Deneen. Liberal reward for return to Manager, 32 East 64th.

LOST—Ocean Parkway, a Boston brindle, female; half white face; collar brass trimmed; reward. 'Phone 3520W Flatbush.

LOST—White fox terrier, female; brown ears and head, long tail; name Florrie; license No. 18,882; reward. 236 Clinton St., Brooklyn.

REWARD! REWARD! REWARD! Substantial amount paid for return of white Maltese terrier bitch, two yellow spots on back, short curly white hair, answering to name "Chico," to apartment at 306 West 51st St.; 'phone 3842—Columbus; positively no questions asked. X 43 Times.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

## Found

*$0c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.*

FOUND, Sept. 23.—POLICE DEPARTMENT. Apply Room 9, 300 Mulberry St.: Bicycle, walking cane, handbag containing men's wearing apparel, &c.

FOUND, Sept. 21 and 22.—HUDSON & MANHATTAN RAILROAD COMPANY. Apply 137 Christopher Street. HUDSON TUBES: Wallet, shirt, palm, 4 umbrellas, hair tonic, jacket, sketch, purse, cards, book, box.

FOUND, Sept. 23.—JERSEY CENTRAL R. R. Apply Station Master, Jersey City, N. J.: Three packages, suit case, book, raincoat, notebook, coat, socks.

FOUND, Sept. 23.—N. Y. CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Lady's coat, memo book, two packages, suit case, veil.

FOUND, Sept. 23.—LONG ISLAND R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Book, veil, three umbrellas, portfolio.

FOUND, Sept. 23.—LACKAWANNA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: Three umbrellas, two hats, two books, gloves.

FOUND, Sept. 23.—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J. ON TRAINS: Package, papers, money, feather boa. JERSEY CENTRAL STATION: Locket, packet. CORTLANDT ST., (New York Side:) Box of laundry.

FOUND, Sept 23.—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J.: Two umbrellas, nine packages, eyeglass case, raincoat, two pairs of gloves, two pairs of eyeglasses.

FOUND, Sept. 23.—NEW PENN. STATION. Apply Baggage Room, 33d St. and 7th Av.: Small bank, lady's hat, feather headdress, gloves, book, suit case, eyeglasses, lunch box, picture, folding lunch box, crab net, shawl, suit case, loose leaf binder, rosary beads, white gloves, silk, order book, canvas, pocketbook, umbrellas.

## Business Opportunities

*$0c. a line 1 time; 84c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.*

A manufacturer branching out his business, offers an exceptional opportunity to an intelligent young man who will invest not less than $500 and services; will receive large interest and $25 weekly; money can be secured by outstanding accounts; no special experience required; references exchanged. Fully Established, A 306 Times Downtown.

Wanted first mortgages, 8%, 3 to 5 years, on three brick business buildings; 5, 6, and 7 thousand dollars; photographs of buildings and best references furnished. H. D. Dodden, Real Estate, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

College graduate, lucrative and important position with prominent weekly class publication; one with journalistic experience or ambition and some capital. W. A. R., 175 Times.

Canada wants manufacturers, capitalists, and live men; Winnipeg city offers greatest combined money making advantages; business facts free. Write Charles F. Roland, Commissioner, Winnipeg, Canada.

Editor and business manager wanted for a printing and publishing company; must be an educated gentleman and invest $2,500 as third interest in $25,000 plant. X 44 Times.

After years have completed commercial machine for manufacturing an article of great demand; profits big. C 63 Times.

A rare opportunity for a man with $5,000 to actively associate himself with a manufacturing concern that has a great future. Chemist, Box 153 Times.

Active partnership wanted; would invest up to $3,000 in established, paying business; manufacturing preferred; men's or women's lines. B 159 Times.

For Sale—First-class apartment house dining room, well equipped; excellent reputation; other business; low cash terms. Phelps, 504 West 112th.

Brilliant opportunity for wide-awake, up-to-date business man with $15,000 to invest in mining proposition in Nevada. C 25 Times.

MANUFACTURERS and importers, in need of cash, can find immediate relief. C 83 Times.

$11,000 wanted, first mortgage, property rents $2,300 yearly. Marks, 149 Starr St., Brooklyn.

First-class garage for sale; all branches; established business. X 41 Times.

## Help Wanted, Female

*15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.*

BEST & CO.,

1 WEST 35TH ST.,

REQUIRE EXPERIENCED HANDS ON MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S TAILORED AND FANCY COATS.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Young, good cook and waitress; small family on Long Island; good wages; apply immediately. Adams, Room 109, 1 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, in wholesale neckwear house, double entry; one having a knowledge of stenography and typewriting preferred. Write to "Worth," 1,564 Broadway.

DEMONSTRATOR wanted for department store work; may last all Winter; person selected salary $12 and 5 per cent. commission. Experience, 123 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED DEMONSTRATOR wanted; apply 10 o'clock. B. Ackermann Co., 5 Beekman St.

HOUSEWORK.—Wanted in country, hour from New York, a thoroughly reliable woman for light housework, sewing, and care of little girl of 6; must have best recommendation for personal character; experience not necessary. C 43 Times.

LADIES.—$15 per week and upward for intelligent workers; new educational device needed in every family; delivered free for examination; easy interviews; no samples to carry. Call, write Mr. Carter, Room 926, 225 5th Av.

LADIES copy work home, during spare time; good pay, steady employment. Call, 10-3, Apartment 1, 215 West 80th.

LADY of ability who is obliged to earn her living to take up refined work, introducing new corset; also abdominal and hip confiner. Carlonso, 1 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; state nationality and salary. C 82 Times.

SWEDISH COOK WANTED.—Must be willing to go to the country. Apply 141 5th Av., 10th floor, Monday morning between 11 and 1.

WANTED.—Capable woman for special work. Excellent opportunity for future. Spencer Company, 13 West 38th Street.

WANTED—Stenographer in mercantile office; must have several years' experience; Remington operator preferred; permanent position to right party; state salary and give references. B 234 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Two girls, one cook, to assist with ironing; other, chambermaid, assist ironing and waiting; where butler is employed; apartment; family four. Address W. A. J., Box X 222 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN.—We have an opening for a good appearing, well educated young woman capable of earning $25 per week. Century Co., Union Square.

## Help Wanted, Male

*15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.*

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—Wanted, young man of good address to solicit advertising for a metropolitan publication; state age, experience, and references. C 7 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER for long-established magazine; one with some capital preferred; fullest investigation; splendid opportunity; no agents. A. S. C., 142 Times.

A THOROUGHLY responsible collateral loan office man who knows the loan business in all of its branches, can make a desirable connection with a new million-dollar concern; splendid opportunity; highest of references and bond necessary. Address P 24 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—An experienced bookkeeper wanted for permanent position with large company in this city; must be reliable and accurate; make application by letter, stating references and experience. C 64 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by real estate corporation. State age, salary expected and qualifications. Address Realty, 22 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in casualty insurance; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. B 235 Times Downtown.

COUPLE.—English or German couple to do all work in small house in suburb. Three in family; woman must be very good cook; man to serve meals, do downstairs work, attend lawn and furnace; state wages and references. C 50 Times.

EXPERIENCED ENGLISH INSTRUCTOR FOR FRENCH STUDENTS, EVENINGS, THREE TIMES A WEEK; GOOD REFERENCES REQUIRED. C 29 TIMES.

EXTRA MONEY.—A chance to make from $20 to $50 weekly above your salary without interfering with your present employment; must be over 18 years of age. Call between 1 and 5 P. M., Room 1,854, 50 Church St. Mr. Cameron.

FUR CUTTER, first-class; go to St. Louis. Gaudig & Blum, 121 West 27th St.

OFFICE MANAGER for automobile house; must possess executive ability and have thorough knowledge of general office routine. Address, stating age, qualifications, and salary desired. A. V., 232 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE—General sales manager for moderately priced high-class houses within 5-cent fare zone, (city limits.) Address, stating references, salary expected, and experience. Confidential, 136 Times.

SALESMAN

with a large established trade in fine silk chiffon and cotton waists; first-class man only will be given partnership in a well-known house; (am alone;) must be able to invest about $5,000; names strictly confidential. Address Box B 237 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to handle a popular-priced line of silk and lingerie dresses; good proposition for the right man. Apply in person or by mail to Peerless Dress and Costume Co., 454 Broadway.

SALESMAN to sell Waltham watches on installments; $1 down, $1 weekly; big money; experience unnecessary. United Watch Co., 154 Nassau St.

SALESMAN for our vacuum cleaners, faucet water motors, engine indicators; best made; easily sold. Write to-day for our special offer. Lippincott Company, Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN wanted for city trade, high-grade ladies' costumes; must understand detail of manufacturing; opportunity for right party. Martin, 421 Times.

SALESMEN wanted for new model slicing machine; practical, attractive, lowest priced; liberal commission; secure quickly; forenoons, 12. 30 Boston Road, Supply Co.

SALESMAN.—Shoe salesman wanted; references required. L. D. Shire, Columbus Av., corner 81st St.

SHOE SALESMAN wanted, with experience and references. Frank Bros., 224 5th Av.

SUPERINTENDENT wanted to devote part time to elevator apartment in West 131st St. Call or write Blaine, Schotz & Co., 471 5th Ave New York.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

WANTED—A manager for a wholesale and retail ice and coal business in the vicinity of New York; must be a man of ability, with experience in this or similar lines, and be able to furnish required surety bond. E. S., 318 Times Downtown.

WANTED.—Men over twenty-five, with some selling ability; those with insurance experience preferred; steady paying position; opportunity for promotion. Call or address Manager, Room 601, 277 Broadway.

WANTED, by wholesale woolen house, young man for clerical position; preferably one with experience in this line; write stating qualifications and salary expected. P. O. Box 1,606 New York.

WANTED—An educated male companion for a deaf-mute; must have best of references. Address S. W., 314 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—In the office of a busy hospital a brainy Jewish young man is wanted; must understand bookkeeping and stenography; write stating qualifications and salary desired, with meals included. C 86 Times.

YOUNG MAN, college training preferred, to help in the supervision of a large group of boys; must have executive ability; resident position. Orphan Asylum, Broadway and 150th.

## Help Wanted

**Employment Bureaus.**

*20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.*

**Domestic.**

MISS BRINKLEY
Employment Agency,
507 Fifth Ave. Tel. 6892 Bryant.
Opens houses, installs cleaners, supplies competent servants, governesses, and housekeepers. References personally investigated.

MRS. MACK, Weidorf Employment Agency, 12 West 33d St. 'Phone 300—Madison. (Formerly of Eaton Terrace, London, England.) Only first-class help supplied of all classes, and nationalities, after careful investigation of references; no fees until positions are secured.

MRS. MALMBERG'S Swedish Employment Agency, 115 East 26th St., formerly at 352 4th Av.—Reliable servants for private families. Established 1881.

## Situations Wanted, Female

*15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.*

AS working housekeeper, in gentleman's home or in bachelor's apartments; living in city. C 24 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady, thoroughly experienced, capable of taking charge of office, passing on credit, &c.; knowledge of typewriting. X 214 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Good knowledge stenography; moderate salary; best references. Stenographer, 89 Delancey St.

COMPANION, &c.—By a widow lady, a position as companion, mother's helper, or would take charge of home where a maid is kept. Mrs. K., 465 Amsterdam Av.

HOUSEWORK, in apartment near 126th St. and Lenox; moderate wages, with home. S., 263 West 125th.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Experienced, refined American widow desires position, day or night, living home. Wood, 203 West 109th St.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl for general housework; capable of taking entire charge of family of two; good cook; best of reference as to character; wages $30; no cards. 302 West 30th.

KINDERGARTNER.—Position as kindergartner; graduate Ethical Culture School; experience; references. Address A. M., 263 West 125th.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class in all branches; German; good city references; wishes position in private family; wages, $40. Address Mrs. Hill, 402 West 47th St.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, office assistant, bright beginner, rapid, accurate, good penman; neat American; excellent speller; no agency; $6. B 238 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER desires position where good work is appreciated; ambitious, rapid, accurate; 6 years' experience; $15. Address X 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 6 years' commercial experience, desires position; rapid operator; $15. B 229 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, ambitious, desires position; will work hard to get a good start; small salary accepted. E. B., Box 235, Elmhurst, L. I.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, bookkeeper; somewhat experienced. Accurate, 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 660 East New York.

STENOGRAPHER, switchboard operator; five years' experience; no agencies considered; $12, $14. B 213 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER, high school training, wishes permanent position. Miss D., 263 West 125th.

STENOGRAPHER.—First-class; law, commercial, with high-class firm; $18. Steno, 1,418 5th Av.

STEWARDESS OR MANAGER, excellent caterer, long experience, wants position in club or school. M. G., 187 East 71st St.

TEACHER, (woman, university graduate,) of Isaac Pitman shorthand and touch typewriting, wants position in Greater New York. Address C 40 Times.

USEFUL companion; good sewer, in refined family; references exchanged; country preferred. C 18 Times.

WIDOW wishes work, few hours daily; good reader. Write A. K., 263 West 125th.

WOMAN OF CULTURE and refinement, accustomed to entertaining and all forms of society, desires position of trust in family where such knowledge would be of service; references exchanged. C 35 Times.

WOMAN OF CULTURE, good disposition, and capable, desires position as secretary, companion, or chaperone; willing to travel; references exchanged. C 33 Times.

WOMAN OF REFINEMENT, good disposition, trustworthy, desires position in family where there are children who need the personal care of a cultured woman; references exchanged. C 34 Times.

YOUNG GENTLEWOMAN, 25, desires position as traveling companion or secretary to lady of refinement. X 37 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, (Scotch,) is desirous of entering the service of a good family as children's nurse. Apply J. B., Box 223 Times Downtown.

## Situations Wanted, Male

*15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.*

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT, expert; books opened; balanced; systems; arrangements with firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 57 Murray St. Tel. 5988 Barclay.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; keeps your books always in balance; simple, practical system; moderate charge. Expert, 501 West 14th St.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, specialty opening, closing, adjusting, complicated accounts, corporation work. Schultz, 89 Delancey St.

ACCOUNTANT, at present employed by firm of certified public accountants, desires to locate in financial or mercantile house; best references. B 221 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, having a few hours open evenings, desires bookkeeping; references upon application. X 217 Times.

A CAPABLE, well-educated, experienced salesman, 38, desires to connect with big, reputable house where proper application and long hours will yield handsome results; salary and commission. Address Efficient, C 49 Times.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO RECOMMEND HIS VALET TO ONE WISHING A RELIABLE, EFFICIENT MAN. TELEPHONE 6770 BRYANT.

A SALESMAN

Experienced, is open for engagement. C 17 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accoountant; part-time work; accounts written up; books opened, closed, audited; financial statements issped; moderate. Goldstein, 13 Woodhull St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man with business education, experienced double-entry bookkeeper or assistant. C 87 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry; whole or part time; moderate salary. B 216 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Knowledge of typewriting; willing to work hard. Faithful, 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER—Expert accountant; writes up books regular intervals; moderate. Dixie, 316 Canal St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert penman; stenographer, 4 years' experience. Ability, C 59 Times.

BOOKKEEPER; experienced double entry; furnish monthly trial balance; handle collections and correspondence and manage office; best references. B 28 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced man wants suitable position; mature years; reasonable. Reliable, Box 4, 92 5th Av.

BOY, 16 years old, second year at high school, would like work after 3 P. M. and all day Saturdays. Address (H. B.,) F. B., Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—Young man, 22 years, desires position as first-class butler or valet in private house; experience and reference. C 10 Times.

BUTLER, &c.—Japanese butler, valet, also plain cook if required; small family, city or country; best references. Thura, 157 East 56th St.

CARPENTER and cabinetmaker, by day or contract; good mechanic; reasonable. Benmard, 427 4th Av.

CHAUFFEUR, 28, desires a position; city or country; capable driver and mechanic; best of reference. James Murphy, 3d St., Oceanic, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR.—First-class driver; do any ordinary repair; excellent reference. Cadden, 219 East 40th St.

CHAUFFEUR, married, desires position, country preferred; 5 years' experience, all cars; only first-class position accepted. Address C. C., 263 West 125th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Careful driver; strictly sober; good references. Charles Perkins, 1,601 Nostrant Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR.—Neat, competent; married; (26;) moderate salary; steady position. Chauffeur, 950 6th Av.

CHAUFFEUR, 21, careful driver. Orsenigo, 206 East 110th St.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 22, desires a position with a real estate firm; preferably one that will offer the advantage of a training in real estate. C 67 Times.

GARDENER, single, German, 37, practical experience in general gardening and greenhouse, seeks first-class private place; please state particulars; excellent references. Address Box 383, Litchfield, Conn.

JAPANESE, (young,) honest, with business experience, desires position in large firm as general assistant; will start secondary; good reference. C 76 Times.

JAPANESE wants situation as cook or butler; has references. Sone, 798 Lexington Av.

LABORER.—Any kind of steady work. Henry Elblein, 258 Hoyt Av., Astoria.

OFFICE MANAGER, familiar with details of costs, manufacture, and sales of railroad and industrial specialties, open for immediate employment. B 141 Times.

## Situations Wanted, Male

*15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.*

LAW STUDENT desires position in law office. Reply stating salary, C 39 Times.

PARQUET, hardwood floors cleaned, refinished, polished equal to new, by expert; references; reasonable; city or country. Mehrtens, 353 West 44th St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced builders' hardware, familiar with construction, understanding plans and specifications; acquainted with architects and builders; wants to connect with good concern where hard work will be appreciated. Locks, B 167 Times.

SALESMAN, one-time manufacturer, wishes to connect with cloak and suit house. C 53 Times.

SALESMAN traveling South, for cloak and suit house five years' open for proposition. C 44 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT and Engineer for business building; handy; references. Wood, 118 East 52d.

VALET, experienced, for gentleman, family; nerve treatment; butler; traveled Europe. Ambassador's, 157 East 56th.

WANTED.—Position where exceptional ability is required; advertiser has been general manager of large manufacturing company for ten years, but desires change; age 35 years; can furnish best of references. Reply X 28 Times.

YALE M. A., English specialist, forceful writer, experienced teacher, desires social or editorial work. C 13 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (29,) thorough business education, qualified for position of responsibility and trust; experience in bookkeeping and stenography; excellent references. B 168 Times.

YOUNG MAN, technical high school graduate, draughtsman, English, German, desires position at anything in office or private; best references. C 45 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, experienced elevator operator, wishes position anything. F. Regan, 162 East 57th.

YOUNG MAN, 19, wishes position, office or wholesale house; advancement. H. Merritt, 376 Bronx Park Av.

YOUNG MAN wishes work in the country; make himself useful; reference. J. H., C 56 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, "live wire," desires position with possibilities; possesses selling experience. C 79 Times.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN, 29, now employed, nine years' buying and selling experience, familiar with office detail, desires position as assistant purchasing agent; faithful, conscientious; excellent references. B 107 Times.

## Situations Wanted

**Employment Bureaus.**

*20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.*

**Commercial.**

ACCOUNTANTS, BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS. High-Grade Office Helpers Office Service Co. (Agency) 50 Pine St. Tel. 3425 John.

**Domestic.**

A1 COLORED HELP furnished, short notice. Middlesex Employment Agency, 2,229 5th Av. Harlem—6370.

COMPETENT colored help, all trades, supplied. Riverside Agency, 12 West 99th. 'Phone 1538 Riverside.

COOK, general workers, day workers, porters, elevator man. Instant Relief Agency. 'Phone 7288 Morningside.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th Street. 'Phone 4780—Columbus.

## Boarders Wanted

*15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.*

**West Side.**

5TH AV., 46.—Comfortably furnished large, small rooms, with board; refined surroundings; references; table guests.

5TH AV., 47.—Large and small rooms, private baths; transients and table guests.

16TH ST., 20, 22, 33 WEST.—Large room; newly decorated; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

39TH ST., 57 WEST.—Board and rooms in well-kept Southern home; persons with reliable references.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Large room, private bath; telephone, exclusive.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms; private baths; house and table strictly first-class; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.

Large and small rooms; table guests; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; references.

58TH ST., 37 WEST, (near "L" and Subway.) —Newly decorated large and small rooms; private baths, electric lights; table guests; references.

68TH ST., 64 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath or adjoining; excellent table; gentlemen, couples; references.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Large and single rooms; comfortably furnished; private baths; superior table; references.

72D, 172 WEST.—Large handsome room; private bath; also single room; superior table; references.

72D ST., 261-263 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; excellent cuisine; telephone; references.

72D, 131 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and medium rooms; private baths; well appointed; references.

72D ST., 159 WEST.—For Fall and Winter months, desirable rooms, with board; references.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—First-class boarding house; newly decorated; private baths, steam; private telephone.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—Newly decorated; private bath and telephone; electricity; steam; parlor dining room.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; parlor dining; table guests; references.

74TH ST., 181 WEST.—17th year; rooms, private bath; parlor dining; references.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; excellent table; references.

76TH ST., 239 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated; single and double rooms; private bath; hot water; parlor dining, excellent table; table guests; telephone.

76TH ST., 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; table guests; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 105 WEST.—Large and small rooms with board; table guests; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 282-234 WEST.—Desirable large, small; table guests; rates, $5 and $6; references.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; table board; references required.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; high grade.

80TH ST., 143 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; table guests; parlor dining room; references.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—In refined Jewish home, first-class rooms and board; table guests.

82D, 50-52 WEST.—Suite of two rooms, with sleeping porch and private bath, open plumbing; electric light. Telephone Schuyler 8397.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Elegant rooms; handsomely furnished; every convenience; telephone; centrally located; superior board.

92D, 54 WEST.—Second floor rooms, private baths; single rooms; excellent table; telephone; references.

92D ST., 60 WEST.—Suite of two rooms; hot and cold water; single room; table board.

93D ST., 25 WEST.—Nice large front room, second floor, also other rooms; excellent table; parlor dining room; pleasant surroundings; near Park and "L" station; table guests.

93D, 128-130 WEST.—Large and skylight rooms in high-class house; table guests.

94TH ST., 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent home cooking; parlor dining; table guests; reasonable; telephone.

96TH ST., 54 WEST, (near Central Park West.) —House, newly decorated and furnished; large rooms, $12 for one person; $16 to $18 for two.

96TH, 61 WEST.—Rooms, with board; reasonable terms.

103D, 252 WEST.—Attractive rooms; bachelors, couples; refined, modern home; excellent table; Subway express.

104TH ST., 29 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; excellent table; refined surroundings; phone; table guests.

104TH ST., 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Rooms, private bath; table guests; references.

114TH ST., 526 WEST.—Very large front rooms, overlooking Columbia; private bath; excellent table.

## Boarders Wanted

*15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.*

118TH, 400 WEST.—Large corner rooms; Morningside Heights; superb view; celebrated table; room and board $12, $14; references; telephone 4769 Morningside.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms; Southern cooking, daintily served; Subway, trolley.

118TH ST., 430 WEST.—Students' dining hall, $5 per week, 3 meals.

122D, 520 WEST.—Attractive front, modern room; telephone, electricity, elevator; reasonable; board optional. Kerker.

123D ST., 519 WEST.—Acropolis Hotel, near Riverside; single rooms, suites; board optional; reasonable rates.

144TH ST., 472 WEST.—Private residence; exceptional, homelike, accommodations; wholesome, well-served meals; table guests.

149TH, 544-546 WEST, near Broadway Subway. —The Audubon. Two large pleasant rooms, private bath and 'phone; another large room, bath adjoining; excellent meals; best accommodations; very reasonable rates to permanent parties; Telephone 2757 Audubon.

149TH ST., 558 WEST.—Near Broadway Subway; private house; German family, offers first-class accommodations to few desirable parties; thorough cleanliness; good German cooking; homelike; table guests accommodated.

156TH ST., 540 WEST.—Bright, well-furnished rooms; running water; good table; private house; one block from Subway; gentlemen; telephone 4678 Audubon.

ALLIANCE HOUSE,
258-260 West 44th St.
Quiet place for quiet people; in the very centre of the city, catering only to a respectable class; suites consisting of parlor, sleeping apartment, and private bathroom; also parlor and sleeping room, with running water; single and double rooms; steam heated; elevator service; popular rates; special rates for permanent guests.

LENOX AV., 251—Beautiful large, small rooms; excellent table; homelike conveniences; Subway; Christian house in high-class neighborhood; catering to select people only.

477 MANHATTAN AV., (120th.)
Large, small rooms, running water; good table.

YOUNG BACHELOR has in his residence vacancies for a few gentlemen. 623 West 142d Street.

**East Side.**

15TH ST., 210 EAST, (Opposite Stuyvesant Park.)—Handsome back parlor; private bath; two large connecting rooms; telephone; table guests.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable front rooms; excellent table; references; telephone; park privilege.

28TH ST., 42 EAST at Subway.—Family hotel, rooms and board, $15 per week; excellent service; inspection invited.

83D, 151 EAST.—Large heated rear room, suitable for students, two or more; reasonable.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large and small rooms; private baths; telephone; references; table guests accommodated.

PIERREPONT ST., 76, (Near Borough Hall Subway Station.)—Delightfully cool rooms; excellent table; moderate rates. 'Phone 1795—Main.

PARK SLOPE, 92 PRESIDENT ST.—Alcove and other rooms; superior table; telephone.

## Board Wanted

*15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.*

CALIFORNIA lady and nephew; must be private family, located between 70th and 93d St., west of Broadway; references exchanged. C 84 Times.

## Furnished Rooms

*15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.*

**West Side.**

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; charming suite, accommodate 3 or 4; electric lights; references.

9TH ST., 31 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; quiet, refined house; select neighborhood; $5-$15 weekly.

12TH ST., 61 WEST.—Elegantly furnished alcove room, adjoining bath; others newly furnished and decorated.

12TH, 109 WEST.—Desirable comfortable square room, modern conveniences; suitable one or two; $5.00.

12TH ST., 113 WEST.—Large rooms; southern exposure; running water; particular people; references.

13TH, 104, (West 6th Av.)—Exceptionally desirable square and hall rooms; adjoining bath; gentlemen.

22D ST., 426 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor floor or part; running water; ample closets; telephone.

23D ST., 431 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, medium, small rooms; scrupulously clean; telephone; transients.

34TH ST., 252 WEST.—Parlor; also single room, bath; steam heated; telephone; reasonable; ground floor.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable double, single rooms; large closets, bath, running water; $8-$5.

46TH ST., 63 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath, shower; parquet floor; large clothes closets; private house; gentlemen; references.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large and small connecting rooms; private baths; all conveniences for gentlemen.

46TH, 43 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable, large and small rooms; running water; telephone; reference; gentlemen.

46TH ST., 43 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, cool, airy rooms; private bath; running water; reference; telephone.

48TH, 107 WEST.—Large, sunny room; running water; married couple, gentleman; first-class house.

50TH ST., 70 WEST.—Two rooms, private bath, $8; also hall rooms; steam heat; telephone.

52D ST., 238 WEST, (West of Broadway.)—Large hall room; newly furnished; running water; bath.

52D ST., 55 WEST.—One large furnished room, private bath; gentlemen only; references.

55TH ST., 103 WEST.—Large outside rooms in high-class apartment; refined surroundings; references. Tappan.

57TH ST., 432 WEST.—Large, small, newly furnished; electric light; hot water; board optional; telephone.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms and suite; private bath; electric lights; board optional.

58TH ST., 222 WEST.—Large and small rooms; bath, telephone; parlor, with piano; all conveniences.

60TH ST., 22 WEST.—Elegantly kept rooms, private baths; single, double, $25-$60 monthly; breakfast.

64TH ST., 119 WEST.—Unusually desirable room, near bath; attractively furnished; all improvements; reasonable.

65TH ST., 150 WEST.—Beautiful extra room; bay window; private bath; dressing room; $7; telephone.

69TH ST., 65 WEST.—Large sunny rooms, with or without bath; steam heat; electric light; telephone.

70TH ST., 273 WEST.—Unusual accommodations for bachelors seeking quiet, permanent home in elegantly furnished private residence; every modern convenience; references required.

70TH, 80 WEST.—Rooms, suite, separate; every comfort; beautiful location; meals optional; refined home.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; steam heat; private house; gentlemen only; references.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; private house; all accommodations; for gentlemen.

71ST, 147 WEST.—Furnished room; hot and cold water; private house; gentleman.

73D ST., 177 WEST.—Two desirable rooms; southern exposure; private family; breakfast if desired; references.

73D ST., 97 WEST.—Attractive, large, light room; electric lights; modern appointments. Moon.

73D ST., 160 WEST.—Pleasant room in private house; all modern conveniences; near Subway and "L" express; gentlemen only; references.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Beautiful large single or connecting; private house; telephone; references.

73D ST., 138 WEST.—Large double room for two gentlemen or couple; excellent table; references.

73D ST., 142 WEST.—Handsome second floor and other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

73D, 173 WEST.
Desirable rooms; references.

## Furnished Rooms

*15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.*

**West Side.**

73D ST., 166 WEST.—Attractive large and single rooms; southern exposure; baths; Subway and "L."

73D, 142 WEST.—A handsome parlor floor, suitable for physician or dentist.

74TH ST., 106 WEST.—Large and small rooms, single or en suite; telephone; references; reasonable.

75TH ST., 104 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished large rooms; running water; bath; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely

# TOBACCO MONOPOLY PICTURED BY SMITH

## Commissioner of Corporations Tells of Gross Overcapitalization and Excessive Profits.

## INSIDERS GOT BIG END

### Reorganization, He Says, Made 4 Per Cent. Bondholders of Others in American Tobacco Concerns.

Gross overcapitalization, excessive profits and the diversion of the major portion of these profits from the stockholders in general to the group of men in control are charged in the second part of the report of Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, on the American Tobacco Company and its subsidiaries, a summary of which was issued yesterday. Since the issue of the first part of Mr. Smith's report the American Tobacco Company has been denounced by the Supreme Court as a combination in restraint of trade. Its dissolution has been ordered and is now being worked out by the United States Circuit Court in this city. For this reason the abuses cited by Mr. Smith have especial interest at this time.

The first part of the report, which was issued in February, 1909, dealt chiefly with the development of the tobocco combination and its position in the industry. The second part deals with capitalization, investment, and earnings. It brings, out, says Mr. Smith, the following features:

An enormous excess of capitalization over actual investment for the principal companies in the combination, and a corresponding overvaluation of intangible assets or "good-will."

Very high rates of earnings on the actual investment in most departments.

A marked coincidence of low rates of earnings, and low degree of control where the latter occurs.

A remarkable increase in the rates of earnings as the combination became more effective in its control.

The ability of the combination to appropriate as additional profit practically all of the reduction in the internal revenue tax on manufactured tobacco after 1901 and 1902.

The appropriation by a small but powerful inside group of financiers of a large share of the profits of the combination as a result of a readjustment of its securities.

A much lower rate of earnings by independent concerns than by the combination.

In his letter of transmittal to President Taft, Mr. Smith says:

The great tobacco combination, which centres around the American Tobacco Company, started in 1890 with $25,000,000 capitalization, operating only in cigarettes. By 1908 it controlled about four-fifths of the whole domestic tobacco industry, except cigars, and its net capitalization exceeded $316,000,000. This concentration is the basis of the combination's great earning power. High rates of earnings have gone with monopolistic control of the industry, and the less the degree of control the less the rate.

**Earnings as a Whole.**

In 1890 the combination's earnings were over 18 per cent. on the actual investment. They rose in 1891 to more than 21 per cent. It was then operating principally, and with a practical monopoly, in cigarettes. In 1895 came expansion into other branches, a keen competitive struggle, and a sharp drop in earnings. But by 1900 the combination's broad domination of the whole industry took effective shape. Its earnings from that date cover the great bulk of the industry. In 1901 they were 13 per cent., in 1903 over 16 per cent., and from 1904 to 1908 the average was 19 per cent., or $31,200,000 yearly. This was the earning power of substantial monopoly, the result of the concentration above stated.

Earnings in Particular Branches.—Here appears, even more strikingly, the earning power of concentrated control. In the snuff business the combination has an almost complete monopoly—96 per cent. of the whole business. From a rate of less than 9 per cent. in the first year, (1901,) the earnings rose in 1903 to 15 per cent., and in 1906 to over 22 per cent. The common stock of the snuff company, originally all "water," paid 20 per cent. dividends in 1909, and 27 per cent. in 1910.

In the highly controlled "smoking tobacco" business the average earnings of its important subsidiaries increased from 17 per cent. in 1900 to 55 per cent. in 1908.

Conversely, the subsidiaries engaged in the flat-plug business, with more active competition, in no year earned 19 per cent., in 1906 less than 8 per cent.

Finally, in the cigar business, of which the combination controls not over 15 per cent., its rate of earnings has never exceeded 9 per cent., and from 1904 to 1908 averaged less than 6 per cent. This business, moreover, showed exceedingly heavy losses in 1902 and 1903. Here were severe competition and low earnings.

The combination's rate of earnings has far exceeded that of its competitors. Its rate in 1906, a representative year, was about two and one-half times the average rate for forty-eight of the most important independent manufacturers of smoking and chewing tobacco and snuff. The earnings of those independents, moreover, fairly represent the average rate in the tobacco business before the formation of the combination—roughly speaking, the "competitive rate." In other words, the combination has more than doubled the average level of earnings on its share of the business.

Valuation of Assets.—The combination's capitalization (exclusive of inter-company holdings) is much greater than its actual investment. The difference lies in the value attributed to "good-will." The tangible assets (plant and working capital) have usually been entered on its books at approximately their true valuations. But the "good-will" in its domestic business alone stood on the books in 1908 at, roughly, $148,000,000, whereas the bureau, after careful analysis, has computed its actual cost (not present value) at $64,000,000, or 35 per cent. of the entire investment. In this allowance of $64,000,000 the bureau clearly recognizes the great value of "good-will" (chiefly brand value) in the tobacco industry. Over and above this, however, at almost every important step in the expansion of the combination there have been issued against that good-will great blocks of new securities representing nothing but overvaluation, or capitalization of monopolistic power.

**Insiders' Profits.**

Through adroit and frequent adjustments of the securities of the combination a very large part of its great earnings have gone to a small group of insiders, who have throughout retained substantial voting control. These insiders in 1901 induced the common-stock holders of the old American and Continental Companies to surrender their stocks for 4 per cent. bonds of the new Consolidated Tobacco Company, thus securing for the common stock of the Consolidated (most of which the insiders held) the great increase in earnings, which they foresaw, from the reduction in the war revenue tax. This increase the rank and file of stockholders of the older concerns did not foresee.

In the reorganization in 1904 the advantage of the insiders was perpetuated. Of the book profits of the new American Tobacco Company in 1910, (not the "earnings" as revised by the bureau,) namely, $35,000,000, only about $5,300,000 went to the holders of the $104,000,000 bonds, $4,700,000 to the holders of the $79,000,000 preferred stock, leaving no less than $25,000,000 for the comparatively small number of holders of the $40,000,000 common stock, which alone has voting power. This was over 60 per cent. on the common stock in one year, not including extra dividends of subsidiary companies. In short, the bulk of the earnings of this great combination, increased by monopolistic power, has, by clever arrangement of capitalization, been more and more centred in a very small group of individuals.

There must also be considered here the profits arising from the inflation of the combination's securities. For example, one of the constituent businesses was valued in 1885, under competition, at $250,000. Five years later, at the organization of the old American Tobacco Company, it formed the basis for the issue of $7,500,000 of stock. By 1908, due to various readjustments, the securities based on this business had increased to $22,000,000. Meantime cash dividends and interest thereon had amounted to $16,900,000. Thus the total par value of these securities, (the combined market value being substantially the same,) plus the dividends and interest paid up to 1908, amounted to nearly $39,000,000, or 156 times the value of this particular business in 1885.

The combination's history, therefore, shows these foremost facts: The earning power of a monopolistic position in a great industry, excessive capitalization, and remarkable concentration of the resulting wealth in a few hands, through control of the voting security issues.

**Development of Monopoly.**

The four principal instances of excessive book valuation are stated to be, first, in the organization of the original American Tobacco Company in 1890; second, in the organization of the Continental Tobacco Company in 1898, and its acquisition of the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company early in 1899; third, in the acquisition of the Union Tobacco Company by the American in 1899, and, fourth, in the merger of the American, Continental, and Consolidated Companies in 1904.

Speaking of the final merger in 1904 the report says:

"A further great addition to the book value of the good-will of the new American Tobacco Company was made in the merger of 1904. When the Consolidated Tobacco Company was organized in 1901 it issued its bonds for common stock of the old American Tobacco Company at the rate of $200 for each $100 of the $54,274,550 of that stock. In the merger of 1904 this increase in capitalization ($54,274,550) was taken account of by arbitrarily increasing the book value of the assets of the new company. About two-thirds of the total, or $36,553,017, was added to the good-will account, and the remainder, $17,721,533, was added to the book value of the securities of subsidiary corporations.

"The entire increase of $36,553,017 in the good-will must be regarded as an overvaluation, since it is obvious that in this merger of companies already in the combination no actual increase in the real good-will of the business could have occurred."

**$66,000,000 Excess Valuation.**

Commissioner Smith's conclusion as to the capitalization of the parent companies is this:

"It will be seen that against a book valuation of the good-will of these parent concerns in 1908 of $105,000,000 the bureau's computed cash purchase value is only $39,000,000. In other words, nearly $66,000,000 of the value credited to good-will on the books in 1908 has been eliminated by the bureau."

Discussing the earnings of the parent companies the report says:

"In 1890 and 1894, when the figures are those of the old American Tobacco Company alone, the rates on the total investment were 18.1 and 20 per cent., respectively; the average rate for the period was 19.9 per cent. At this time the American Tobacco Company had a close approach to complete control over the cigerette business of the country and confined its operations chiefly to this branch. In the next four years, however, the company was conducting its so-called plug tobacco war, and competition in that branch was exceedingly keen. The effect of this is clearly shown in a sharp reduction in the rate of earnings, which fell from 20 per cent. in 1894 to 13.7 per cent. in 1897; the average rate for the period 1895-1898 was 13.2 per cent. Indeed, the plug business during much of this period was conducted at a loss.

"In 1899 the earnings on the total investment were only 8.5 per cent. The plug combination, however, was not completed until about the middle of the year; the earnings for a part of the business do not cover a full year. This poor showing was immediately followed, however, by a marked increase in earnings for the combined companies. They rose by 1900 to 12.6 per cent. on the total investment and to 24.4 per cent. on the tangible assets alone. In the next three years, moreover, there was an even more pronounced gain, the rate on the total assets in 1903 reaching 22.2 per cent., and that on the tangible assets alone 40.8 per cent.

"Since 1904, moreover, the earnings have been maintained on a very high basis, never dropping appreciably below 20 per cent. on the total assets, while in 1906 they were almost 24 per cent. In this period, 1899-1908, the control of the combination over the manufactured tobacco branches here included rose from 55 per cent. of the total to 78 per cent., and the control over the combined cigarette and little-cigar business fell in no year below 82 per cent."

**Increase in Earnings.**

Commenting on the increase in earnings of the entire combination, excluding cigar and snuff companies, Mr. Smith says:

"Considering only the period 1899-1908, it is seen that the earnings increased from approximately $6,700,000 to almost $30,700,000. In other words, an increase in the total investment of about 75 per cent. was accompanied by an increase in earnings of nearly 360 per cent. The figures of absolute earnings indicate the enormous profits of the business in recent years, but the results are more accurately brought out by the rates of earnings. Based on the total investment, the rate increased from 8.5 per cent. in 1899 to 22.3 per cent. in 1908. During the period from 1903 to 1908 it averaged about 21.4 per cent. on the total investment, and on the tangible assets alone over 35 per cent."

The enormous profits of the snuff business, in which the combination has almost an entire monopoly, are shown, in detail, with the correspondingly modest returns from the cigar business, in which it has never controlled as much as 17 per cent.

The earnings of the combination are contrasted with those of independent concerns, showing that the combination earned in some cases 50 per cent. more on its total investment than the independents on their tangible assets alone.

As to the fortunes made by those in the combination, the report says:

"Repeated inflations of the securities of the combination, moreover, have been extremely profitable to the stockholders, and have resulted in the accumulation of enormous private fortunes. An investment in the common stock of the American Tobacco Company made at its organization in 1890 and held intact to the end of 1908 would have received in dividends (excluding the 100 per cent. of stock at par in 1899) more than 400 per cent. on the original amount. And in addition to this, the market value of the securities as they then stood, (end of 1908,) would have been 580 per cent. in excess of the par value of the original securities. The dividends received in this period, the inflation of the securities, and the appreciation of their value in the market would, therefore, amount to nearly 1,000 per cent. on the original investment. Even if the stock held had been exchanged for bonds of the Consolidated Tobacco Company in 1901, the dividends, interest, and excess of the market value of the securities would have amounted to 521.5 per cent. of the original par value of the investment."

"These enormous profits," Mr. Smith concludes, "resulting from the inflation of the securities and the dividends paid thereon, rest, in their ultimate analysis, upon the monopolistic advantages obtained in this industry through concentration of control."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Olive Oil builds firm, solid flesh, aids digestion and clears the complexion.
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Dress your food with Chiris Olive Oil or take a tablespoonful three times a day before meals, and you will soon notice a vast improvement in your health. Chiris is the pure, virgin oil pressed from selected French olives and imported in original bottles.
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# FEW CHANGES LIKELY IN THE PRIMARIES

## Hines's Fight on Leader Ahearn the Liveliest in the Democratic Ranks.

## GRUBER IS UNDER FIRE

### Opposition to His Leadership United Under Willis B. David—List of the Contests.

When the primaries in this city close tomorrow night it is probable that one or two old-time Democratic district leaders and as many Republican ones will be allowed to step down and out. The factional fights in both Democratic and Republican district organizations are evenly divided this year—seven in each.

The important contests in the Democratic ranks are those in the Nineteenth, Thirty-first, and Twenty-eighth Districts. The fight in the Nineteenth is the bitterest of all. Here James Ahearn, an old-time Tammany district leader, is having the fight of his life to keep his power from going to James J. Hines, a former blacksmith and now a contractor, who has a large following in the district. Last year Hines gave Ahearn a very close race, the latter coming within less than 100 votes of holding his district. Since that time, the Hines faction says, its strength has been greatly increased and Hines will surely win.

Hines's followers are making the most of the fact that Ahearn spends a great deal of his time at his Summer home at Plainfield, N. J., and that he is not "on the job" in his district as often as he should be.

In the Thirty-first Samuel Marx, the Alderman, is trying to take the leadership from William J. Wright, Deputy Correction Commissioner. Marx is making a whirlwind campaign, but it is conceded that it will require all his efforts to win. The Alderman has opened a club headquarters, started a newspaper, and is making campaign speeches every night. He accuses Wright of having agreed to retire last year, but later refusing to do so. Mr. Wright, who has been leader for years, is popular, and is said to know every voter personally. His supporters are said to have made much of Alderman Marx's connection with the Fourth of July fireworks scandal.

Up in the Thirty-first the fight which H. M. Lazarus is making to dethrone Nicholas J. Hayes, former Sheriff and Fire Commissioner, is going merrily along. Even Hayes's supporters admit that "Nick" is having the hardest fight of his life. Lazarus, a City Marshal, is claiming the Hearst influence in his district, and he has stirred things up in a lively manner. He formed the Tomahawk Club, at 174 East 116th Street, several weeks ago, and has been working hard to build a machine. His main argument against Hayes is that the ex-Sheriff throws too much patronage to the members of his family.

Down on the east side, in the Tenth District, Dr. Samuel Goldenkranz, successor to Julius Harburger as leader, is being opposed by Morris J. Kline. There seems to be little doubt that Goldenkranz will win.

Up in the Thirtieth Percy Nagle is having his annual contest. It took some time to find a man who would oppose Nagle, but he was finally discovered in J. J. Sullivan. Mr. Nagle is making scarcely any fight, and the indications are that he will pull through without any difficulty.

This is the list of Democratic contests:

| | Leader. | Opponent. |
|---|---|---|
| 10th—S. Goldenkranz | | Morris J. Kline |
| 13th—John J. Curry | | F. P. Coughlin |
| 19th—James Ahearn | | James J. Hines |
| 28th—Nicholas J. Hayes | | H. M. Lazarus |
| 30th—P. E. Nagle | | John J. Sullivan |
| 31st—William J. Wright | | Samuel Marx |
| 35th—William E. Morris | | C. C. Marrin |

In the Republican districts the possibilities of changes are limited to the Seventeenth and the Seventh, where William Halpin, former President of the County Committee, and for many years spokesman for Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., in this county, is striving tooth and nail to keep his district from falling into the hands of John Glass. Glass, it is said, has already captured many of Halpin's election district Captains, and has taken possession of Halpin's clubhouse in Eighth Avenue.

Plans to oust Halpin from the leadership were perfected last Winter so quietly and thoroughly that Halpin knew nothing about it until Glass had actually captured his club and began taking his district Captains away. It was rumored yesterday that Halpin had practically given up his fight, but this he denied.

In the Eighteenth, Joseph Nejedly is having a hard time against Peter R. Gatens. The latter, it is said, has captured eight of the district Captains, and his friends say he has the leader beaten. Gatens was the Republican candidate for Congressman last year. He is being attacked on the ground that he was formerly a member of Tammany Hall. Nejedly was picked for leader by Herbert Parsons. Both sides have been making a house to house canvass and spending money freely for campaign literature.

In the Eighth District, along Grand Street south of the Bowery, Louis Freidel, the present leader, and David Goldstein are having a neck to neck race. Herbert Parsons has come out openly in an attack on Freidel, asserting that he is not fit to be leader, and the entire district is aroused. Mr. Freidel took up the leadership when Charles S. Adler died. He says he is not worried over the fight and that he will win with ease.

Edward H. Healy, in the Bronx, one of the oldest leaders in the Republican organization, is in danger of losing the Thirty-third District to Alfred E. Simonds. Healy, Halpin, and Col. Abraham Gruber lead the fight to prevent Samuel Koenig from being elected President of the County Committee to succeed Lloyd P. Griscom. The fight here is bitter, and Healy is making no secret of the fact that he is concerned.

Abraham Gruber's fight in the Seventeenth is perhaps the stiffest of all the Republican ones. There has been decided dissatisfaction against Gruber for years, and this year it crystalized under the leadership of Willis B. David. His supporters made a charge that Gruber sold the nomination for Assemblymen in his district last year for $1,000. Mr. Gruber says he is not at all worried over the fight, and will win without any difficulty.

These are the Republican contests to be settled to-morrow.

| | Leader. | Opponent. |
|---|---|---|
| 1st—W. G. Rose | | G. Sleicher and Hugo Nowak |
| 7th—William Halpin | | John Glass |
| 8th—Louis Freidel | | David Goldstein |
| 9th—Michael H. Blake | | John J. Curry |
| 17th—Abraham Gruber | | Willis B. Davis |
| 18th—Joseph Nejedly | | Peter R. Gatens |
| 20th—William Hecht | | Frank Weiss |
| 33d—Edward H. Healy | | Alfred Simonds |

President Koenig of the Republican County Committee, sent out a letter to all the Election Inspectors last night warning them that he will expect them to be absolutely fair, as he wants only those returned leaders who are the actual choice of the voters.

## CASSIDY TO HELP HIS TICKET.

### Announces That He Will Take the Lead in the Queens Primaries.

Joseph Cassidy will drive his own band wagon in the primary contest between the warring Democratic factions in Queens to-morrow. He made this announcement last night when asked if he would head his own ticket in the primary fight.

"Of course I will," he replied. "Did you ever know me to do otherwise? I am like the Irishman who made a lot of money and then took his wife to the city to have a good time. He hired a rig to go driving, and it appeared at the hotel with a coachman in gorgeous uniform mounted on the box.

"'Cope down out of that and git inside; I'll drive meself,' said the Irishman. 'D'ye think I want the people to think I don't own the rig meself?'

"That's the way with me," continued the former President of Queens. "I'm driving this outfit and I'm going to win. It's a walkover. I have a compact organization, while the opposition has all leaders and no privates."

## CHURCH IS 251 YEARS OLD.

### First Reformed, in Brooklyn, Celebrates Also 20 Years in Its Present Building.

The First Reformed Church, Seventh Avenue and Carroll Street, Brooklyn, had yesterday a double celebration, when it marked the 250th anniversary of its founding and the twentieth of its occupancy of the present edifice. The former celebration should have occurred a year ago, but it was deferred to hold both at once.

The Rev. Dr. James M. Farrer, pastor of the church and ex-President of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, preached a sermon at the morning service. He told how a handful of Dutch settlers, headed by the Rev. Johnanus Theodorus Polhemus, started the church in the old village of Breucklyn in 1660, the first service being held in the open air in the neighborhood of what is now Fulton and Front Streets.

The first church building, a barn, near the site of the present Borough Hall, was opened in 1661, and when a church was erected on that spot soon after the Dutch East India Company gave to the congregation a bell. The church used this building until 1835, when the third edifice was built in "The Lane," now Joralemon Street, and when a larger one became necessary it was built in Clinton Street, the stone of the "Lane" church being used in the new building.

The move to the Park Slope met with much opposition, only forty members of the congregation agreeing to it. Four of these forty members are still alive.

A private house at 84 Seventh Avenue was used until the congregation was able to buy land in Seventh Avenue, from Carroll Street to President Street, where the present edifice was begun in 1888 and finished in 1891. Dr. Farrar, the present pastor, was in charge at that time, and he has seen his congregation grow from about forty to 1,400 members, with a Sunday School membership of 900. The church property is valued at $250,000.

## SLOW VOYAGE PROFITABLE.

### Cargo Increased 10 Per Cent. In Value While Ship Was Sailing.

The steamship Goyaz arrived at the Bush Stores, South Brooklyn, yesterday morning after a long and trying trip from Para. She was delayed at that port to take on a cargo of crude rubber. She sailed for Barbados on Aug. 24, and two days out of port broke one of her cylinders, and had to stop while engineers made repairs.

Fortunately she carried no passengers, those who had intended sailing on her being sent north on the Sao Paulo because of her late departure from Para. For two days the Goyaz drifted, while her engineer force worked to get the engines repaired. To keep her from getting too far off her course Capt. Weissner stripped his vessel of awnings and with them improvised sails.

The Goyaz got to Barbados on Aug. 30, and she remained there two days, while repairs were being done. She got to sea again on Sept. 2. The trip to port was a tedious one, her engines giving trouble, and there were days when she could not steam at more than two or three knots an hour. While she was on the high seas her cargo of rubber increased about 10 per cent. in value.

Capt. Weissner is the proud possessor of a pet pig, a little black fellow he purchased from a native woman at Barbados. He said he felt that the vessel needed a mascot.

## GAS MEN WANT MORE PAY.

### Working Conditions Bad, They Say, and They Will Be Organized.

Agents of the American Federation of Labor reported yesterday that the conditions under which employes of the gas companies work are being investigated with a view to assisting them in winning a shorter workday and better conditions. General Organizer Calvin Wyatt said that since the price of gas was reduced to 80 cents the wages of the workers have been reduced.

"Besides better wages," he said, "the gas workers want some system introduced by which they may get credit for what they actually do. Each Inspector has to look after a set number of complaints a day. It often happens that a leak will take place in a pipe buried in a wall, and if there are one or two such cases he will have to do his work hurriedly to finish in the required time.

## OLD POLICE STATION TO GO.

### Delancey Street Building, In Use Since 1848, Is Being Abandoned.

The Delancey Street Station, at Delancey and Attorney Streets, which has served the Police Department since 1848, even before that being a station for the old City Watch, will be abandoned within the next few days. A new house, at Delancey and Clinton Streets, will take its place.

The station about to be given up is the oldest in the city, if the walls are considered. Its earliest use was for a public meeting place of the citizens of that section of the city. It was later used for a firehouse for Hose Company No. 4 of the Volunteer Fire Department. It was after that one of the headquarters for the City Watch, and finally, in 1848, soon after the police system was organized, was designated as a police station. In a house next door one of the earliest police courts was held.

## YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

| A.M. | | Loss. |
|---|---|---|
| 12:35 | 278 1st Av.; J. F. Jung | $15 |
| 8:15 | 447 West 18th St.; M. Gildes | $25 |
| P.M. | | |
| 12:55 | 1,058 Amsterdam Av.; Walter & Hyde. | Trifling |
| 2:10 | 668 1st Av.; Peckovich Brothers | $5 |
| 2:55 | 2,106 Bathgate Av.; Jacob Pugge. | Trifling |
| 4:10 | 142 East 81st St.; William R. Seich. | $5 |
| 5:10 | 343 East 11th St.; Thomas La Rocco. | No damage |
| 5:20 | 769 Trinity Av.; Fred Rassle | $50 |
| 5:25 | 184 Av. A; Joseph Dominka | Trifling |
| 5:45 | Westchester Creek, foot of Verigo Avenue; John Wagner | Trifling |
| 6:45 | 728 East 212th St.; Arthur Ruff | $150 |
| 7:30 | 841 West 26th St.; J. Capshano. | Trifling |
| 8:20 | 108 Second Av.; A. Simms | $20 |
| 8:30 | 8 Second Av.; M. Migliere | $300 |
| 9:00 | 210 West 116th St.; D. Makarenkos. | $10 |
| 9:30 | 207 Sullivan St.; Mr. Dronchulo. | Trifling |
| 10:10 | Westchester Av. and Longfellow Av.; Henry Jordis | $150 |


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SERIES OF COMPLETE NEW SPECTACLES
William Collier's An Auto-Comedy COMEDY $1.50 SPEED 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-morrow, 2:30.
39th Street Thea., 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8.15 Last Week. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. JOHN MASON in Augustus Thomas' greatest work, AS A MAN THINKS.
Beginning Monday, Oct. 2 Seats Thurs. MARGARET ANGLIN in GREEN STOCKINGS
BROADWAY LEW FIELDS Will Present THE NEVER HOMES Thea., 41st B'way Beg. Next Sat. Night Seats Now.
LYRIC 42d, West of B'way. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. EVERYWOMAN
LAST WEEK. "Everywoman" will terminate on Sept. 30th, to be followed by HENRY KOLKER in "THE GREAT NAME."
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th & 8th Ave. Evgs. 8.15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.15. BABY MINE Original Cast, including MARGUERITE CLARK.
EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. JOHN DREW in his greatest comedy success, A SINGLE MAN.
HUDSON 44th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30. ANTIDOTE FOR WORRY. FRANK McINTYRE —IN— SNOBS
THE HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. ROSE STAHL in Chas. Klein's Latest Success, MAGGIE PEPPER
FOLIES BERGERE 46th St., B'way. Restaurant (a la carte) from 6:30 P. M. to 1 A. M. 8:15 to 11, NEW REVUE. "A LA BROADWAY." 11 P. M. to 1 A. M., CABARET SHOW. Popular price Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38th St. Evs. at 8. Matinee Saturday, 2. "Siren Waltz Intoxicates."—Alan Dale. DONALD BRIAN IN THE GREAT MUSICAL PLAY THE SIREN
Caste of 100, including Julia Sanderson, Frank Moulan, Will West, Elisabeth Firth, etc.
CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8.15 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THE GREAT BIG HUMAN PLAY "DESERVED SUCCESS."—World "ENDURING SUCCESS."—Times "POPULAR SUCCESS."—Sun PASSERS-BY
C. HADDON CHAMBERS' GREATEST PLAY. "REAL SUCCESS."—Eve. World "POPULAR SUCCESS."—Post. "FASCINATING."—Herald. THE GREAT CAST.
LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. at 8:20 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:15. THE SEASON'S NOVELTY THE ARAB A play of the Orient by Edgar Selwyn.
NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Wed. Mat. 50c to $1.50 Klaw & Erlanger's Musical Comedy De Luxe THE PINK LADY
LIBERTY W. 42d St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15 POP. MATINEES WEDNESDAY 50c to $1.50 JULIAN ELTINGE In THE FASCINATING WIDOW
GAIETY THEATRE, 46th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 Henry W. Savage offers the Laughter Carnival. EXCUSE ME
MAKES EVEN THE DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND LAUGH. NEED ANY MORE BE SAID.
JOE WEBER'S B'way & 29th St. Evs. 8:30 Pop. price mat. Wed. 50 to $1.50 EDMUND BREESE in A MAN OF HONOR.
Charles Dillingham's GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15 DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in A GENTLEMAN OF LEISURE. Mat. Wed. 50c to $1.50.
COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. Princess Rajah. Dickey & Co., Cliff Gordon, and others. Paul
ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. Irene Franklin, Billie Reeves in "A Night in an English Music Hall," oths.
BRONX 3d Ave. 149th St. Daily Mat. 25c. "EVERYWIFE," Chip & Marble, Jack Wilson & Co., Clarice Vance, oths.
Irving Pl. Theatre 15th St. & Irving Pl. Opening of Season Sat. Eve., Sept. 30. HENRY BENDER, supported by the New Ensemble, "DER DOPPELMENCH." Seats on Sale To-morrow, 9 A. M.
MURRAY HILL. Mat. To-day. Smoking. Evs. 8:15. THE TAXI GIRLS with Farrell-Taylor Trio.



WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. Tel. 411 Col's. BEGINNING WEDNESDAY EVENING. GABY DESLYS | REVUE OF REVUES
DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Thurs. Eve. Seats Now. A New Comedy. BEGINNING NEXT! with HELEN LOWELL and HARRY CONOR.
Maxine Elliott's Thea., 39th, Bet. B'way & 6th Av. Last Week. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.30. Evs. 8.30 Henrietta CROSMAN in THE REAL THING.
Beginning Tuesday, Oct. 3 Seats Thurs. GERTRUDE ELLIOTT in Rebellion
PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Tel. 2828 Bryant. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. To-morrow Night, 8:20. BOUGHT AND PAID FOR By Geo. Broadhurst.
CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:10. New Viennese Operetta. THE KISS WALTZ
BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. CYRIL SCOTT IN MODERN MARRIAGE
WEST END 125th St., West of 8th Ave. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. The Comedy of Happiness. POMANDER WALK
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MAJESTIC B'way & 59th. Twice Daily, 2:30 and 8:30. Kinemacolor Motion Pictures of the Coronation, 25c., 50c.
ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Wed. Mat. 50c. to $1.50. WHAT THE DOCTOR ORDERED
The New Comedy by A. E. THOMAS.
WALLACK'S B'way and 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:20. GEORGE ARLISS IN DISRAELI
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REPUBLIC 42 St., nr. B'way. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. DAVID BELASCO presents THE WOMAN By WM. C. de MILLE.
BELASCO Theatre, 44th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. LAST 3 WEEKS. DAVID BELASCO presents The Concert
GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way, 43d St. Ev. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. TO-NIGHT (First Time in New York) GEO. M. (Himself) COHAN in "THE LITTLE MILLIONAIRE."
GRAND Opera House. 33d St. 8th Av. 25c to $1. Mat. Wed. THE COUNTRY BOY
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